CARLOS ROBERTO DE CARVALHO JÚNIOR

A ANEXAÇÃO DO HAVAÍ NA IMPRENSA BRITÂNICA DO SÉCULO XIX

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Orientadora: Professora Karla Gobbo

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“What do you plan to do with all your freedom?”
The new sheriff said, quite proud of his badge
You must admit the land is now in good hands

Scarlet’s Walk - Tori Amos

RESUMO

Este trabalho visa analisar os principais eventos no Havaí que estiveram presentes na imprensa britânica no século XIX. Deve-se notar que neste período o Havaí teve sua soberania reconhecida, estabeleceu tratados internacionais e depois foi se tornou um território dos Estados Unidos. De início, há um breve histórico do expansionismo norte-americano, mostrando como o território se estendeu a partir das treze colônias iniciais na costa do Oceano Atlântico até chegar ao Oceano Pacífico. Em seguida, há uma breve história do Havaí desde seu descobrimento até sua anexação pelos Estados Unidos, que procura apontar os principais fatos do arquipélago, que passou de governo monárquico a governo republicano e depois território de um outro país. Após, há uma análise da situação do Império Britânico no século XIX, que procura mostrar como era a influência de poder na ordem mundial. Passa-se então a analisar os jornais ingleses publicados neste período e que fizeram referência ao arquipélago, tanto com o nome de Ilhas Sanduíche ou com o nome de Havaí. A análise dos jornais começa em 1843 — ano em que se reconhece a soberania de um país existente nas Ilhas Sanduíche — e vai até 1898 — ano em que o processo de anexação do território pelos Estados Unidos se finalizou. Há referências às fontes históricas dos capítulos anteriores para mostrar que os principais fatos relativos ao processo de anexação estiveram presentes na imprensa. Comparando as fontes aos artigos, leva-se a conclusões sobre a hegemonia norte-americana e a forma como o poder é exercido nas relações internacionais, tanto defendendo interesses econômicos como interesses políticos, e como se influenciam mutuamente.

Palavras-chave: Havaí; Estados Unidos; Imperialismo.

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the main events in Hawaii that were present in the British press in the nineteenth century. It should be noted that at this time Hawaii had its sovereignty recognized, established international treaties and had later became a United States territory. At first, there is a brief history of United States expansionism that shows how the territory of this country has grown from the original thirteen colonies on the Atlantic coast until you reach the Pacific Ocean. Then, there is a brief history of Hawaii since its discovery until its annexation by the United States, which seeks to identify the main facts of the archipelago, that has gone from the royal government to republican government and so became the territory of another country. Following, there is an analysis of the situation of the British Empire in the nineteenth century that seeks to show how it was the influence of power in world order. The next step is to analyze the English newspapers published in this period that made reference to the archipelago, both with the name Sandwich Islands or the name of Hawaii. The analysis of newspaper starts in 1843 — the year that happened the recognition of the sovereignty of a country existing in the Sandwich Islands — and runs until 1898 — year that marks the finalization of the process of annexation of territory by the United States. There are references to historical sources from the previous chapters to show that the main facts concerning the process of annexation were present in the press. Comparing the sources to articles it is possible to make conclusions about the United States hegemony and the way power is exercised in international relations, either defending economic concerns or political concerns, and how they influence each other.

Keywords: Hawaii; United States; Imperialism.

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1 INTRODUÇÃO

O século XIX viu várias nações se tornarem independentes no continente americano. Brasil, México, Argentina, entre outros. Logo, não deixa de chamar a atenção o fato de um país abrir mão de sua independência, abrir mão de sua soberania. Foi o que aconteceu com o Havaí no final do século. Mas não foi o único caso. A República do Texas decidiu na primeira metade do século XIX se tornar parte dos Estados Unidos, país que anexou também o Havaí.

Este trabalho estuda o processo que levou o Havaí a se tornar parte dos Estados Unidos. Este tema histórico acaba por ser assunto das Relações Internacionais por envolver um estado soberano que estava inserido nos processos globais da época.

A primeira dificuldade de se estudar este assunto residiu na dificuldade de se encontrar material publicado no Brasil sobre este processo. Os livros de história falam muito pouco sobre o Havaí antes de ser um estado norte-americano. Mesmo sobre o expansionismo norte-americano, o Havaí é praticamente uma situação tratada com pouca atenção. Dessa maneira, foi necessário buscar fontes estrangeiras, como materiais publicados no exterior mas disponíveis no Brasil.

Embora haja fontes nacionais escassas sobre o assunto, o tema não pode deixar de ser estudado principalmente por ser uma das primeiras ações de imperialismo dos Estados Unidos. Hoje são uma potência hegemônica, porém na época estavam atrás da Inglaterra, que dominava grande parte do mundo com o Império Britânico. A forma como o Havaí foi tomado, o tempo que essa conquista demorou e os meios usados não podem ser deixados de lado. Analisar a anexação do Havaí é também analisar a forma como os Estados Unidos obtiveram e mantiveram sua hegemonia.

Assim, há diversas abordagens para este assunto. O século XIX já possuía uma imprensa estabelecida. Analisar a imprensa da nação mais forte nesse período — Inglaterra — é uma maneira de perceber como um assunto é tratado. Logo, o Havaí teve destaque nesta imprensa? A queda da monarquia e a anexação pelos Estados Unidos foi um assunto importante? Estas são as questões que o trabalho procura responder.

O objetivo geral é mostrar como os eventos envolvendo o Havaí foram retratados pela imprensa britânica da época. Entre os objetivos específicos estão

mostrar como os Estados Unidos expandiram seu território até chegar no Havaí, contar a história do arquipélago e situar esta situação dentro da ordem mundial da época.

Para isto, o trabalho se inicia tratando do expansionismo norte-americano, desde sua colonização. O capítulo seguinte conta de forma resumida a história do Havaí, do descobrimento à anexação. Em seguida, há um capítulo que trata do Império Britânico e sua posição no século XIX. O último capítulo busca analisar alguns artigos dos jornais britânicos do século XIX.

Os arquivos utilizados neste trabalho se devem, principalmente, a quatro coleções bibliográficas. O sistema de bibliotecas da Universidade Federal do Paraná apresentou fontes bibliográficas importantes para a pesquisa histórica. A sala Roberto Campos da biblioteca da Universidade Positivo também permitiu apuração de fatos históricos com os livros existentes em seu acervo. Os jornais britânicos foram pesquisados em Dublin, Irlanda na *National Library of Ireland* e em Londres, Inglaterra na *British Library*.

2 EXPANSÃO DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

Os Estados Unidos são um país de grande extensão territorial. Ao se tornar independente, ocupava apenas uma parte do seu território atual. Esta expansão se deu a partir de diversas motivações, e fez com que o país se estendesse entre dois oceanos. As próximas linhas procuram mostrar como o expansionismo aconteceu.

> A acumulação do controle sobre territórios como fim em si tem claramente consequências econômicas, que podem ser positivas ou negativas da perspectiva da extração de tributos, dos fluxos de capital, da força de trabalho, das mercadorias, etc. Mas o quadro se altera substancialmente numa situação em que o controle territorial (que pode ou não envolver a apropriação e a administração concretas de território) é considerado um meio necessário da acumulação do capital (HARVEY, 2004, p. 36)

Segundo Krout (1962), a partir do final do século XV, a Europa começa seu processo de busca de novos continentes. A criação dos Estados Unidos é uma fase da migração europeia. Cristóvão Colombo faz o primeiro contato com nativos do continente em 1492. Espanha e Portugal fazem o tratado de Tordesilhas em 1494 para dividir o Novo Mundo. Ponce de León desembarca na península que hoje é o estado americano da Flórida em 1513.

> Spanish noblemen and gentlemen adventurers (conquistadors) followed quickly. Cortez in Mexico (1520), Pizzaro in Peru (1531), Mendoza in the Argentine (1535), DeSoto along the Mississippi (1539 – 1542), Coronado beyond the Rio Grande (1540), and Menendez in Florida (1565) pushed out the frontiers of Spanish territory. By 1575, approximately 175,000 Spaniards, organized politically in the viceroyalties of New Spain an Peru, were exploiting the resources of the Americas, Christianizing thousands of natives, and sending a steady stream of gold and silver to Europe (KROUT, 1962, p. 5)

Ao mesmo tempo que a Espanha conquistou o México, a França se torna uma potência na política europeia e seu rei, Francisco I, avisa que não permitiria a divisão do Novo Mundo entre Espanha e Portugal, conforme Krout (1962). Em 1524, já haviam pescadores franceses em águas americanas. Em 1608, Samuel de Champlein funda a feitoria de Quebec, que se tornará a capital da Nova França.

Com a companhia das Índias Ocidentais, segundo Krout (1962), os holandeses também marcam presença no mundo. Em 1581, deixaram de fazer parte

do controle espanhol. Na década de 1620, começaram a chegar na ilha de Manhatan e fundaram o porto de Nova Amsterdam, que mais tarde se tornou a cidade de Nova York.

Conforme Krout (1962), o governo inglês nunca participou diretamente no processo de colonização; contudo desde Elizabeth I a Charles II, houve encorajamento a homens que quisessem se aventurar em terras estrangeiras. Virginia e Massachusetts foram colônias criadas por companhias inglesas de comércio. New York e Delaware foram colônias tomadas de estrangeiros. New York foi capturada por ingleses em 1664 e se tornou província real quando seu proprietário James, duque de York, se tornou rei em 1685. Já Delaware ficou sob controle da família Penn como uma província de propriedade.

Tal como as capitanias hereditárias no Brasil, grandes partes de terra poderiam ser dadas a um indivíduo ou a um grupo de pessoas para controlar segundo Krout (1962). Assim, das treze colônias britânicas, sete foram fundadas dessa forma:

- Maryland por Lord Baltimore em 1635;
- New Hampshire por Capitão John Mason em 1635;
- New Jersey por Sir William Berkeley e Sir George Carteret em 1663;
- Carolinas por amigos de Charles II em 1663;
- Pennsylvania por William Penn em 1682;
- Georgia por um conselho de oito curadores liderado por James Oglethorpe em 1732.

Antes da Revolução Americana, todas as colônias com exceção da Pennsylvania e de Maryland se tornaram províncias reais, ainda segundo Krout (1962).

Neste período, o território norte-americano era ocupado por assentamentos franceses e espanhóis, além dos ingleses, conforme aponta Krout (1962). Em 1754 começa a guerra entre os territórios franceses e os territórios britânicos, que acabam por reorganizar a América do Norte. Esta reorganização se deve, também, à Guerra dos Sete Anos, que começou em 1756 na Europa, envolvendo também nações que possuíam territórios na América.

Segundo Krout (1962), o final da guerra se deu em 1763 com o Tratado de Paris. A França perdeu o Canadá e a Louisiana. O primeiro passou para o domínio inglês. Já a Louisiana foi dividida entre Espanha e Inglaterra, porém perdeu a Flórida

para a Inglaterra. Contudo, a Flórida voltou ao domínio espanhol após 20 anos, com o fim da Guerra da Independência Americana, em que espanhóis se uniram a colonos britânicos e também com franceses.

A Guerra dos Sete Anos enfraquece economicamente a Inglaterra, que acaba por aumentar os impostos nas colônias como forma de se recuperar, conforme Krout (1962). Embora a Grã-Bretanha controlasse as colônias, seus habitantes não tinham os mesmos direitos que os habitantes da metrópole.

Desde meados da década de 1760 começam as tensões entre britânicos e americanos, segundo Krout (1962). A metrópole chega a enviar tropas em 1770, o que provoca conflitos com mortes. Em 1774, o porto de Boston é fechado e a Grã-Bretanha aumenta seus poderes sobre as treze colônias. As relações comerciais com a metrópole são interrompidas, havendo inclusive boicotes a produtos britânicos.

Pratt (1965) afirma que a revolta começa com o desejo dos direitos que os colonos julgam ser seus como britânicos. Isto é, o desejo de que possuam o mesmo status que possuíam antes de 1763. Dessa maneira, a repressão imposta pela Grã-Bretanha fez com que este objetivo desse lugar à luta pela independência.

> No one set forth the arguments for independence so persuasively as a recent immigrant from England named Thomas Paine, who published the pamphlet *Common Sense* in Philadelphia in January 1776. Among Paine's arguments, two were significant for the future foreign policy of the United States. Independence, said Paine, would free the former colonies from being dragged at the heels of England into European wars in which they had no concern. A declaration of independence would improve their chances of securing foreign aid (PRATT, 1965, p. 19)

Nota-se, então, que os então colonos já possuíam ampla consciência de seu território e seu lugar na América do Norte. Houve um desenvolvimento de um modo de vida local, apontado por Krout (1962), que já dava características próprias à região. Dessa maneira, a preocupação com o seu espaço se torna mais importante. Estar com a Grã-Bretanha significaria ainda uma grande ligação com a Europa e poderia significar deixar em segundo plano o local em que viviam.

Em 1802, a Espanha devolve o controle da Louisiana para a França, conforme afirmado por Pratt (1965). Napoleão Bonaparte fez o acordo para os

Estados Unidos comprarem o território. Dezessete anos depois, é feita negociação com a Espanha para a compra da Flórida.

A negociação com a Espanha acontece cinco anos após o final da guerra com a Inglaterra, que começou em 1812. Pratt (1965) aponta o interesse na conquista do Canadá pelos Estados Unidos como um dos fatores para a Guerra. Além disso, havia uma colonização de americanos na Flórida, que era um ainda um território espanhol. Esta revolta demonstra o interesse dos americanos em expandir seu território.

Segundo Pratt (1965), o Tratado de 1818 determinou o Oregon como área compartilhada entre os Estados Unidos e a Grã-Bretanha. Esta situação permaneceu até 1846 com o tratado do Oregon, que acabou com o compartilhamento da região, passando definitivamente o controle aos americanos. O controle do Oregon marca a primeira passagem para o Oceano Pacífico para os Estados Unidos.

Em 1836, o Texas proclama sua independência do México, conforme Pratt (1965). Até 1845 o país se mantém independente, quando decide se unir ao Estados Unidos como mais um estado da federação.

Desde 1821, com a independência do México, os americanos podiam se estabelecer em territórios mexicanos sob algumas condições, como a adoção do catolicismo, segundo Pratt (1965). Contudo, havia conflitos internos no México que impediam o estabelecimento destes territórios como leais ao país recém-independente. Desta maneira, acontece a guerra entre o México e os Estados Unidos. Como consequência, mais de 40% do território mexicano passa a fazer parte do país vizinho a partir de 1848.

Em 1867 a América Russa é comprada pelos Estados Unidos e passa a se chamar Alaska. O Império Russo estava em dificuldades financeiras. Pratt (1965) aponta que o presidente do Comitê de Relações Internacionais considerava a compra um passo importante para retirar monarquias europeias do continente americano. Ainda no século XIX, os Estados Unidos anexam o Havaí, as Filipinas, Porto Rico e Samoa.

> This overseas expansion was the result of many motives: the desire to increase the national prestige, to promote new business enterprises, to tap the expanding trade with the Orient, to frustrate the

> designs of Germany in the Pacific, and to “uplift and civilize” the population of the islands (KROUT, 1963, p. 96)

Desde a independência das Treze Colônias, a ideia de se retirar os europeus da América tem força entre os americanos, conforme Pratt (1965). O expansionismo acaba por ganhar apreciação norte-americana com certos mecanismos desde então.

Em 1823 o presidente James Monroe afirma o princípio de não-colonização por meio da Doutrina Monroe, conforme Pratt (1965). O resumo da doutrina é a frase “América para os americanos”. Parte do texto diz:

> The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the librty and happiness of their fellow-men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we hava never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menacd that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. (…) With the existing colonies o dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration an on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition por the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between those new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality (…) (PRATT, 1965, p. 80)

O Destino Manifesto também foi outro ponto marcante na expansão norte-americana segundo Pratt (1965). Esta expressão surgiu no editorial de dois jornais em 1845 a respeito da questão da anexação do Texas. Era parte de um texto que dizia que os Estados Unidos foram destinados por Deus a colonizarem todo o continente americano.

> the right of our manifest destiny to overspread an to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us… The God of nature and of nations has marked it for our own; and with His blessing we will firmly maintain the incontestable rights He has given, and fearlessly perform the high duties He has imposed. (PRATT, 1965, p. 110)

Krout (1962) aponta que antes mesmo da exploração de todo o continente americano, muitos habitantes dos Estados Unidos já possuíam o desejo de que as

fronteiras do país deveriam ser maiores e ocupar tudo o que a Providência lhe havia reservado. Embora não fosse uma ideia nova, este foi o momento em que a ideia foi mais defendida inclusive pelo governo, mais do que qualquer outra época na História. Percebe-se, assim, que a ideia de conquista de territórios passa a ganhar grande admiração da opinião pública. A expressão “destino manifesto” (*manifest destiny*) chegou a ser citada no Congresso norte-americano e se tornou ponto decisivo na política externa deste país no século XIX.

Em 1845, o presidente James Polk envia uma mensagem à Europa. Nesta mensagem, ele reafirma a doutrina Monroe, conforme Pratt (1965). Além disso, afirma que qualquer tentativa de uma nação europeia estabelecer uma nova colônia na América do Norte terá uso da força para impedir. Nota-se que ele restringe, intencionalmente ou não, a aplicação deste princípio à América do Norte e não a todo o continente americano. Esta mensagem ficou conhecida como o corolário Polk, e inclui outro ponto fundamental na expansão dos Estados Unidos. Era um período em que a Califórnia estava em disputa com o México. O presidente, então, afirma na mensagem que as pessoas de seu continente — isto é, a América do Norte — possuem o direito de decidir seu próprio destino. Assim, abre um precedente para que quem queira se anexar aos Estados Unidos tenha todo esse direito.

Pratt (1965) demonstra que nos anos seguintes já havia a intenção de anexar o Canadá aos Estados Unidos no início da década de 1850. Nesta época, o Canadá era praticamente a costa do Atlântico do país, a união de Ontario e Quebec. Havia a intenção de uma independência pacífica seguida da união com os Estados Unidos, porém o governo britânico interviu, liberando o comércio do Canadá com outras províncias e permitindo que os habitantes dos Estados Unidos pudessem pescar e navegar em águas canadenses e vice-versa.

> A partir do final do século XIX, os Estados Unidos aprenderam gradualmente a mascarar o caráter explícito das conquistas e ocupações territoriais sob a capa de uma universalização não espacial de seus próprios valores, enterrada numa retórica que acabaria por culminar, como assinala Neil Smith, no que veio a ser conhecido como “globalização” (HARVEY, 2004, p. 47).

Dessa maneira, percebe-se que o processo de expansão dos Estados Unidos estava aliado a um projeto de poder que já existia no país e explicitamente revelado pela Doutrina Monroe e o Destino Manifesto.

3 HAVAÍ

O Havaí é hoje um estado norte-americano. Contudo, já foi um país independente em um período de tempo. A forma como essa mudança aconteceu será aqui explicada, concomitantemente a parte da história do arquipélago.

Em 1778, o navegador James Cook descobriu um arquipélago, dividido em várias tribos sem um poder central, segundo Daws (1974). A este arquipélago ele chamou de Ilhas Sanduíche, em homenagem a um nobre inglês, o Lorde Sandwich. No século XVI , navegadores portugueses revelaram ter visto as ilhas, porém o descobrimento é creditado a Cook por ter desembarcado e dado as coordenadas do arquipélago.

Conforme Daws (1974), já havia na região uma cultura estabelecida. Embora a linguagem fosse exclusivamente oral, sem um sistema escrito, havia religião e sistema de governo bem determinados. O sistema monárquico foi instituído em 1810, com a unificação do reino. Desde 1795 apenas duas ilhas não estavam submetidas ao poder central. A partir de 1810, todos estavam sob controle de Kamehameha I. No entanto, não havia um sistema formal de governo. Durante o reinado de Kamehameha I e Kamehameha II, as leis eram baseadas no senso comum ou nas leis costumeiras, que não haviam sido escritas. Apenas a partir de 1839 é que surge uma constituição, no reinado de Kamehameha III.

Uma vez que está em um ponto estratégico do Oceano Pacífico, o arquipélago pode florescer vendendo água potável e madeira, segundo Daws (1974). Essa posição logo despertou interesses. A Rússia em 1817 construiu o Forte Elizabeth, tornando assim sua base no arquipélago. A construção deste forte demonstra o interesse da Rússia na colonização da América, o que já acontecia no Alaska.

Daws (1974) afirma que em 1820, missionários americanos desembarcam no arquipélago. Estes missionários conseguem converter boa parte da população nativa à religião protestante. Católicos chegaram em 1827, sem obterem muito sucesso, devido a grande parte da população ser protestante.

Ideias de educação e governo foram levadas aos habitantes pelos missionários. . “The role played by American missionaries in the acquisition of Hawaii was typical of the way in which American Christianity was acquiring an imperialist persona” (JOHNSON, 1998, p. 609). Assim, o caminho para a constituição foi aberto.

Com a constituição de 1839, os Estados Unidos foram o primeiro país a reconhecer o Havaí como nação soberana e independente. Mais tarde, em 1843, Inglaterra e França reconhecem as Ilhas Sanduíche como um país independente e capaz de manter relações com outros países. Dessa maneira, o Havaí mantem sua soberania durante, aproximadamente, cinquenta anos.

O reconhecimento da independência pelos maiores países da época – França e Inglaterra – gera frutos ao Havaí, principalmente com tratados internacionais. Chock (1995) aponta que Áustria, Bélgica, Dinamarca, França, Alemanha, Itália, Japão, Holanda, Portugal, Rússia, Samoa, Suíça, Suécia, Noruega, Reino Unido e Estados Unidos da América são algumas nações que realizam acordos com o Havaí.

Embora desde, praticamente, o descobrimento das ilhas haja imigração, esta se torna mais intensa a partir da década de 1850. Chineses e japoneses são a maioria dos asiáticos que se instalam no arquipélago. Significativa também é a imigração portuguesa que é responsável, segundo Allen (s.d), entre outras coisas, pelo ukulele, tradicional instrumento musical havaiano, derivado da braguinha, um instrumento da Ilha da Madeira. Não se pode deixar de notar, também que os americanos se tornam um grande grupo que passa a habitar o Havaí.

Seward (2001) afirma que Kamehameha III promulgou em 1852 constituição que previa eleições anuais e também uma casa de nobres. O direito de voto era para todos os cidadãos havaianos, fossem nativos ou fossem naturalizados. Os nobres eram indicados pelo rei. Já os representantes eram, em sua grande maioria, brancos e com grande inclinação aos Estados Unidos.

Em 1864 uma nova constituição foi promulgada, que exigia posses e habilidade de leitura e escrita para ter direito ao voto, conforme Seward (2001). Dessa forma, um número grande de nativos deixou de participar das eleições. Essa constituição foi outorgada no reinado de Kamehameha V, último monarca da dinastia. Os próximos monarcas seriam eleitos pelo parlamento, abrindo caminho para eleições diretas.

Segundo Seward (2001), com a morte de Kamehameha V, William Lunalino foi eleito rei em Janeiro de 1873. Seu reinado foi curto, pois morreu de tuberculose treze meses após assumir. Contudo, houve revolta dos membros das tropas da casa real. Esse motim aconteceu devido ao fato dos superiores serem estrangeiros e

brancos. O rei interviu pessoalmente, anistiou os amotinados, porém as tropas foram dissolvidas, deixando o Havaí sem um exército permanente.

David Kalakaua se tornou rei em 18 de Fevereiro de 1874, conforme Seward (2001). Em 1881, o Rei Kalakaua foi o primeiro monarca a fazer uma viagem ao redor do mundo. Da América foi à Ásia e também à Europa. O interesse em imigrantes capazes de trabalhar com a cana-de-açúcar foi um dos motivos para esta viagem. Em 5 de maio de 1882 foi assinado o tratado com Portugal, em que o Havaí não poderia reclamar para si vantagens que Portugal desse ao Brasil, bem como Portugal não poderia reclamar para si vantagens que o Havaí dava aos Estados Unidos.

O tratado já demonstra a influência norte-americana no arquipélago. Esta influência começou com os missionários que chegaram em 1820, conforme afirmado acima. Estes missionários foram enviados pela Junta Americana de Comissários para Missões Estrangeiras, segundo Pratt (1965).

Em 1887, Kalakaua assina uma nova constituição que não foi ratificada pelo voto popular, conforme Seward (2001). Nesta constituição ele tem seu poder limitado. Não é possível, por exemplo, nenhum ato sem a assinatura de um membro do gabinete. O poder de veto também é retirado, sendo substituído por dois terços dos votos do parlamento. Essa constituição é chamada “Constituição Bayonet” porque o rei foi forçado a assiná-la sob ameaça do uso de força militar.

As relações comerciais ficaram cada vez mais fortes com os Estados Unidos. Como os havaianos já falavam inclusive a mesma língua, estavam se tornando culturalmente uma colônia norte-americana, segundo Pratt (1965). Soma-se a isso o fato de que a política externa americana adotava o princípio de que o Havaí não poderia se tornar colônia de qualquer outra nação

Em 1891 o rei Kalakaua morre e sua irmã, a rainha Liliuokalani assume. Ela é considerada reacionária pelo poder legislativo havaiano, porém possui grande prestígio entre os nativos. Isso se deve às suas convicções políticas de defesa dos ideais dos nativos. Seu primeiro ato no reinado foi se recusar a assinar a constituição existente.

> Americans had been in the Pacific since the 1780s, as navigators, traders, whalers, fishermen, and, not least, missionaries, and from the 1820s US missions were established in Hawaii and other islands in strength. They had helped to promote literacy and liberal political

> institutions, as well as Christianity and American commerce, and when the local Hawaiian ruler, Queen Liliuokalani, took a sudden anti-progressive lurch in 1891, a local American, Sanford B. Dole, supported by the US minister, organized a 'committee of public safety,' which called in nearby US marines and established a government with Dole as president (1893). Seven years later, with some misgivings — behind Dole were the sugar interests, as well as missionaries — Washington recognized Hawaii as a US territory, with Dole as governor. In return for overcoming its scruples, America got the naval base of Pearl Harbor (JOHNSON, 1998, p. 609)

A afirmação acima mostra como o apoio de ideais locais, valorização dos nativos era visto como antiprogressista e retrógrado. As ideias da rainha Liliuokalani eram tachadas de reacionárias por não favorecerem os Estados Unidos.

Chock (1995) mostra que as relações entre Havaí e Estados Unidos tiveram vários tratados. Em 1826 houve o primeiro tratado. No entanto, esse tratado nunca foi ratificado pelo senado dos Estados Unidos, logo, não teria validade juridicamente. Deve-se lembrar que este tratado aconteceu antes do reconhecimento da independência, que aconteceu em 1843.

Em 1849, conforme Chock (1995), o Tratado de Amizade, Comércio e Navegação foi assinado e ratificado pelos Estados Unidos. Este tratado previa já em seu primeiro artigo paz perpétua entre os Estados Unidos e o Rei das Ilhas Havaianas, seus herdeiros e seus sucessores.

Em 1875, segundo Chock (1995), foi assinado o Tratado de Reciprocidade Comercial. Em 1884 este tratado recebeu uma emenda que permitia o uso exclusivo da base de Pearl Harbor pelos americanos.

Pratt (1965) revela que este tratado não era economicamente vantajoso para os Estados Unidos. No entanto, caso os plantadores de cana de açúcar do Havaí não obtivessem um mercado livre nos Estados Unidos, poderiam mudar o foco tanto do comércio quanto de suas influências políticas para o Império Britânico. Dessa maneira, o tratado que permitia o livre comércio entre os dois países teve grande apoio nos Estados Unidos. As exportações para o Havaí aumentaram muito. Porém, o tesouro norte-americano deixou de recolher, em impostos, um valor superior ao que estas exportações rendiam. A grande vantagem do acordo residia no fato de manter o Havaí sob a esfera econômica norte-americana, mantinha o país também sob a esfera política, tornando mais forte o caráter de colônia independente.

O livre comércio de açúcar para os Estados Unidos, segundo Pratt (1965), permitiu uma grande prosperidade ao Havaí, porém fez também com que a

economia deste país se tornasse extremamente dependente do país com o qual estabeleceu o tratado. Em 1890, os Estados Unidos mudam sua política de importação, fazendo com que outros países possam exportar açúcar em condições iguais às do Havaí. Logo, uma crise econômica surge, que contribui para uma crise política no Reino do Havaí.

Chock (1995) aponta que em 1893 um grupo de pessoas favoráveis à anexação já possuíam um comitê de segurança e tomaram o controle um prédio do governo em frente ao Palácio Iolani, onde ficava a Rainha Liliuokalani. Este grupo possuía o apoio de 160 fuzileiros norte-americanos que possuíam a direção do ministro John L. Stevens. Havia um ministério no Havaí que era um escritório subordinado ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos desde 1810. Seria como um cargo de embaixador. Stevens ocupava o cargo na época e ordenou as tropas americanas, destituindo a rainha do poder e acabando com a monarquia e declarando a república até que a anexação com os Estados Unidos fosse negociada. O presidente Grover Cleveland não reconheceu o governo golpista e quis devolver o poder à rainha, que aceitaria porém sem anistiar os que se insurgiram. A decisão foi deixada para o Congresso que não decidiu restaurar o poder a Liliuokalani e nem anexar o arquipélago.

Pratt (1965) afirma que Liliuokalani era bem educada, culta, mas não possuía sagacidade política. Ela não escondia o desejo de recuperar para si e para os nativos os direitos aos quais seu irmão havia desistido. Havia, então, uma grande ansiedade entre a elite branca e de ascendência norte-americana com os rumos que a rainha tomaria; soma-se a isso a depressão econômica que ocorreu com as mudanças na política de importação americana. Dessa maneira, esta mesma elite concluiu que a anexação era a melhor maneira de manter um governo estável e com prosperidade econômica.

Este plano de anexação, segundo Pratt (1965), foi apresentado por Lorrin A. Thurston em 1892 em Washington e obteve encorajamento por parte do gabinete do então presidente Benjamin Harrison. Este encaminhou ao Senado um tratado de anexação integral do arquipélago aos Estados Unidos. Contudo, Grover Cleveland assume a presidência em 04 de março de 1893 e pede a retirada do tratado do Senado para melhor análise.

O presidente envia então um congressista aliado, James H. Blount, para o Havaí investigar a situação, conforme Pratt (1965). Ele conclui e convence o

presidente de que a revolução jamais teria acontecido sem o apoio e encorajamento do ministro/embaixador John Stevens e que a grande maioria dos nativos apoiava a rainha e era contrária à anexação. O Havaí era considerado um Estado fraco, porém independente. Logo, foi decidido que a rainha teria seu poder restabelecido.

Assim, conforme Pratt (1965), a recusa da rainha em anistiar fez com que o governo provisório se recusasse em devolver o poder a Liliuokalani. Uma vez que o governo do presidente Sanford B. Dole já havia sido formalmente reconhecido Estados Unidos, este afirma que apenas as forças armadas norte-americanas poderiam convencê-lo a desistir da autoridade. O presidente Cleveland, então, acredita estar despreparado para fazer guerra contra o governo provisório e que corrigiria um erro cometendo outro. Logo, a decisão vai para o Congresso, que decide por não fazer nada. Em 1894 uma nova constituição é promulgada, mantendo a república e garantindo o poder à minoria branca que comandou a revolução. Neste mesmo ano, os Estados Unidos restauraram a condição privilegiada do Havaí como exportador de açúcar, o que garantiu recuperação econômica.

> The Hawaiian republic enjoyed several years of peace and prosperity, but its leaders never lost sight of their chief desire, annexation by the United States. They could only wait patiently until a turn in the political wheel should bring into power in Wahington an administration willing to reverse the policy of Grover Cleveland (PRATT, 1965, p.178)

Logo, a anexação não foi deixada de lado. Chock (1995), aponta que em 1897 foi feito o tratado de anexação. Pratt (1965) revela que membros do Partido Democrata — no caso, opositores ao presidente republicano — e plantadores de açúcar dos Estados Unidos eram contrários à anexação. Além disso, o Japão se manifesta protestando contra este ato. Havia o temor quanto aos direitos dos habitantes japoneses das ilhas. Contudo, o governo norte-americano deu garantias ao governo japonês que levaram ao fim do protesto.

A necessidade de bases militares no Pacífico, conforme Pratt (1965), ainda leva ao convencimento da necessidade da anexação.

> Annexation of Hawaii came in 1897, and was ratified by the Senate next year. Whatever might be the reality, in form America was not destroying a nation, but welcoming a fellow-republic. It was to be a signal feature of its history that it never, in outward appearance at

> least, deprived any independent people of its national existence. (KIERNAN, 2005, p. 130)

Logo, o Havaí passa então a fazer parte dos Estados Unidos, deixando de existir o país soberano no Oceano Pacífico. A anexação é justificada pelo “Destino Manifesto” e apresentada de forma amigável. Além disso, afirma-se até hoje que outros países teriam ocupado de qualquer forma o Havaí. Se fosse o Japão, por exemplo, os Estados Unidos teriam jogado bombas nucleares nas ilhas[1].

[1] http://www.traveltohawai.com/hawaii/the-annexation-of-hawaii/

4 IMPÉRIO BRITÂNICO

A Grã-Bretanha era a nação hegemônica no século XIX. Grande parte do mundo estava sob poder deste império. Contudo, esse período marca o início do declínio e a transferência de poder hegemônico aos Estados Unidos.

Segundo Kennedy (2000), já em 1815, os ingleses possuíam uma grande presença global, com uma bem sucedida combinação de domínio naval, crédito financeiro, habilidade comercial e diplomacia de alianças. Esse período também é marcado pela Revolução Industrial. Mais de 60% do crescimento da produção industrial europeia entre 1760 e 1830 se deve ao Reino Unido. Até a segunda metade do século XIX, este país tinha a participação de quase 10% na produção mundial de manufaturas, e metade da produção de ferro e carvão do mundo. O consumo de carvão e petróleo era cinco vezes maior que o dos Estados Unidos. Cerca de 2% da população mundial e 10% da população europeia se concentravam neste país. Um quinto do comércio mundial e dois quintos do comércio de bens manufaturados eram responsabilidade da Grã-Bretanha. A bandeira inglesa era hasteada em mais de um terço dos navios da marinha mercante.

Percebe-se, assim, que a Grã-Bretanha possuía um forte domínio no mundo no século XIX, conforme Kennedy (2000). Esse desenvolvimento econômico levou a um PIB per capita que garantia o enriquecimento do país. Embora o PIB inglês só ultrapasse em 1880 o da Rússia, já em 1830 o PIB per capita é mais que o dobro do russo. Em 1800, era mais que o triplo. A partir de 1850, a indústria se tornou o setor em que a Inglaterra era insuperável. Uma vez que este setor produz riqueza com valor agregado, o Reino Unido passou a ter grandes vantagens econômicas a partir disso.

No entanto, Kennedy (2000) afirma que esta vantagem econômica não se refletiu no poderio militar. Predominava, no Reino Unido, uma mentalidade liberal que previa um investimento maior na industrialização e gastos governamentais menores. Gastos com defesa também seriam gastos governamentais. Dessa forma, enquanto a indústria e a economia britânicas se modernizavam em ritmo acelerado, o mesmo não se deu com as forças armadas. Entre 1816 e 1880, a França aumentou em mais de quatro vezes seus efetivos militares, a Prússia — consequentemente a Alemanha — aumentou em mais de três vezes e os Estados Unidos mais que dobraram, ao passo que as forças militares britânicas tiveram uma

pequena diminuição. Porém, embora as forças militares tivessem pouca inserção no mundo, a Marinha Real era grande, a maior e mais forte do mundo. Assim, no século XIX, exercia também uma forte influência política na Europa.

Segundo Harvey (2004), todo estado que procura manter sua hegemonia, precisa expandir seu território. Porém, o excesso territorial e de abrangência acaba por se tornar o ponto fraco dos estados hegemônicos.

Para Kennedy (2000), o império colonial inglês também era uma importante área de influência britânica. No século XIX não havia grandes rivais aos domínios britânicos. Embora a expansão dos limites norte-americanos seja significativa, havia outras partes do globo em que grande parte dos estrangeiros que eram encontrados por responsáveis pelos interesses britânicos — como missionários, fazendeiros, exploradores, comerciantes, etc. — eram os povos indígenas. Dessa maneira, o exército colonial era pequeno. Logo, sem concorrentes externos e com as ideias liberais em alta, surgiam argumentos contrários ao imperialismo. Segundo os comentaristas, as colônias significavam um peso aos contribuintes ingleses. No entanto, as expansões continuaram. Eventuais resistências eram aniquiladas tanto pelo uso da força quanto pela influência informal já existente.

Os serviços financeiros são outro destaque na Grã-Bretanha. O dinheiro alimentava a Revolução Industrial. Como os bens manufaturados possuem um alto valor agregado, há um retorno do capital investido, gerando mais dinheiro. Como o governo britânico já sabia explorar serviços financeiros como créditos e mercado de títulos, houve também estímulo ao investimento externo. Dessa maneira, assim como houve um aumento significativo no PIB per capita, houve também um crescimento nos investimentos externos e nas rendas com juros e dividendos. Entre as décadas de 1830 e 1870, o aumento foi de mais de seis vezes.

> Os capitais excedentes da Europa, que o poder afirmativo da classe capitalista impedia crescentemente de encontrar usos internos, foram levados à força para o exterior a fim de mergulhar o mundo numa imensa onde de investimentos e comércios especulativos, em particular a partir de 1870 ou perto disso (HARVEY, 2004, p.44)

Assim, conforme Hardt e Negri (2005), percebe-se que o mercado se torna um ator importante no processo eurocêntrico. A soberania europeia é apoiada por forças de capital e a manutenção de fluxos de mercado se torna um importante fator nas decisões políticas. Segundo Harvey (2004), nos Estados Unidos, a burguesia já

era uma classe detentora do poder. Na Europa, isso não era realidade em todos os Estados. Havia um poder burguês na Grã-Bretanha, que acabo por converter o império em uma lógica capitalista. Essa tomada política de poder da burguesia se deu, principalmente, como forma de proteger o capital que era investido externamente.

Segundo Kennedy (2000) estes investimentos além-mar significavam investir em agricultura, portos, ferrovias e indústrias. O que os ingleses não perceberam é que com estes investimentos acabaram por desenvolver os países que os recebiam. As grandes distâncias norte-americanas e russas, e o acidentado terreno da Europa foram vencidos com a energia a vapor e as ferrovias. Estes países tiveram um grande desenvolvimento a partir destas inovações.

> A maior parte dessa soma, porém, era logo reinvestida além-mar, numa espécie de espiral ascendente que não só tornava a Grã-Bretanha ainda mais rica, como dava um estímulo constante ao comércio e às comunicações globais (KENNEDY, 2000, p. 155)

Além disso, a dependência inglesa do mercado mundial era cada vez maior, conforme Kennedy (2000). As exportações significavam um quinto da renda total do Reino Unido em meados do século XIX. Deve-se observar, também, que o mercado de serviços financeiros, os tais serviços “invisíveis”, também possuíam uma forte dependência internacional.

> As consequências dessa vasta exportação de capital foram várias e importantes. A primeira foi que as rendas produzidas pelos investimentos além-mar reduziram de maneira significativa a lacuna no comércio anual de bens visíveis, registrada sempre pela Grã-Bretanha. Sobre esse aspecto, a renda dos investimentos aumentou os já consideráveis ganhos invisíveis oriundos do transporte marítimo, seguros, taxas bancárias, transações com mercadorias etc. Em conjunto, essas duas fontes de renda asseguraram não só a ausência permanente de uma crise do balanço de pagamentos, como também a Grã-Bretanha tornou-se cada vez mais rica, tanto na metrópole como no exterior. A segunda consequência foi ter a economia britânica agido como um enorme fole, aspirando grandes quantidades de matérias-primas e alimentos, e expelindo enormes quantidades de têxteis, produtos siderúrgicos e outras manufaturas; e esse padrão de comércio visível foi acompanhado, e complementado, pela rede de linhas de transporte marítimo, seguros e ligações bancárias, que partiam de Londres (em especial), Liverpool, Glasgow, e de muitas outras cidades, durante o século XIX (KENNEDY, 2000, p. 155)

Contudo, Kennedy (2000) afirma que os pressupostos liberais dominavam o pensamento inglês da época. Acreditava-se na paz perpétua e que os estadistas deveriam parar com as ideias de briga entre povos. Além disso, a força cada vez maior da economia inglesa na esfera global fazia com que o mundo se tornasse cada vez mais dependente do Reino Unido. E mesmo que os países conseguissem se desenvolver, não alcançariam a Grã-Bretanha, devido à sua posição de progresso, de estar à frente de todos. A Inglaterra estava, então, numa posição natural de superioridade e que se manteria normalmente até por desígnios divinos.

Segundo Harvey (2004), no governo dos Estados Unidos, não havia os resíduos feudais existentes na Europa. Havia, ainda, classes industriais e de empresários com forte influência no governo. Desde a independência, o governo é burguês, formalizado inclusive em sua Constituição. Havia um espaço abundante de terra para expansão, o que poderia servir de base para manobras políticas e também econômicas.

A sociedade norte-americana é formada por vários grupos étnicos, o que fez com que o nacionalismo étnico existente na Europa fosse impossível de se estabelecer, conforme Harvey (2004). Contudo, embora fosse uma sociedade multiétnica, possuía uma forma própria de racismo, em especial aos negros e os povos indígenas naturais do território que o país ocupa. Além disso, há também paralelo a esse racismo, um antagonismo aos não-caucasianos, que evitou absorver territórios do México e do Caribe cuja população era, em sua maior parte, não-caucasiana.

Dessa maneira, há a gênese de uma ordem mundial diferente da que existiu durante o século XIX, com o domínio do Império Britânico. Segundo Kennedy (2000), embora o império continuasse com uma força inigualável, sua influência diminuía. A tentativa de poderio mundial não era mais um objetivo do império nesse período, diferentemente do que acontecera em torno de 1815. A partir de 1870, as forças mundiais se encontravam em um equilíbrio oscilante e isto acabava por abalar a supremacia britânica.

> A Grã-Bretanha não foi tão diretamente afetada quanto a França e a Áustria-Hungria pelo aparecimento de uma Alemanha unificada, poderosa (só depois de 1904-1905 Londres realmente teria de enfrentar esse problema). Mas ela era *o* estado mais atingido pela ascenção [sic] do poderio americano, já que os interesses britânicos (Canadá, bases navais nas Caraíbas, comércio e investimento na

> América Latina) eram muito mais destacados no hemisfério ocidental do que os de qualquer outro país europeu (KENNEDY, 2000, p. 220-222)

Dessa forma, a antiga posição de conforto, sem concorrentes ou forças de pressão no poder mundial deixou de existir, segundo Kennedy (2000). Era necessário enfrentar a rivalidade com a Rússia na Ásia e com os Estados Unidos nas Américas. Havia, assim um jogo diplomático e estratégico em escala, literalmente, mundial a ser feito.

Conforme Kennedy (2000), no final do século XIX e início do século XX, a Grã-Bretanha teve sua produção industrial alcançada pelos Estados Unidos e pela Alemanha. As importações de manufaturados pelos ingleses aumentaram significativamente. O mercado interno não tinha barreira tarifária. Assim, a competitividade do país caiu bastante. Estava assim aberto o caminho para a transição da hegemonia mundial para os Estados Unidos no século XX.

5 O HAVAÍ NA IMPRENSA BRITÂNICA

Neste momento, passa-se a uma análise dos artigos de jornais envolvendo o Havaí na imprensa britânica do século XIX. A pesquisa foi feita na *British Library* em Londres e na *National Library of Ireland*, em Dublin. Em Dublin, foi possível obter números do London Times. Em Londres, foi possível também a pesquisa em outros jornais.

A *British Library* possui um *website* exclusivo de jornais do século XIX. O acesso só é permitido aos que possuem um passe específico, ou cartão de leitor da biblioteca. Em pesquisa neste website, o termo *Hawaii* retorna mais de 3400 artigos na seção de notícias dos jornais no século XIX. Contudo, o arquipélago era conhecido também como Ilhas Sanduíche. O termo *Sandwich Islands* retorna mais de 5000 artigos tais quais os anteriores. Embora o número, que ultrapassa 8400, possa ser considerado pequeno comparado ao total de notícias da época, esse número é maior que as notícias sobre Alaska, Samoa ou Filipinas, territórios também anexados pelos Estados Unidos no século XIX. Dessa maneira, embora não fosse uma potência ou um ator forte no cenário mundial, o Havaí na condição de estado soberano e independente possuía importância para a imprensa da potência hegemônica da época. Como não era possível ler todos os artigos, teve que ser escolhida uma amostra. Optou-se então em se procurar artigos em datas próximas de acontecimentos relevantes do Havaí. Dessa forma, os artigos de jornais analisados começarão no ano do reconhecimento da independência do arquipélago, em 1843.

Neste ano, o *Manchester Guardian* noticia, já em sua segunda página, a cessão das Ilhas Sanduíche à Coroa Britânica. A cessão ocorrera em 25 de fevereiro deste ano, e a notícia foi veiculada em 31 de maio. A notícia é curta, quatro linhas. Porém, afirma que George Paulet, um nobre britânico, ocupava um navio da Marinha Real que tomou posse das ilhas. Segundo Daws (1974), na verdade houve uso da força para a rendição do Rei Kamehameha III. Como um missionário chamado Gerrit Judd havia se tornado ministro das finanças, este enviou mensagens de protesto aos Estados Unidos, França e Inglaterra, o que resultou na restauração do poder do Reino Havaiano. Isso aconteceu porque Judd era um dos que desejavam a anexação do arquipélago aos Estados Unidos.

Em novembro de 1843, o *The Times*, publica notícia informando o reconhecimento do Rei Kamehameha como soberano independente. Esta matéria informa que o rei se encontrou em problemas em uma manhã e não viu outra alternativa a não ser entregar seu país aos ingleses, representados então por um comandante de um navio da Marinha Real. Assim, a cessão à coroa britânica era anulada e o monarca era encorajado a cultivar a cristandade e a ciência do bom governo. A matéria ainda diz que a ciência do bom governo está um pouco mais avançada na Inglaterra e que se deve esperar uma quantidade enorme de jovialidade. Sendo boato ou não, o rei diz estar grato por ter caído sob domínio inglês que cair sob domínio francês.

Não deixa de ser oportuna a observação de Hardt e Negri (2005) sobre a visão eurocêntrica das culturas externas. Os autores demonstram que vários pensadores, inclusive Marx, acreditavam que a dominação poderia ser ruim, porém era melhor do que a maneira como viviam essas pessoas antes de serem dominados.

> Las Casas não pode enxergar além da visão eurocêntrica da América, na qual o ponto mais alto da generosidade e da caridade seria colocar os ameríndios sob controle e tutela da verdadeira religião e de sua cultura. Os nativos são europeus subdesenvolvidos em potencial (HARDT e NEGRI, 2005, p. 133)

Logo, o fato de se esperar que a “cristandade” ou a “ciência do bom governo” se desenvolvam no Havaí — isso em 1843 — mostra o interesse de manter o país sob um domínio cultural. Além disso, não deixa de ser notável aqui que um simpatizante da anexação pelos Estados Unidos tenha garantido o reconhecimento internacional do Reino do Havaí como soberano. Logo, o país composto pelo arquipélago entra num jogo de poder que funciona muito mais no plano das influências políticas que no plano de uma dominação dura, o de se subjulgar a um outro país. Há uma soberania política, porém altamente dependente de potências internacionais.

Logo, o arquipélago não deixa de ser notícia nas páginas dos jornais britânicos. Em 1847, o jornal *The Morning Chronicle* publica uma matéria que ocupa uma coluna inteira. Esta matéria fala da educação no Havaí, informando que houve uma codificação de um alfabeto para a língua havaiana em 1822 e desde então a educação passou a ser expandida. É notável em um dos parágrafos da matéria se fala de uma escola em que os alunos falam inglês melhor do que a língua havaiana.

A matéria traz números tanto de escolas católicas quanto escolas protestantes existentes nas ilhas.

O jornal *Daily News* traz em 1849 uma matéria de um enviado do *National Standard* ao Havaí. Este enviado procura fazer um relato do que viu. Entre os relatos, está o número de imigrantes de outras nacionalidades, como franceses e ingleses e o repórter se espanta com o número de americanos existentes nas ilhas. O grande número de americanos e a influência que eles exerciam faziam acreditar na possibilidade de que algumas ilhas pudessem cair sob domínio dos Estados Unidos, principalmente após a conquista da Califórnia que fez com que o arquipélago ganhasse mais importância. Os americanos já falavam ao repórter sobre o interesse de anexação, que existia inclusive por parte dos missionários. No entanto, o enviado do *National Standard* diz não ter percebido nos religiosos esse tipo de interesse, uma vez que sempre negavam. Logo, ele acreditou que não havia realmente este interesse pelo fato dos missionários se identificarem com os nativos e porque a influência dos missionários cairia caso o Havaí se tornasse um território norte-americano.

O *Glasgow Herald* traz em 1851 notícia falando sobre o progresso existente no Havaí. Contudo, ele mostra que o número de nativos diminuiu consideravelmente, sendo necessário uma autorização especial naquele momento a quem quisesse emigrar para a Califórnia. Logo, demonstra o que Pratt (1965) afirmou a respeito do Havaí se tornar uma colônia dos Estados Unidos. A matéria revela que continua a existir um fluxo imigratório de estrangeiros para o Havaí. Dessa forma, nota-se já neste momento a diminuição da importância dos nativos para as ilhas, havendo assim uma colonização de fato.

O *The Graphic* de 26 de Janeiro de 1889 traz uma notícia a respeito das relações internacionais dos Estados Unidos. Nesta matéria, afirma-se que o cônsul americano em Samoa declarou que a Inglaterra tinha intenções de tomar Tonga e o Havaí. Neste momento histórico, não parece que esta fosse uma verdade. Parecia muito mais um boato justamente para deixar o Havaí com uma maior influência dos Estados Unidos. Os ingleses já sabiam que a maioria dos imigrantes havaianos eram de origem norte-americana. Também já haviam tentado tomar as ilhas quase cinquenta anos antes e foram impedidos justamente por um norte-americano. Logo, não há evidência de que havia a intenção de uso de força para esse fim. Além disso, conforme já afirmado por Kennedy (2000), neste período o domínio inglês começava

a entrar em declínio. Embora ainda houvesse um grande domínio de boa parte do mundo, uma marinha de porte considerável, havia também uma pressão por parte do liberalismo existente na política, que era contra o imperialismo. Logo, não havia porque a Inglaterra promover esforços para tomar uma área que já teve tentativas mal sucedidas de domínio. Havia outras áreas para se preocupar, como Samoa, por exemplo.

Em 28 de junho de 1890, o *The Times* traz em sua circular da corte a notícia de que o Rei Kalakaua do Havaí chegará em outubro na Inglaterra. Ele chegaria acompanhado de sua irmã (que viria a ser a Rainha Liliuokalani) e uma grande festa. O fato de estar na circula da corte já revela que o Reino do Havaí era um estado reconhecido. Mesmo sem ter grande destaque no cenário mundial, havia sim o reconhecimento da soberania por parte da Inglaterra e da Rainha Vitória.

Já a edição de 27 de agosto de 1890 do *The Times* traz a notícia de uma revolução proclamando uma república no Havaí estava para acontecer. Deve-se perceber que a fonte desta notícia foi o comandante de um navio americano que chegou a Seattle. Segundo este comandante, os nativos estavam cansados do controle estrangeiro e o grito “Havaí para os havaianos” era dito pelas massas. Na edição de 3 de setembro de 1890 do mesmo jornal, há a notícia de que o mesmo navio segui para o Havaí no intuito de defender interesses americanos no caso de uma revolução nas ilhas.

A edição de 08 de janeiro de 1891 do *The Times* mostra uma declaração do ministro havaiano Carter sobre a possível compra das ilhas pelo Canadá. Ele afirma que não passa de uma invenção. Logo, vê-se que os boatos já faziam parte do jogo diplomático internacional neste período. Contudo, há outro ponto nesta matéria que não era boato: o fim do privilégio do Havaí como exportador de açúcar aos Estados Unidos. O ministro afirma que não poderiam competir com a China e outros países. O fim desse privilégio levou à crise que derrubou a monarquia e fez com que o Havaí fosse anexado aos Estados Unidos.

Em 21 de Janeiro de 1891, o *The Times* noticia a morte do Rei Kalakaua. Quem o atendeu quando houve um mal súbito foi o cirurgião do navio Charleston, o mesmo que foi ao Havaí para defender interesses americanos em uma eventual revolta. A matéria diz que a herdeira presumida é irmão de Kalakaua, Liliuokalani, que havia visitado a Inglaterra em 1887, na ocasião do jubileu da Rainha Vitória.

A edição de 02 de maio de 1891 do *The Times* reproduz um telegrama publicado no *The New York Times*, em que a Rainha Liliuokalani revela sua insatisfação com os rumos que o comércio com os Estados Unidos estava tomando. Os Estados Unidos estavam retirando os privilégios do Havaí em suas importações. A Rainha então afirmava que faria tratados com ingleses, com quem inclusive tinha mais afinidades.

Esta declaração não deixou de ser explorada. Em 18 de setembro de 1891 o *The Times* traz uma matéria em que é citada uma carta afirmando que o Reino Unido tinha interesse em tomar posse das Ilhas Havaianas e que a Rainha era inclusive favorável aos interesses britânicos. Três dias depois, o jornal traz um desmentido dessa história, afirmando não haver sequer um navio de guerra britânico em Honolulu. Como se vê, mais uma vez há ação de boatos na diplomacia internacional.

Já na edição de 01 de dezembro de 1891 há o que parece ser outro boato: o fato da saúde da rainha estar em estado precário. Não há fontes históricas que confirmem essa informação, nem que neguem. Contudo, há nesta matéria a informação de uma revolta nas ilhas, com agitadores profissionais. Fala-se que parte da população de origem norte-americana acredita que a melhor maneira de se inserir no mercado norte-americano de açúcar é se tornar parte dos Estados Unidos.

Em 26 de agosto de 1892, o *The Times* traz a notícia sobre o Atol Johnston, que teria sido anexado pela Inglaterra. O Atol Johnston foi um ponto de disputa entre o Havaí e os Estados Unidos. Assim, o ministro havaiano de relações exteriores afirma que não tinha nenhuma informação oficial da anexação do atol pela Inglaterra, mas que negociaria e não haveria necessidade de um protesto formal. Ele ainda aproveita e declara que o governo havaiano nunca concordou em transferir parte de Pearl Harbour ou qualquer parte do Havaí a uma potência estrangeira.

Dessa maneira, a Revolução Havaiana, que destituiu a monarquia não deixou de ser noticiada pela imprensa britânica. Em 30 de janeiro de 1893, *The Times* traz a informação em duas seções, em *Latest Intelligence*, que traz notícias redigidas no exterior e na seção local, de Londres. Várias fontes acabam contando o que aconteceu, com a rainha querendo uma nova constituição, e um governo provisório republicano. O que o jornal ainda traz nesta edição é a campanha que comissários havaianos fizeram pelos Estados Unidos a favor da anexação, dizendo inclusive que os Kanaka (nativos havaianos) eram ignorantes e não poderiam governar a

república. *The Manchester Guardian* também traz sua seção de telegramas internacionais relatando a queda da monarquia e as ações no Senado norte-americano sobre este assunto

No dia seguinte, *The Manchester Guardian* traz uma notícia em que se cogita o poder no Havaí compartilhado como acontecia em Samoa. Este artigo é baseado em outro escrito por um jornal alemão. A Alemanha, a Grã-Bretanha e os Estados Unidos dividiram durante um tempo o controle de Samoa, conforme afirma Pratt (1965). O artigo termina dizendo que é melhor que os Estados Unidos e a Grã-Bretanha definam esta relação como acharem melhor. Neste mesmo dia, 31 de janeiro de 1893, o *The Times* traz em sua seção *Latest Intelligence* as observações dos correspondentes em várias partes do mundo sobre a revolução que acontecia no Havaí. O correspondente de Paris afirma que boa parte dos jornais daquela cidade são reacionários e aproveitam a oportunidade para insultar a Inglaterra em relação ao que acontecia no Egito. Há um estímulo do *The Times* para que as potências se interessem com o que ocorre no Havaí mas os franceses afirmam que não havia condições morais para a Inglaterra apelar para justiça e igualdade nas relações internacionais, e que os americanos não se intimidariam. A mesma matéria, reproduzindo um comunicado de uma agência internacional de notícias, que não havia um grande interesse dos Estados Unidos na anexação do Havaí ou de se fazer um protetorado deste arquipélago. Isto porque queriam ter todas as vantagens do comércio porém sem nenhuma responsabilidade com o país. Assim, haveriam três alternativas: a proclamação da república, a ascensão da Princesa Kaiulani ao poder ou restaurar a coroa à Rainha Liliuokalani.

Em 01 de fevereiro de 1893, *The Times* publica um editorial contando a história dos governantes havaianos. Contudo, neste edital, aponta que a Rainha Liliuokalani poderia estar acabando com a política de “Havaí para os havaianos” — implantada anos antes pelo sue irmão Kalakaua — e conseguir mais poder do que era previsto pela constituição vigente, assinada em 1887 também por seu irmão. No entanto, este mesmo editorial firma que seria necessário melhor e mais autêntica informação para ter certeza disso, porém, era o que parecia naquele momento. *The Manchester Guardian* traz a notícia do protesto inglês contra a anexação, seguida pela opinião de um historiador e jornalista britânico-canadense, Goldwin Smith, que afirma não entender as razões porque a Grã-Bretanha poderia se opor à anexação do Havaí pelos Estados Unidos, uma vez que a política britânica era justamente de

adquirir tanto território quanto pudesse. Entre os telegramas internacionais do jornal, há a notícia de que o senado americano votaria a anexação e que o presidente Harrison era favorável tanto a protetorado quanto tornar o Havaí parte dos Estados Unidos. Além disso, informa também não serem verdadeiros os boatos de que a Inglaterra anexaria o Havaí à Austrália. Havia um navio saindo de Acapulco no México que passaria por Honolulu e seguiria para o Canadá.

Em 02 de fevereiro de 1893, *The Times* traz declarações de Thomas F. Bayard, antigo Secretário de Estado norte-americano. Ele declara que a anexação é um caminho natural da política dos Estados Unidos para o Havaí. Segundo Bayard, o tratado feito com o Havaí em 1975 e ratificado em 1887 afirma que nenhuma cessão de território poder ser feita sem o consentimento dos Estados Unidos.

The Graphic traz quatro páginas sobre a revolução no Havaí na data de 04 de fevereiro de 1893. Esta edição traz ilustrações sobre o arquipélago, explicando também aspectos da vida e também a história do até então reino.

Entre os telegramas internacionais do *The Times* do dia 10 de fevereiro de 1893, os que tratam sobre a questão do Havaí traz uma proclamação do arquipélago como protetorado dos Estados Unidos. Contudo, afirma também que embora houvesse o hasteamento da bandeira norte-americana, isso não significava uma cessão das ilhas, pois a bandeira havaiana ainda estava lá e o arquipélago estava sob o governo provisório. Uma semana depois, o mesmo jornal informa que o tratado de anexação foi enviado ao senado dos Estados Unidos e que seria ratificado. A mesma edição traz ainda o ministério que o presidente eleito, Grover Cleveland, anunciara.

No início de 1894, *The Birmingham Daily Post* publica matéria informando que James Blount, enviado do presidente Cleveland ao Havaí, havia terminado um relatório em que concluía que a intervenção era contrária ao espírito republicano e à Constituição.

Em 02 de julho de 1894, *The Times* informa que uma convenção procura definir uma nova constituição para o Havaí. Informa, também, que a rainha Liliuokalani protestou com autoridades estrangeiras, declarando que esta forma de governo era contrária aos desejos da população.

Uma semana depois, *The Birmingham Daily Post* mostra que houve represálias por parte do governo provisório havaiano devido ao seu não-reconhecimento completo por parte da Inglaterra. Um navio foi proibido de atracar

em um porto do Havaí, embora houvessem no mesmo porto um navio de guerra japonês e outro norte-americano.

Em 24 de agosto de 1894, *The Standard* informa que um navio britânico estava no Havaí para examinar a rota de um cabo submarino no Oceano Pacífico. No entanto, ingleses habitantes do Havaí pediram para que o navio ficasse, pois temiam problemas se fossem deixados sem proteção armada.

O mesmo jornal fala em 05 de setembro do mesmo ano sobre a anexação da Ilha de Necker pelo Havaí. Esta ilha pertencia à Nova Zelândia, na época uma colônia da Inglaterra. Como o cabo de comunicações do Oceano Pacífico passaria por essa ilha, havia o interesse em controlá-la. Deve-se notar que nesta época o Havaí já era governado por americanos. Eram pessoas que queriam que o arquipélago se tornasse parte dos Estados Unidos. Logo, pode-se afirmar que se trata de uma continuação da expansão norte-americana pelo Oceano Pacífico. A ilha hoje faz parte do Havaí.

Essa questão da Ilha de Necker também levou a um comentário que foi publicado no dia seguinte no *Western Mail*, de Cardiff, mostra uma grande indignação. Primeiro, é dito que o Império Britânico deveria ter feito a vontade do povo canadense e anexar a Ilha de Necker para o Canadá. O cabo de telecomunicações do Oceano Pacífico seria um cabo canadense. Logo, a ilha deveria ser do Canadá. Os americanos que tomaram o governo do Havaí são chamados de aventureiros que o roubaram. Logo, teriam que vender o que saquearam e seria humilhante para o Império Britânico negociar sob tais circunstâncias. A Grã-Bretanha acabaria por negociar com trapaceiros que possuíam estrelas e listras sobre suas mangas.

Em 21 de janeiro de 1895, *The Times* noticia a revolta que aconteceu no Havaí pedindo o retorno da monarquia. Tratava-se de uma revolta armada em que os nativos tentaram, sem sucesso, derrubar o governo republicano.

The Observer traz, em 14 de agosto de 1898, a notícia da aprovação da anexação do Havaí. Informa que a Rainha voltou dos Estados Unidos recebida com festividade pelos nativos e não quis dar entrevistas.

Logo, percebe-se que durante o século XIX, os principais acontecimentos do Havaí tiveram destaque na imprensa britânica. Diversos jornais publicavam estes acontecimentos. Porém, o comentário do *Western Mail* citado há pouco traz um

especial esclarecimento sobre as principais motivações da Inglaterra em ser contrária à anexação do arquipélago.

Conforme artigo do *Manchester Guardian* já citado, Goldwin Smith não via razão na oposição porque a Inglaterra também adquiria territórios. Embora o liberalismo tivesse muita força na política, é inegável que o imperialismo crescia e o Império Britânico tinha extensão territorial considerável. No entanto, conforme afirmado por Kennedy (2000), no final do século XIX, a Inglaterra enfrentava a concorrência dos Estados Unidos e da Alemanha na indústria. Esta concorrência se refletiu no compartilhamento das três nações do território de Samoa, conforme apontado por Pratt (1965).

Logo, o Império Britânico perdia poder. Porém, já havia uma influência em um mercado invisível, conforme afirmado por Kennedy (2000). Já havia um fluxo de investimentos e negócios feitos por ingleses. Uma parte destes investimentos estava nos Estados Unidos. Uma vez que grande parte da população imigrante do Havaí era norte-americana, qualquer nação que tentasse tomar o território enfrentaria uma forte resistência dos Estados Unidos, conforme a Inglaterra já tinha notado segundo Daws (1974). Seria muito fácil para os americanos não darem o devido retorno financeiro à Inglaterra se determinados interesses não fossem atendidos.

Conforme apontado em artigo do *The Times,* grandes potências da Europa se preocupavam muito pouco com a questão havaiana na época da revolução que derrubou o governo monárquico. Contudo, a Inglaterra era a única nação que possuía seu poder diretamente afrontado. O caso da ilha de Necker é exemplar, pois era um território que “naturalmente” estaria sob domínio inglês.

Com a grande imigração de norte-americanos, se tornou fácil deixar o Havaí sob influência dos Estados Unidos. Esse poder invisível, baseado muito mais em ideias que em força bruta, prevaleceu no arquipélago fazendo com que o mesmo se submetesse aos interesses norte-americanos. Assim, os Estados Unidos exerceram no Havaí uma forma de poder que já apontava para a mudança na ordem mundial que aconteceria no século XX. A Inglaterra já sofria abalos em sua estrutura de poder hegemônico nesse final do século XIX. Embora as forças armadas dos Estados Unidos fossem menor que as de outras potências, os investimentos no país, a indústria, os produtos comercializados não poderiam ser facilmente descartados no mercado global. Dessa maneira, a forma como os Estados Unidos exercem influência no mundo já vinha se desenhando desde primórdios do século XIX, com

instrumentos como a Doutrina Monroe e o Destino Manifesto. Durante o século XX houve eventos em que o poder econômico foi importante em decisões políticas. A tomada do Havaí pode ser visto como um grande êxito na forma como decisões políticas, inclusive de outros países, tiveram forte influência econômica. Logo, trata-se de uma forma de poder que teve outras configurações no século XX, mas que já no século XIX era utilizada pelos Estados Unidos.

CONCLUSÃO

A perda de soberania de um país é um fato que acontece na história, em diversos períodos, em todos os continentes. As guerras resultam nesse desenho novo de fronteiras que faz com que haja países novos ou países que deixam de existir.

Não houve uma guerra que fez com que os Estados Unidos tomassem o Havaí. Houve sim uma insurgência contra um governo legítimo e reconhecido internacionalmente. É notável que um país formado com mentalidade burguesa e liberal acabou tomando uma ação imperialista.

O trabalho começou mostrando como os Estados Unidos ganharam território. A Doutrina Monroe, o "Destino Manifesto", o corolário Polk facilitavam a aquisição de territórios sem que houvesse o vestígio do velho imperialismo europeu. A história do Havaí mostra que a presença de americanos foi constante no arquipélago e importante para que o país fosse incorporado aos Estados Unidos. Analisando a situação do Império Britânico, percebe-se como este perdeu força e acabou abrindo espaço para outras nações na situação de potências mundiais.

A análise dos jornais mostrou que o Havaí era uma país internacionalmente reconhecido. Seus governantes eram respeitados como chefes de estado. Assim, houve sim uma importância dada aos eventos relacionados ao arquipélago. A queda da monarquia, o governo de americanos, a anexação foram assuntos que estavam nas páginas dos jornais e tinham a atenção da opinião pública da época.

Esta análise foi importante porque levou a uma indagação que não havia sido inicialmente pensada para o trabalho. Por que a Inglaterra não anexou as ilhas que compunham o Havaí? Havia ilhas próximas, havia o Canadá, havia a Austrália, havia a Nova Zelândia. Assim, seria fácil. A marinha inglesa também era mais forte que a marinha americana até o fim do século XIX.

Uma das explicações residiria na tradição liberal que fazia parte da política. A questão do custo de manutenção de colônias era um tema que a opinião pública se importava. Mas não seria só isso.

O que os jornais acabaram por demonstrar unindo às fontes históricas que explicavam o processo noticiado foi a mudança no paradigma de poder. A influência não se exercia mais exclusivamente pela força bruta. Foi o início de um poder

exercido pela força das ideias, das influências. A força do mercado, do capital investido passou a ser também um elemento nas decisões políticas.

Essas forças moveram a anexação do Havaí. Os que derrubaram a monarquia e os que assumiram o governo republicano eram americanos ricos que tinham investimentos nas ilhas e queriam mercado para sua produção.

O Havaí já era uma colônia informal dos Estados Unidos. Os tratados tornaram o país extremamente dependente. Os interesses americanos estava bem representados pelos imigrantes estabelecidos no país. Dessa maneira, não é um exagero dizer que desde o Havaí os Estados Unidos apenas aprimoraram a maneira de exercer sua influência para defender seus interesses, sejam eles políticos ou de mercado.

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ANEXO 1 – ARTIGOS DE JORNAIS CITADOS

FOREIGN.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—LIVERPOOL, MAY 28.—The Sandwich Islands were ceded to the British crown on the 25th February, and were taken possession of by Lord George Paulet, of her majesty's ship *Carysfort*, next day.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Papers have been received from Monte Video to the date of the 18th, and private letters to the 25th of March. It will be seen from the following extract of a letter, of the last-mentioned date, that the army of Oribe had, up to that time, made no impression on the place; and that the Buenos Ayrean cavalry, under Pacheco, were very closely pressed, and were said to have been defeated by Luna, one of the lieutenants of Riviera.

Extract from a letter from Monte Video, dated March 25:

"During the last ten days, Oribe has received eight guns from Buenos Ayres, with ammunition and lances. The guns are 18 to 24-pounders. This government has not been idle; the fortifications are strengthened, and they have erected a strong battery in the centre of the lines. The guns belonged to the old Spaniards, and have been taken from the corners of the streets, where for years they made good posts. Skirmishes take place continually, when these people behave remarkably well. The great dread of the town's being immediately taken by assault has subsided. From a deserter (an officer) who came in yesterday (24th), we heard that Luna, one of Riviera's officers, had defeated Pacheco, and taken his horses; and that, when he left, they were bringing the wounded into Oribe's camp. He also said that two couriers, with despatches from Luna, had been taken by the enemy, and had both had their throats cut."

Whilst these events were occurring in the immediate neighbourhood of Monte Video, great efforts were making to get supplies of beef and other provisions into that city, by water, from Maldonado. To stop these supplies, the Buenos Ayreans threatened to declare the port in a state of blockade on the 1st of April, so far as provisions and ammunition are concerned; and it is said, that the British ambassador, Mr. Mandeville, has consented to acknowledge the blockade, on condition that the vessels shall be fired upon from the sea; but it is also said, that the Americans, who have several vessels engaged in carrying supplies from Maldonado to Monte Video, and a strong force in the river, refuse to acknowledge it.

The papers received by this arrival contain a copy of a strong remonstrance, addressed by the British merchants of Monte Video to Mr. Mandeville, on his inconsistent and undignified conduct, in first demanding a cessation of hostilities from the Buenos Ayrean authorities, in the name of the British government, and then neglecting to adopt effectual means for enforcing that demand. After referring to the language of that demand, and to previous promises of protection, the remonstrance proceeds as follows:—

"Notwithstanding all these hopes and expectations, which from time to time have been raised, as already stated, we have the painful and grievous evidence before us, that the interference, and the positive demand of her majesty's government that hostilities must cease, have been totally disregarded by General Rosas; and that this state has subsequently been invaded by his armies, which, in their march through its territories, have committed the most barbarous atrocities, and are now laying siege to this capital.

"That this invasion has already caused a vast destruction of British property, which loss to British subjects has been greatly increased in amount in consequence of the natural and implicit dependence placed on the various assurances given by your excellency; and that the continuation of the actual state of things is daily producing the most ruinous effects, and must lead to severe distress and suffering amongst our fellow-countrymen and others.

"That paramount to every consideration of loss and endangered interests, is the deep scene of shame and grief with which we contemplate the disgrace attaching to our national honour, under such circumstances, after such a declaration as that made by your excellency already referred to, whilst an adequate British naval force is present, and the fleets of Buenos Ayrean government are a flagrant insult offered to the British nation.

"We therefore most earnestly and most respectfully solicit that your excellency will forthwith concert measures with the commander-in-chief of her majesty's naval forces, now in this port, to render effectual to their full extent, the benevolent intentions of her majesty's government expressed throughout the pending negociations, and thereby have the satisfaction of fulfilling the first and highest duty of a British minister, that of upholding the good faith of her majesty's government, and the honour of our country.

UNITED STATES.

The British and North American royal mail steamer the *Britannia*, Captain Judkins, which sailed from Boston on the 16th and Halifax on the 18th instant, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, after the shortest passage ever made between Boston and Liverpool, namely, only eleven days and twelve hours, including a stoppage of eleven hours at Halifax. By this conveyance we have received New York papers from the 2d to the 15th instant, and Boston to the 16th. Although they embrace the period of a fortnight, their contents are unusually barren of interest. Of political news they scarcely bring a line, while their foreign intelligence relates merely to Texas and Mexico, and that is unimportant.

The *National Intelligencer*, a Washington paper, announces the resignation of Mr. Webster, as secretary of state, and the appointment of Mr. Hugh S Legere, attorney-general of the United States, as his successor, *ad interim*.

Mr. Cushing has been appointed to the Chinese mission. He will come to this country and proceed by the overland mail to India. The frigate *Brandywine*, the sloop *St. Louis*, and the steam-ship *Missouri*, were on the point of sailing for the China sea. Mr. Tyler, the president's son, would, it was stated, accompany Mr. Cushing as his private and confidential secretary.

The Kingston papers of the 9th inst. say that Sir Charles Bagot's health was, on the whole, better. It was understood that he is to leave Canada in a canal boat in tow of a steamer, the boat to enter the canal, and to come with him and his party directly on board the *Warspite*, at New York. Colonel Colley L. Foster, assistant adjutant-general to the army for the western section of the province, died at Kingston on the 10th instant.

Accounts from Hayti state that the condition of the island continued very unsettled. The revolution had broken out anew, and a reinforcement of three regiments of troops were daily expected to arrive at Gonaives from Port au Prince, to march against the city of St. Domingo.

The *New Orleans Bee* states that it has information, through private correspondents, which renders it certain that the governments of the United States, of France, and of Great Britain, have joined in remonstrating against the predatory war carried on by Mexico against Texas," and that the instructions to the United States minister were quite explicit in declaring the war, as conducted by Mexico, to be contrary to the laws of nations. It also states, that it has little doubt that the United States charge in Texas has been directed to offer the mediation of this government between the two powers, and to discourage retaliatory irruptions into Mexico.

The arrival from the Sandwich Islands had brought the intelligence, that those islands had been ceded to the British crown on the 25th of February, and taken possession of on the same day, by Lord George Paulet, commanding the *Carysfort*, 26 guns, in the name of her majesty.

Advices from Texas state that Campeachy still held out, and that there was little prospect of the Mexicans capturing the place.

The *New York American*, in its money article for the Hibernia, gives the following account of the money, stock, and produce markets:—

"The *Great Western* came upon us unexpectedly, and in a remarkably short passage, last week, adding to our previous large amounts of specie somewhat like a million and a half more, and with advices that some *two or three* millions additional would reach us in the course of the present month.

"But the tide is already beginning to turn. Exchange on London, choice bills, has been sold at 109 and one quarter per 75 22 12. The latter rate cannot be sustained, as it is better to ship specie; and even to England we hear of one parcel of £18,000 that goes back in the *Hibernia*, rather than sell bills at 109; so that the specie current may now be considered as having found its level.

"The opening of the canals, which always imparts life and activity to a large circle of trade, the comparative bareness of supplies, both of dry goods and groceries, in the interior, and the press to pay off combined to give impulse to business; and our city shows the bustling indications thereof, not, indeed, as in former days, but still with much that has, for a long and dreary period, been unwitnessed.

"The demand for cotton has been somewhat more animated, without any material change in price. In bread stuffs the market is rather inclining downward, and the appearance of the growing crop is highly encouraging.

"We hear nothing authentic of the project said to be much cherished in some quarters, both here and in England, of a reciprocal commercial treaty between the two countries. No such scheme, in our judgment, is practicable upon any footing of *fair* and reciprocity; and, certainly, upon any other it would be neither profitable nor creditable to either party.

"Nevertheless, it is believed that Mr. Duff Green, a gentleman supposed to be much in the confidence of the present head of Mr. Calhoun and other gentlemen,—who, in this matter, co-operate with the British premier,—has gone to London, with a view to feel the ground unofficially, and to prepare the way, it may be, for more formal and official approaches. If nothing can be made of it, any advances of such an agent can be readily disavowed.

"Our money market continues abundant; and the excess of unemployed capital, both in private hands and in the banks, has led to considerable rise in the stocks.

"Mr. S. Jaudon, so well known in Europe and in this country, as the efficient agent of the late Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, will go out to England in the *Great Western*, that leaves here on the 25th instant.

"It is confidently stated, in the Philadelphia papers, that this gentleman will be commissioned by Governor Porter to arrange, if possible, for the sale of the public works of that state, for the benefit of the state creditors.

"We have no certain information on the subject.

"In foreign exchange, as stated above, there has been a fair business; but the rates prevailing on Saturday have brought into market a large supply of bills; and, at the moment of sending this, exchange on London may be quoted at from 8 to 8¾; on Paris 5 27½ to 5 32½."

Accounts from New Orleans speak of heavy rains having fallen towards the close of April, and swelled the Mississippi to a considerable height. From other cotton districts, the state of the weather is not particularly dwelt upon.

(From Messrs. Gordon, Wylie, and Co.'s Circular.)

"NEW ORLEANS, MAY 3.—Our last circular was dated 15th April. During the week succeeding that date, only a moderate extent of business was reported in cotton, the sales amounted to 17,000 bales, and the market closed heavily.

"The past week opened with a languid demand, but, on Wednesday the 26th ult. Liverpool advices to the 21st March were received, which at once changed the appearance of the market; and the sales of that week were 22,000 bales, and an advance of a ¼ cent was consented to. On Saturday last, the advices, per *Britannia* steamer, to the 4th April came to hand; and, their tenor being considered by the factors at least as favourable, prices again advanced, and about 2,500 bales were sold. On Monday, the sales were limited to 1,800 bales; yesterday, to about 2,000 bales; and to-day the market has been almost swept, and at least 7,500 bales have been sold at extreme prices.

"The present acts of demand is not to be ascribed altogether to the late advices; but is partly owing to the very limited and Mississippi cotton; in which qualities our receipts are fast dwindling away, and in which, to execute any extensive order it would be exceedingly difficult. The demand far surpasses the supply; and, as we may not look for more than 50,000 or 60,000 bales still to come forward, we may conclude that our cotton season will close with the present month; and, if prices advance, as they have a tendency to, or indeed are maintained, all the cotton now in the interior will be attracted to the ports, and the supply of the year may not fall short of 2,300,000 bales. We quote—

Ordinary	5½c. to 6c.
Middling	5¾c. to 6c.
Middling fair	6¼c. to 6¾c.
Fair	7¼c. to 7¾c.
Good fair to choice	8¼c. to 9¼c.

The receipts, exports, and stock of cotton in this port, from 1st September last to date, are as follows:—

COTTON.	1843.	1842.	1841.
Receipts	963,523	676,986	718,272
Total exports	866,417	579,240	622,165
Export to Great Britain	1,703,000	1,105,000	492,470
Export to France	255,593	271,387	24,206
Do. to other ports	73,591	126,197	54,606
Stock	266,056	319,187	53,131

The receipts are falling off, so as to cause a diminution in the stocks, but the crop is likely to reach the highest figures that have been estimated.

SMUGGLING ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.—A seizure, to a large amount, has been made by the vigilance of Col. Brooke, the collector of Detroit, consisting of dry goods of every description, principally, valued at several hundred dollars. The smuggled articles were brought over in that city from Canada, and there packed in boxes, the more easily to escape observation and detection. It is said that the individuals engaged in the transaction have been held to bail to stand trial at the next term of the U.S. Court for the district of Detroit.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

DOMESTIC, &c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The English funds have fluctuated very little to-day. There was a slight tendency to improvement in the early hours of business, which, however, was scarcely supported at the close of the market. Consols for money left off at 93½; and for the account, 93⅝ to ¾; Bank Stocks, 170½ to 171½; India Stock, 266 to 267; Exchequer Bills, 53s. to 55s. premium for the 13d. issue, and 43s. to 45s. premium for the advertised; Three per Cents Reduced, 94⅜ to 95; Three-and-a-Half per Cents Reduced, 101¼ to ⅜; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 102¾ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 12 9-16; and India Bonds, 65s. premium. The last quotations of railway shares were—Great Western, 90¾; Ditto, New, 65¾; Ditto, Fifths, 17; Brighton, 39¾; South Western, 64½; Birmingham, 212; Manchester and Leeds, 79½; Midland Counties, Fifths, 3; Newcastle and Darlington, 116½; York, North Midland, 150; Ditto, Thirds, 29¾; Paris and Rouen, 27; Rouen and Havre, 3¼; South Eastern and Dover, 24½; Ditto, Scrip, 24⅝; Cheltenham and Great Western, 28; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 49¾.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—To-day, the stock-markets under the same arrangement closed at the earlier hour of two p.m. There was not much business transacted, and in most instances prices closed rather lower than yesterday. The final quotation of consols for money was 93⅝, and for the account 93⅝ to ¾; Three per Cents Reduced closed 94⅜ to ⅝; Three-and-a-Half per Cents Reduced, 101¼ to ⅜; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 102¾ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 12 9-16; India Stock, 266 to 267; India Bonds, 65s. premium; Bank Stock, 170½ to 171½; Exchequer-bills, 54s. to 55s. premium for the 13d. issues, and 43s. to 45s. premium for the advertised issues. St. John del Rey mining shares were 10s. to 15s. lower. Birmingham and Derby Railway closed 41 to 42; Eastern Counties debentures, 10¾ to 11; Great Western, 89½ to 90¾; the New, 65¾ to 66; Brighton, 39¾ to 39⅞; Birmingham Thirds, 66¾ to 67; the New, 36; Manchester and Birmingham, 22½ to 23; Paris and Rouen, 27 to 27½; South-Eastern and Dover, 23¾ to ¼; and the Scrip, 24¼ to ⅜.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.—The English funds close heavily, after having experienced a further fall this morning of ⅛ per cent, owing to the unsettled state of public affairs, and more particularly to the policy of the government with respect to the repeal movement in Ireland. After having been done as low as 93⅝ for the account, Consols close at 93⅝ to ½ for Time, and 93½ for Money. The Three per Cents Reduced, 94⅛; the Three-and-a-Half per Cents Reduced, 101 to ⅛; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 102 to ⅞; Bank Stock, 171; Exchequer Bills at 13d. 53s. to 55s. prem. and 43s. to 45s. for the advertised Bills. This was settling day in shares. The market was flat, and for the Grand Western and Brighton lines particularly so; but the account was very limited and satisfactorily adjusted. Birmingham and Gloucester, 54; Bristol and Exeter, 54¾; Eastern Counties, 6⅞; Derby, 15; Deficiencies, 10⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 49¼; Great Western, 90¼ New, 65¾; Fifths, 16⅞; Hull and Selby, 383½; London and Brighton, 39¾; London and Birmingham, 209; Croydon Trunk, 10; Paris and Rouen, 26⅝ per share; Rouen and Havre, 1¼ to ⅜ prem.; South Eastern and Dover, 23⅜; Scrip issued at 25 dis. 24⅜.

ARRIVAL OF MR. ELLIS FROM THE BRAZILS.—DEVONPORT, MAY 26.—The *Malabar*, 74, Captain Sir G. R. Sartonius Knight, arrived in the Sound this morning from Rio de Janeiro, having on board the Hon. H. Ellis and suite, returned to this country from the special mission with which he was entrusted to the Brazilian Court. They left Rio on the 3d of April. The *Malabar* sailed in company from Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, which was brought to Rio by the *Favourite*, 18, Commander Sullivan. The *Ardent* had been vessel, Commander J. Russell, with the *Favourite*, were at Rio when the *Malabar* left. The *Ardent* was about to proceed to Brazil with the mail.

PEEL'S LAST STEP TOWARDS FREE TRADE.—A supply of corn regularly entering our ports at a shilling duty, without depopulating our own agricultural districts, will convince every body that a shilling fixed duty is rather a harmless if not a very beneficial measure; the whig's fixed duty of eight, or even of five shillings, is beaten out of the field by it. The next thing will be a fixed duty on corn direct from the United States, of four shillings, if not one shilling; next, a fixed duty for all the world, or no duty at all. Whether these ministers, in this parliament, or the next, can be content to wade through all the bickering and uncertainty of each interval, or sweep away the nuisance pretty soon by jumping to the conclusion, to that assuredly we must come at last.—*Spectator.*

We are sorry to learn, that Mr. Hume is kept from his parliamentary duties by illness, having been confined to his room since Wednesday last.—*London paper.*

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY.—At an hour too late to admit of comment, our reporter has returned from the Corn Exchange, and furnished the sketch of its proceedings on this day. As a set-off against the supersedeases issued by the Chancellor, ten barristers, headed by Colman O'Loghlen, son of the late master of the rolls, subscribed this day to the funds of the repeal association, and were by acclamation admitted as members. This bar-motion has caused a great sensation. The Dublin government are inventing the correspondence with the chancellor, which preceded his dismissal from the magisterial bench. Mr. O'Connell has announced to Sir Edward Sugden his determination to impeach him thereupon—in the *Irish* parliament. The rent for the week (which we published when our reporter was obliged to leave) is likely to exceed £2,000.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

OXFORD, MAY 27.—The Margaret Professor of Divinity having called for a copy of the sermon preached by Dr. Pusey on Sunday the 14th instant, before the university, the same has been transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor; and the following has been appointed a board to examine and report on its contents:—The Rev. Dr. Wynter, Vice-Chancellor; the Rev. Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity; the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology; the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; the Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham College; the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church.

The Rev. R. G. Macmullen, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, has commenced an action of damages in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, against the Regius Professor of Divinity (Dr. Pusey), for refusing to act as moderator at the performance of the exercises for the degree of bachelor in divinity, in the divinity school. It has been customary for the professor to assign the subjects for the exercises, which he did; but Mr. Macmullen refused to adopt them, and tendered his own theses at his own selection: in consequence the professor declined to act as moderator. The two which Dr. Hampden appointed were:—"1. The church of England does not teach, nor can it be proved from Scripture, that any change takes place in the elements in consecration on the Lord's supper.—2. It is a mode of expression calculated to give confusion, when a Christian revelation, to speak of Scripture and catholic tradition as joint authorities in the matter of Christian doctrine."—The case was commenced yesterday, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, before Dr. Kenyon, and was adjourned to Friday next.

THE STORM.—On Sunday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, the metropolis was visited by a violent storm. The wind blew in violent gusts from the north-east, which were followed by loud claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. The rain fell in torrents mingled with hail. The storm continued to rage for nearly an hour. Great destruction of property has been done to the market gardeners in the suburbs; an immense quantity of glass is broken on the extensive grounds of a market gardener, —— Millpond, Rotherhithe, by the force of the hail-stones, and will require a considerable outlay to replace them. Several of the old trees of Richmond Park, and the gardens in the vicinity, have suffered much by the storm. It is not known the extent of the injury done in other places. The storm was of unusual height: several of the cellars and kitchens inhabited by poor people in Bankside and Wapping, were completely inundated.—*Globe.*

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN THE SAME FAMILY.—On Friday forenoon, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the George the Fourth, Brixton Hill, on the body of Alfred Harrey, aged 21, barman in the service of Mr. Dillon, of that house. Wm. Hunt, turnkey of the Brixton house of correction, said, that on Monday evening he was passing along the Brixton Road, about half-past seven o'clock, when he heard the reservoir of the Lambeth Water-works. He had his face turned towards the water, and his coat and hat were off. He tied and re-tied his handkerchief over his eyes several times whilst witness was approaching him; and, when he got near him, he (Hunt) asked him his name. Replied nothing. Deceased turned round, and said, with an oath, "I intend to drown myself, and inquired whether he had done any thing wrong, and deceased said he had not. Witness then got over the high fence; and, whilst doing so, he saw deceased taking off his shoes; and, seeing that he was going deliberately into the water, witness, in order to retard him, told him he had committed a breach of consequence to tell him. Witness, observing him still about to plunge, darted at him, when deceased jumped forwards, and he caught him by one of his legs, which caused deceased to fall head foremost into the water. A violent struggle then took place; and witness from fatigue was obliged to relinquish his hold, and also lest he should be dragged into the water. Drags could not be got before the lapse of an hour.—Eliza Martin, fellow-servant of deceased, said they dined together on Monday afternoon. On the very little, and appeared in a great passion; and, when witness inquired the reason, he said he had pawned his coat to lend some person money; and when he asked for it, the person laughed at him.—Thomas Harrey said: Deceased was my brother. My father can neither read nor write a short note, and he did it for my uncle's. About three weeks since I saw my deceased brother; and there seemed something very strange in his manner, and his eyes appeared like a person deranged. He scarcely knew a part of the world in which he was living. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

THE STRONG MINISTRY.—It was currently rumoured in the city, that, at the meeting held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, the present ministry were at one moment virtually out of office, the head of the treasury department consenting to retain the seals of office only upon the understanding that he was to have the support of the conservative majority on the Canada corn question—a position which led to the withdrawal of a powerful opposition to the ministerial project.—*Morning Post.*

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF COVENTRY.—This document is dated in 1835, with a codicil annexed in 1836. Lady Augusta Cotton, lady of Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B. and Lady Georgiana Barnes, sisters of the late earl, have legacies of £20,000, and with the Honourable William Lygon Coventry, who left the same name, are appointed residuary legatees. The Littleton and Sandford estates, with £80,000 in money, are left to the Messrs. Williams. His late lordship's executors are Sir Anthony Lechmere and the late J. Crane, Esq.

CHURCH REFORM.—Within the moderate clergy in the general assembly, notwithstanding the secession of one half the adherents of the establishment, are calling for endowments for the *quoad sacra* ministers, the town council of Glasgow, with an infinitely greater degree of wisdom, have had under their consideration the propriety of reducing the present number of their churches. Unless this part of the scheme can be accomplished, the funds of the corporation will be seriously affected, as the extent of the secession will reduce immensely the receipts from the seat rents.—*Glasgow Argus.*

THE NEW IRISH MAIL COACH CONTRACT.—Yesterday (Sunday) evening being the time appointed for Mr. Croall's (the new contractor's) coaches to commence running, Sackville-street and the approaches to the Post-office yard were densely crowded for upwards of an hour before nine o'clock, the usual time of the departure of the mails. A strong force of police, both on foot and horse, were stationed in Sackville-street and Princess-street, by which means the coaches enter the Post-office yard; police were also stationed in Henry-street, the place of exit. The steps of Nelson's Pillar were crowded with spectators, as were also the windows of the adjoining houses and private houses in Sackville-street. The crowd shouted in great glee as each coach came up to take its place in the yard, and also when they took their departure. Nothing further occurred. The ordinary number of coaches started. Each coach had its usual single guard. Soon after the mails had departed, the crowd quietly dispersed.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—BERMUDA APRIL 18.—We are informed, that the report of the intended canal across the Isthmus of Darien being nearly completed, is incorrect; in fact, the two years allowed the contractor to prepare and commence the undertaking have expired, without any attempt whatever being made toward its fulfilment. The gentleman who gave us this information recently crossed from the Pacific to Panama, a journey which he performed on a mule in seven hours.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The ship *Edward*, Captain Steel, on her passage from Philadelphia to Monte Video, was struck by a sword fish, the sword of which penetrated through the copper, plank, and ceiling, into a barrel of flour, causing the ship to leak the remainder of the voyage. The captain had the plank cut out, and intends bringing it home as a curiosity.—*New York Herald.*

STEAM SHIP "PRESIDENT."—While at Thatcher's Island (Cape Ann), Capt. Sturgis, of the revenue cutter *Hamilton*, was informed by the keeper of the light-house, that, during the severe easterly gale, last October, a steam vessel, nearly a part of a vessel, was drifted ashore, with the words "Steam ship *President*" cut upon it. The board was afterwards destroyed or lost; but, from the description given, it seems not unlikely that this was a part of that ill-fated ship.—*New York Herald.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—There are 216 mechanics' institutions in England, comprising 26,651 members and subscribers, of whom about half belong to the class of workmen. The average number of members, therefore, is 119. The number of lectures delivered yearly in these institutions is about 1,196. The three great means of usefulness in mechanics' institutions are—1st, Classes for regular instruction; 2d, Lectures; and 3d, Libraries. The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost no less than £15,000; contains upwards of 3,300 members; 850 pupils in three day schools; 600 pupils in fifteen evening classes; has 60 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to £1,600 a year; a library of 7,000 volumes, with 1,300 readers; and a daily distribution of 200 volumes; and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1,300.

STRIKE OF THE MOSTYN COLLIERS.—It appears that the miners in the employ of Messrs. Eyton, at Mostyn collieries, to the amount of several hundreds, have struck for an advance of wages. The strike began about five weeks since, and the colliers at first evinced a disposition to riot, having stopped the men employed at the new church now building at Mostyn, and the navigators on the embankment making by Mr. Mostyn for the purpose of reclaiming also in various other places, from going on with their work, and in numerous instances compulsion was resorted to, and assaults committed. The "supplies" falling short, the men first of all applied for relief to the guardians of the Holywell union, who very properly referred them to agricultural labour as the best remedy they have latterly taken to levying charitable contributions on the public, making use, in many instances, of the grossest misrepresentations as to the nature of the dispute between them and their masters. That source having failed, a new and ingenious expedient of raising the wind has been adopted, by the circulation of a printed circular, purporting to be signed by the minister of a dissenting chapel at Holywell, Mostyn, addressed to various congregations about the country, praying for contributions, and it remains to be seen to what extent the public may be gulled in that way. The question in issue is simply this—the men refuse to work at their present wages, which are quite sufficient for their comfortable subsistance, and are looking for what they consider "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." The Messrs. Eyton, however, believing that the demand of increased wages is most unreasonable at the present crisis, have fully determined to resist the combination. In some what many, as they consider this an attempt at coercion which they will never will consent to. The folly of these men has already cost them nearly a sixth of their annual earnings. Last week the colliers of Mr. Crockford, at Evenfield, struck for an advance, and went to Flint, and induced the colliers there to strike also. It appears probable that there will be a systematic strike throughout the whole of the River Dee coal district.—*Times.*

THE WINE TRADE.—An account has been drawn up by Messrs. Shaw and Maxwell, showing the progress of the wine trade from a very remote period of our commercial history down to the present time. The object of the document is one which, from the numerous statistical details comprehended in it, possesses much interest; the relative proportions of each description of wine, the rates of duty charged at different intervals, the total quantities imported, and the annual revenue derived from the traffic, being all set forth in a clear and convenient tabular form. The part of the subject which is, just at this moment, of the most practical value, is that which refers to the importation of port wine, the difficulty experienced by the British government in concluding a commercial treaty with Portugal, causing a change in that branch of the trade of a very striking character. It is well known, that, in consequence of the demand of the Portuguese government to the basis of a treaty tendered for its acceptance on behalf of Great Britain, and the revenue derived from the traffic, being all set forth in a clear and convenient tabular form. The part of the subject which is, just at this moment, of the most practical value, is that which refers to the importation of port wine, the difficulty experienced by the British government in concluding a commercial treaty with Portugal, causing a change in that branch of the trade of a very striking character. It is well known, that, in consequence of the demand of the Portuguese government to the basis of a treaty tendered for its acceptance on behalf of Great Britain, and the Spanish government to allow imports to be entered at lower duties, a drawback on their exports, in the event of a reduction in the duty, so little has been for the last two years cleared for consumption as to have produced a *deficit* in the receipts of the custom-house sufficiently large to form a feature in the minister's budget. Messrs. Shaw and Maxwell express it as their opinion, however, that the extent of this *deficit* has been increased by a sensible, though temporary diminution in the general consumption of wine, arising from the prevailing depression, and the consequent abstinence on the part of the public from the use of articles of luxury. The deficiency in the consumption of Portugal wine alone, for the last year, is no less than 1,081,637 gallons, involving a reduction of revenue of £312,000. The last assumption of Messrs. Shaw and Maxwell, that the expenditure of the superior classes in luxuries has been curtailed of late, is in a measure borne out by the returns supplied with respect to the wine imported into Scotland, which would bear it; that it was to be considered almost as an English county. Ireland, also, is extremely glad to hear this, and he supposed that the converse was equally true; that, if Canada was to be considered as English county, Yorkshire would be treated as Canada, and if so, he hoped the Canadian Government would be treated as Yorkshire. How were we going to reconcile her majesty's ministers were going to admit into the English county of Canada (not the province of Canada) all foreign wheat, but particularly the wheat of the United States, at a fixed duty of 5s. a quarter. Canada did not grow wheat enough for herself; and he was glad of it, as the good people of Canada were to be indulged with eating United States wheat, at a duty of 5s. a quarter. But he wished the people of Sheffield to be treated in the same way. In that large town, there were at the present time upwards of twenty thousand houses, owning to the cessation of the American trade. We could now admit, from America, would not buy American corn, and consequently America would not buy what we could sell her, and she began to manufacture for herself many articles which the great staple of Sheffield produced. The consequence of this was, that in a population of 10,000 or 12,000, 5,000 hands were untenanted. He was glad that Quebec was admitted to supply herself with foreign corn; but he thought that Manchester, Liverpool, and other great towns, would have a right to complain if they had not the same justice at the hands of her majesty's government. Was any objection was there to such a measure? It was said that there had been enormous fortunes fixed upon the land during the existence of the corn-law, in jointures for widows and provisions for younger children. Had it not occurred to the noble earl, that, if a fixed duty of 8s. was imposed, and a bar sunk charges, there were other modes of payment? Suppose the landlords of England and Ireland, being under the delusion as to keeping up the high price of corn, had granted jointures at the rate of £100, could not the noble earl bring in a Bill to enact that, where corn had fallen to 1813 and failed to maintain the price of corn, be it therefore enacted, that the Countess of So-and-so, instead of receiving £1,000 a year, shall receive only £800 a year!" It would be only cutting off one end of the stick. It was quite as just to make as much an enactment for the diminution of jointures, as to tax the people of this country for the support of jointures.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE asked if the noble earl really believed that our corn-law was the reason of the extinction of the trade between Sheffield and America.—Lord FITZWILLIAM replied in the affirmative.) His noble friend (Lord Wharncliffe's) information seemed, that it was not so; that the duties were increased in America, not in consequence of our corn-law, but for merely fiscal objects, and that this was the cause of the falling-off of the trade. Moreover, during the last year, there had been great speculation in the trade between Sheffield and America; credit had been given to American merchants, and many goods had been sent to America than could be taken off.—Lord ASHBURTON said, that undoubtedly, the state of clearing at Sheffield was owing to the want of the American market; but he thought that, instead of being the cause of any distress in Sheffield, after the passing of that tariff Sheffield had been in a great state of commercial prosperity. The tariff was passed for purposes of revenue, and it would be maintained if we were to declare a free trade in corn with America to-morrow. In all parts of America they disclaimed its having been introduced for protection, and a tariff would not be tolerated there with such a view. As to the Canada corn bill, the law as it stood admitted American corn into Canada. This was not a question on which the subjects of dower and jointure could be discussed.—("Hear, hear," and laughter from the opposition benches)—and to state to the country that this was a question respective the encumbrances on the property of the tenants-in-tail, was taking a much more shallow view of the question than he should have expected from a person of the noble earl's understanding. He scarcely knew a part of the world in which he could not give a great deal of matter into a very little space indeed, and constantly remand him of the little time there is left for readers; and he would leave, as they could not see for the fog. He should go on Monday, and to the end of some brilliant perils, and cause the distressing voices of the mirage to be penetrated in the most dismal colours for the rest. He should go on Monday, and to the end of some brilliant perils, and cause the distressing voices of the mirage to be penetrated in the most dismal colours for the rest.

A notice has been issued by the General Post Office, that the new reduced uniform postage between this country and France will come into operation on the 1st of June.

AMUSEMENTS TRADE.—Two tea-dealers, named Jarvis Walton and Charles White Cressey, were charged at the Court of Excise, London, on Thursday, with having in their possession a very large quantity of poisonous and adulterated teas. The abominable stuff which the parties, as wholesale and retail dealers, had in their possession, consisted of dried sloe leaves, dyed and adulterated with carbonate of copper and gum-arabic. The former carried on his villainy in Bishopsgate-street-without, and the latter at 26, Kent-street, Southwark. Mr. G. Phillips, an experienced chemist, stated that the profession was grossly adulterated with carbonate of lime, carbonate of copper, gum acacia, tar, and colouring matter. The leaves were also strongly impregnated with yellow and Dutch pink. The prisoners were clearly proved against both parties; and Walton was fined in the penalty of £260, and Cressy in the mitigated penalty of £250.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MAY 26.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Marquis of BREADALBANE rose to present petitions on the subject of the existing differences in the church of Scotland, from a number of members of that church. When he had had the honour of presenting to their lordships a petition on this subject, he received no encouragement whatsoever to hope that immediate steps would be taken to allay those differences. It was useless now to enter into a discussion of the subject, because the great majority of the presbyteries had taken the question into their own hands. Having lost all hope of an amicable adjustment of the question through their lordships' wisdom and virtue, a secession of four hundred ministers and a very large proportion of the people of Scotland had taken place from the established church. Whatever measure his noble friend might bring forward would be too late to prevent that secession from the assertion of the established church that had now taken place. It remained for her majesty's ministers to reconcile to their consciences their not having done to the church and to the people of Scotland that justice to which they demanded.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said, when his noble friend spoke of the tardiness of the proceedings of government in this business, his answer was this—he had already declared, in that house, with reference to the introduction of a measure on this subject, that any body of men, acting utterly in violation of the law, and setting at defiance the judgments of that house and of the courts of law, had no claim to particular attention on the part of her majesty's government, until they set themselves right with the country. He now, however, begged to give notice, in consequence of what had taken place, that he hoped to be able to bring forward on the next week, in the House of Lords, a measure for regulating the settlement and admission of *quoad sacra* ministers.—(Hear, hear.)—Lord BROUGHAM was very glad to hear his noble friend state that; for certainly some measure of the kind seemed necessary. The general body of the kirk were now obeying the law, and retracing their steps; the most numerous party having left the general assembly. The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that was exactly what he had alluded to. The general assembly had proceeded to repeal the veto act, and to replace the presbyteries and ministers; and, that having taken place, the law was obeyed.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, since he had come into the house, he had learned that her majesty's government had dismissed Mr. O'Connell and other magistrates who had attended the repeal meetings in Ireland. He should be glad to know if that were the fact.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that his noble friend had given him notice, he would have taken care to have the official documents before him, which he had not seen; but he remembered that it was so.—Earl FITZWILLIAM said, that he understood the marquis would put the question again; and it would be desirable on that occasion, that the noble duke should be able to state the grounds on which the government had taken that step.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The Earl of MOUNTCASHELL presented several petitions from Ireland, complaining of the operation of portions of the new tariff, and of the new corn-law. The noble lord proceeded to say, that it was notorious that Ireland had been suffering under great privations for many years. It was stated in the commencement of the third report of the poor-law commissioners, in 1836, that the state of the labourers was deplorable, and that their earnings were not more than 6d. or 8d. a day; and that, thus circumstanced, it was impossible for the abbodied to provide against sickness or old age. Their habitations were wretched hovels; they had but straw on which to sleep, and their food consisted only of dry potatoes, and there were many instances of their being driven by starvation to live on wild herbs. This was their state in 1836; but it was now much worse, and their misery was augmented in a frightful state. The petitioners stated, that the distress during the past year had been fearfully augmented amongst all classes, and that it had been produced partly by the late corn-law, which did not afford the farmers sufficient protection for their corn, and partly by the new tariff, which did not sufficiently protect the sale of their cattle. The first effect of the agricultural interest had received was at the peace in 1815. At that time the landowners, under the impression that the then existing value of land was its real value, had made settlements, saddling it with certain fixed charges, which at was, after this blow, unable to bear. In a very few years afterwards, in 1819, another blow had been struck at the agricultural interest by the currency bill, which had had the effect of doubling the liabilities of the landholders without adding to their incomes. The third blow to the agricultural interest had received had been the new corn-law and tariff of last session, which had inflicted most serious evil on the farmers; and he very much doubted whether many of them would recover it, and that numbers of them would be ruined thereby. From the operation of the new tariff and of the existing corn-laws, the Irish people had suffered more than any portion of the population of England. The state of poverty and distress in Ireland was mainly to be attributed to the operation last year of the corn laws, and to certain provisions of the new tariff, by which foreign cattle and produce was brought in to compete with the productions of that country. In fact, agriculture had been completely paralyzed by the measures of last year. As an instance of the reduction which had taken place in prices, he would mention, that a gentleman in Limerick, well, commanding the 30th Regiment of Foot, now stationed in Limerick, that those troops were victualled at the rate of 1½d. per pound for butcher's meat. If such prices only could be realized, how was it possible for the Irish farmer to keep up his position, or even to

METROPOLITAN DESTITUTION.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Monday next, the 20th instant, in the Theatre of the Literary Institution, 47, Leicester-square, to adopt measures for alleviating the Distress of the Honeslow Poor. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen desirous of taking part in the proceedings will be pleased to address themselves to Thomas Arbor, Esq., 23a, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

PORTUGUESE LOAN, 1823.—The HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND falling due on the 1st of December next will be PAID, by order of the Imperial Brazilian Government, by Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, William King, and William Thompson, agents, at the counting-house of Thomas and William King, 37, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, on that day and every succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between the hours of 12 and 2. The warrants, with a list in numerical order, to be left for examination three clear days previous to payment. Printed forms may be had on application as above.

BRAZILIAN EMPIRE (1843) FUND of £732,600 STERLING.—The HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND falling due on the 1st of December next will be PAID by Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Wm. King, and Wm. Thompson, agents, at the counting-house of Messrs. Thos. and Wm. King, 37, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, on that day, and every succeeding Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, between the hours of 12 and 2. The warrants, with a list in numerical order, to be left for examination three clear days previous to payment. Printed forms may be had on application as above.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—DON PASQUALE.—The English version of this celebrated OPERA having been received on every succeeding representation with the greatest approbation, will be repeated for a few nights only, with The Old Guard to-night and on Saturday. W. W. MASSINGHAM, Box-bookkeeper.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, has the DISPOSAL of the best PRIVATE BOXES for Mons. Jullien's Instrumental Concerts, which will commence THIS EVENING at the English Opera-house, and which will be conducted on an extraordinary scale of excellence and superiority. The number of private boxes being limited early application is solicited.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CARLOTTA GRISI's FINAL PERFORMANCE at DRURY-LANE THEATRE, and last night but two of the beautiful ballet of La Peri.—Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, has the DISPOSAL OF several of the best PRIVATE BOXES for the above attractive performances; private boxes also for the Haymarket, Adelphi, Princess's, and the St. James's Theatres, let by the night, on moderate terms.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FRENCH JUVENILE PERFORMANCES, St. James's Theatre.—Last Night but Two.—The highly talented Troupe of French Children, called Les Enfans Castelli, will perform This Evening, and every night this week, previously to their return to Paris, Le Minuet de Louis XV., par Rosalie et Helene, which is nightly received with enthusiastic applause, will be repeated every evening. Private boxes, stalls, and tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.—M. Jullien's Concerts.—First Night, This Evening, Thursday, Nov. 16.—M. JULLIEN begs respectfully to announce, that his annual series of CONCERTS will commence THIS EVENING, when he will have the honour to present seven of the most complete orchestras ever heard in this country. Solo performers—Messrs. Barrett, Baumann, Harper, Platt, Richardson, Case, Lazarus, Pater, Prospere, Baker, Hiscock, Crouch, Howell, Caroham, Handley, Jarrett, Cornet à Piston—Herr Koenig. Leader—M. Tolbecque. Conductor—M. Jullien. During the recess M. Jullien has devoted much time to the composition of various novelties, among which is the English Quadrilles, composed expressly for these Concerts, also various quadrilles and waltzes, arranged from the most successful operas performed at Her Majesty's Theatre last season, which the author had the honour to conduct at the Court Balls, Buckingham Palace, and Soirées du Haut Ton. Herr Koenig having a provincial engagement can only perform for the first six nights, he will therefore perform a solo every evening, and will produce for the first time in public the values of his own composition (recherchés) at the nobility's private assemblies, including Die Macklenburgh Strelitz, The Gortier, Les Metamorphoses, and Bird of Paradise. The programme for this evening will be selected from the works of Beethoven, Haydn, Bellini, and Donizetti, with the new Quadrilles and Waltzes by Jullien. Solo Cornet à piston—the celebrated Romanza, by Rook Albert l'Adieu, by Herr Koenig. Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8. Promenade, and upper boxes, 1s. Dress circle, 2s. 6d. Private boxes, £1 1s. and 10s. 6d., to be had of Mr. Reilly, at the box-office of the theatre; and the principal libraries. M. Jullien begs to announce, that notwithstanding his orchestra was complete, he has made an engagement with M. Remy, the celebrated violinist, who, having just arrived in this country from a most successful continental tour, will give his exclusive services to those concerts. He will make his first appearance this evening, and perform a solo.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Madlle. C. GRISI and M. PETIPA have the honour of announcing, that their BENEFIT is appointed to take place To-morrow, Friday, the last night but one of their appearance in this country, when will be performed an OPERA, in which Mrs. A. Shaw will appear. In the course of the evening they will introduce their celebrated Pas in La Gisella, and a variety of dances in a divertissement entitled UN BAL A FLORENCE. And the evening's performances will terminate with the ballet of The Peri (being the last night but one of its performance.) Tickets, places, private and family boxes, to be had of Mr. Whitlow, at the box-office, from 10 until 6 daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Positively the last three nights of Madlle. Carlotta Grisi and M. Petipa in The Peri, as those eminent artists leave London for Paris on Sunday next, the 19th inst.; and for the convenience of parties residing at a distance, the following arrangement of the week's business is announced:—

TO-NIGHT, THE LADY OF THE LAKE, and THE PERI.

To-morrow, A Variety of Entertainments, and The Peri, for the benefit of Madlle. C. Grisi and M. Petipa.

On Saturday, The Lady of the Lake, and The Peri (being positively the last night of its performance.)

The box-office will open each day at 10 o'clock, and continue so, for general accommodation, until 6 in the evening.

J. WHITLOW, Box-bookkeeper

London, Nov. 15, 1843.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Positively the Last Three Nights of the Engagement of Madlle. C. Grisi and M. Petipa, and of The Peri being performed in this country, as these eminent artists leave London on the 19th inst. for Paris; and on this occasion with Mrs. A. Shaw in Malcolm Graeme.

THIS EVENING, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

James the Fifth, Mr. Templeton; Douglas, Mr. Stretton; Allan Bane, Mr. G. Hernesette; Rhoderick Dhu, Mr. W. Harrison; Malcolm Graeme, Mrs. Alfred Shaw; Ellen Douglas, Miss Balaforth; Margaret, Miss Collett.

Afterwhich, the ballet of THE PERI.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

THIS EVENING, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Strickland; Sir Charles Marlow, Mr. Tilbury; Hastings, Mr. Howe; Young Marlow, Mr. H. Hall; Tony Lumpkin,

would have been perfectly content to remain in the inglorious abyss of things unrecognized by the British Government and unknown to English two-deckers. No such thanklessness, however, is betrayed in the state paper issued by HIS MAJESTY to proclaim this joyful reconciliation. On the contrary, he directs with a liberality unparalleled (except by Lord NORMANBY)

"*All prisoners of every description*, from Hawaii to Niihau, *be immediately discharged*, and that

"*All Government business will be suspended for ten days* after this date, in order that all persons may be free to enjoy themselves in the festivities and rejoicings appropriate to the occasion."

This, in England, when "the science of good government" is a little more advanced, we should consider rather an overwhelming amount of jollity. The hilarity of those who have pockets to pick and ribs to break is not in this hemisphere much increased by an efflux from Newgate upon the scene of festivity. However, the KING and the Rear-Admiral, no doubt, know best what will gratify respectable Sandwichers. There ribs are strong, pockets are scarce, and your gaol-bird a different style of biped from that which feeds upon the London public. Sandwich gentility, it is probable, is not very exclusive, or Sandwich crime very ungenteel, and so, we doubt not, all Hawaii and Niihau hailed with due satisfaction the Royal relaxation of *discipline*.

But HIS MAJESTY transacts business as well as proclaims holydays. The English and Hawaiian Governments in the persons of RICHARD THOMAS, the KING, and his Minister, KEKAULUOHI, have signed a treaty of ten rather amusing articles; in the course of which,

HIS MAJESTY guarantees to Britain *the privileges of the most favoured nations* in Sandwich land.

HIS MAJESTY will give British captains every facility for "*offering him useful suggestions and disinterested advice* and information upon points brought under mutual discussion."

HIS MAJESTY will withdraw a certain attachment placed on the property of the British Consul at the instance of a foreigner, and "upon a suit instituted "*in the absence both of plaintiff and defendant.*"

HIS MAJESTY will confine in fetters no British subject, "*unless riotous and quarrelsome, and then* "*only for the security of his person.*"

HIS MAJESTY will try British subjects according to the "incipient laws of the country," by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, will respect consuls, and will adjust differences, "through *the representatives of His Majesty* "*jesty* KAMEHAMEHA III. *at the Court of St. James's*," or otherwise, as the British Government shall propose.

Now, though there is much sense in HIS MAJESTY'S promise to attend to the suggestions of captains and consuls, and to lock up drunken sailors (so we interpret that clause), lest they should tumble into the sea and get drowned, or quarrel with a sober Sandwicher and get speared, yet, taking the whole document together, we must think that Admiral THOMAS has rather cruelly humbugged the unfortunate savage. The Sandwich jury is a somewhat startling phenomenon to the imagination—but the Sandwich Ambassador! With what manner of face could the Admiral prevail upon himself to propose the mission of a tattooed scarecrow to frighten HER MAJESTY'S levee, and discuss the interests of his nation with Lord ABERDEEN over a fire in Downing-street? And by what manner of contrivance is his Excellency expected to pay for his bed, board, carriage, and lodging? Is the Admiral to order a frigate on the special service of conveying him to London, and the KING with a long name to sell his dominions to an American trader in order to pay rent

belief—that the only way to remedy this state of things, and to conciliate the antagonist classes of society, is to remove Ireland further from the influence of English opinion, and to arm her peasantry with the secret weapon of the ballot-box!

We made some remarks a few days since on Mr. ATTWOOD'S letter appended to the declaration of the council of the National Union, to which he has addressed an answer, which appeared in our columns on Monday last. We only then alluded to the title of the declaration itself; but the document certainly deserves a little more attention.

A most singular document it is. We never saw any which reduced the relation of the people to the Government to a simpler principle. Passive obedience is one very simple theory of government. This is quite as simple, but rather in a different direction. The nation is supposed to be asking itself, from time to time—am I happy? If it does not feel itself happy, it goes to the Prime Minister and says—make me happy. How long a time is allowed to the right hon. gentleman to accomplish that object is not stated, but from the tone of the document we should not conjecture a very long time. It does not signify much, however, with respect to relieving the difficulty of his situation, whether they give him a month, six weeks, or even six months. Suffice it to say, that he must make the nation happy, and that he must be very quick about it. If he does not do it very soon, the nation knocks at his door, and tells him to go, that he is not the man wanted, and that another Prime Minister must be found. Another is found, tried by the same test, and dismissed. On this rule the nation goes on setting up and knocking down Prime Ministers till it finds itself happy.

We say it sincerely, we do not wish to throw any slight upon the efforts of any set of men who really have their country's distresses at heart, and are looking out for their relief. We are not surprised in unfortunate times at a roughness and crudeness mixing with such efforts. We will simply put it, however, to the Birmingham National Union, whether, in the style of their declaration throughout, and the mode of proceeding they lay down as the basis of their operations, they at all appreciate properly, at all approach to appreciating, the difficulties of a national government. What do they say?—

"We will go to Sir Robert Peel, and we will respectfully claim, at his hands, and by his means, the restoration of general prosperity and contentment to the people. If he should promise this in good faith, we shall be content. But if he should refuse to promise it in good faith, or if he should neglect forthwith to carry his promise into effect, we will instantly present ourselves at the foot of the throne; and we will present innumerable petitions to our Most Gracious Queen, humbly and dutifully representing the sufferings and dangers of her faithful and loyal subjects, and most earnestly imploring Her Majesty to dismiss Sir Robert Peel from his high and responsible office. We will present a similar mass of petitions to the House of Commons, *humbly praying that they will grant no supplies whatever, so long as Sir Robert Peel should continue in office.* We will act by every succeeding Minister in a similar way. We will present thousands of petitions, if necessary."

This is their proposed line of operations. They profess to have no views of their own as to the particular means to be employed to produce this national prosperity. "We force no opinions of our own upon "the public. We say nothing of currency, nothing "of reform, nothing of corn laws, &c. *It is the duty "of the Ministers to understand these things, and to "know and do whatever is best for the safety and "welfare of the people.*" They have no views of political economy, no views of politics (they do not spare the state of things in America), they have no view, in short, whatever, except that they want national prosperity, and that they will chasten every Prime Minister who does not produce it.

to intimate. Two or three little circumstances point out the currency question as, after all, the main point which the formation of the National Union was meant to influence, and induce us to believe that this may be only a fresh and imposing start to another attempt at alteration in that quarter. Mr. ATTWOOD, we know, finds fault with our intimations on this head. But it is no reflection upon him, and others who think as deeply and seriously as he does on that question, and make it the turning-point of all, to say that any public movement of this kind under their hands cannot but have reference to it. And two little sentences at the close of the enumeration of national panaceas, with the notes of admiration at the end, betray the secret rather amusingly. The statement of the currency question obviously comes from a certain school, though inserted as merely one of the twenty points about which the National Union has *no opinion whatever*:—

"A nineteenth class seeks the re-issue of tokens, cards, and small notes, and other small acknowledgments of debt, whereby labour may be better employed and better paid, and whereby small debts, contracted in the gratification of human wants, may be more readily discharged or exchanged with each other; a twentieth class seeks the abolition of the larger cash notes, and even circulating bills of exchange, leaving all debts to be paid in standard gold, or not to be paid at all!!"

By the Lady Mary Wood Peninsula steamer we have advices from Lisbon to the 9th, from Cadiz to the 6th, and from Gibraltar to the 5th inst. In Lisbon and throughout Portugal there prevailed the most profound tranquillity, and the Cortes were to meet on the 15th inst., and take into consideration measures for the covering of the deficit on the current financial year.

This packet brings us news of several insurrectionary movements in the south of Spain, which have been generally suppressed.

The opening of the Cortes was celebrated at Cadiz by the singing of a solemn *Te Deum*, at which all the authorities, civil and military, assisted. Of the townspeople few were present, and the interior of the Cathedral looked more like a parade, so full was it of garrison officers. In Seville the Republican party was growing rapidly, having derived much strength from the recent outrages on the Constitution. There had been another attempted rising there in favour of the Central Junta; but the guard at the theatre turned out, the Café del Turco and other principal cafés were summarily closed by the authorities, and the manifestation was suppressed by a display of military force.

It was evident that ESPARTERO'S friends in London had judged the time arrived (if ever) to try the chance of the late REGENT. NOGUERAS was actively intriguing at Gibraltar, and in communication with some of ESPARTERO'S partisans in Algesiras and other southern towns; and IRIARTE, who had lately gone in the packet from Lisbon to Vigo, and availed himself of the rising in Gallicia in favour of the Central Junta, had taken active measures at Vigo for the purpose, if possible, of encouraging and directing it. Letters from Gallicia describe the rising there as confined to Vigo, which was besieged by the Government troops, and likewise so rigorously blockaded, that the Lieutenant of the Peninsula packet was not permitted to land with the mails, but was obliged to leave them at a small neighbouring village.

There had been revolutionary movements at Tarifa and Algesiras, as well as at Seville. At the last-mentioned place, by the latest accounts, several sergeants of the King's squadron had been arrested, together with some of the townspeople, implicated conjointly in an attempt to revolutionize the city, and proclaim the Central Junta. The activity of the an-

in its vote on the majority of the QUEEN, not one of the 76 senators present having replied in the negative to the question put to the Assembly by the President. In the evening all the public edifices and a great number of private houses were illuminated. The bands of the different regiments of the garrison, preceded by torch-bearers, and followed by an immense concourse of people, traversed the city, and serenaded the QUEEN, the Ministers, and General NARVAEZ, who, having appeared on his balcony, was loudly cheered.

The *Heraldo* publishes a letter from Cadiz, containing further particulars of the conspiracy discovered at Algesiras by General MONTES. The conspirators were to have proclaimed the Central Junta, and placed at its head General NOGUERAS and other Ayacuchos, who had sought refuge at Gibraltar. A captain named CAMPOS was to give up the bridge of Tarifa to the rebels. Three sergeants of the Regiment of the Asturias and ten of that of Galicia had been seduced, and were to deliver into their hands a depôt of arms and ammunition, intrusted to their keeping. A number of smugglers had entered the city, and were to form a corps of 300 cavalry, and the guard of the gaol was to have liberated the prisoners. Every measure, in short, had been taken to insure the success of the attempt. The authorities, however, were watching the manœuvres of the conspirators, and at the moment the movement was to explode, all the troops were placed under arms and marched to the menaced points. The smugglers finding that the plot was discovered hastened to quit the city, but some of them were arrested by the Lancers of the King's Regiment. At Tarifa and San Roque, the authorities succeeded likewise in defeating the projects of the Ayacuchos. Brigadier CORDOVA subsequently addressed a proclamation to the troops, and tranquillity was not an instant disturbed.

The *Gazette* publishes an *exposé* addressed by M. JOSE SALAMANCA to the Minister of the Interior on the 4th inst., in which he adduced his reasons for resigning the contract of 400,000,000 reals, granted to him on the 26th of September last, and prayed the Minister to exonerate him from his engagement. M. CABALLERO had acquiesced in his demand, and instructed, on the 6th, the Director-General of the roads, canals, and bridges, to make the necessary arrangements for a new adjudication.

The Three per Cents. were done at 25⅛ for cash, and 25 7-16 at 60 days; and the Five per Cents. at 33, for the 3d of December, with the 13 coupons, and 21 for cash; and 21⅛, for the 29th of December, with the 5 coupons.

In our comments upon the letter of General Duff Green, on Saturday last, we were inadvertently led to speak of the gallant champion of repudiation as a "diplomatic agent" of the United States. We are bound to disabuse our readers of this error. General Green is not, we are informed, in any degree connected with the American Legation at this Court, and is clothed with no official authority to act in behalf of the United States.

THE EXTRA INDIA MAIL.—Without any intention of derogating from the merits of Mr. Stikeman's exertions, we are authorized to state, that preparations were in progress for despatching an extra India mail previous to any application being made by the East India and China Association. Circumstances which we are not at liberty to disclose prevented an earlier announcement of the departure of this mail, and the arrangements which have been made render any other direction as to the route of the letters unnecessary than "*viâ France*," the only particular required by the Post-office notice.

In consequence of the large number of notices of private bills to be introduced in the ensuing session of Parliament, an extra *Gazette* was last night published, containing nearly 30 pages of closely printed matter, describing this batch of prospective legislation.

THE MARCHIONESSES OF LONDONDERRY [illegible]

COURT CIRCULAR.

Yesterday morning, soon after 9 o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, accompanied by the Countess D'Oraison and Captain de Reille, honoured the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt with a visit.

At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock their Royal Highnesses left town for Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Countess D'Oraison took their departure from Buckingham Palace in one of the Royal carriages for the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Le General Colbert, le Capitaine de Reille, and the Hon. C. A. Murray followed in another of the Queen's carriages.

The illustrious party took their departure for the Slough station.

Some of the Foreign Ministers, and a number of the nobility and gentry, called yesterday at Buckingham Palace to pay their respects to the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and entered their names in their Royal Highnesses's visiting-book. Among them were, the Swedish Minister and the Countess a Bjornstjerna, Baron Oscar de Bjornstjerna, the Russian Minister, the Danish Minister and Countess Reventlow, the Hanoverian Minister, the Saxon Minister, Baron de Thile, Secretary to the Prussian Legation; General Count Woronzow, Baron Koller, M. Romieu, Prefet de la Haute Marne; the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westmeath, the Earl and Countess of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, Lady Rodd, Sir C. Murray, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, the Hon. C. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gladstone, Mr. H. U. Addington, and Mr. W. Reid.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester remained much in the same state yesterday.

Sir James Graham gave a dinner last evening, at his residence in Hill-street, to the Cabinet Ministers. The following members of the Cabinet were present:—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull.

Lord and Lady Stanley have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Knowsley-hall, Lancashire.

Mr. Murphy, the Mexican Minister, transacted business yesterday at the Foreign-office.

The Duke of Buccleuch arrived at Montagu-house on Tuesday evening.

The Earl of Haddington arrived at his residence in the Admiralty yesterday.

The French Ambassador and the Countess de St. Aulaire left their residence in Manchester-square yesterday, on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Wellington left town yesterday for Windsor Castle, on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Earl of Ripon visited the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday.

The Earl of Aberdeen left town yesterday afternoon on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Despatches from Sir C. Metcalfe, Governor of Canada, and from the Governors of the other North American Provinces, were received yesterday at the Colonial-office.

WINDSOR, Wednesday.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours returned to the Castle to-day to lunch. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the Great Western Railway to the Slough station, and were conveyed by the Royal equipages from the station to the Castle. The suite in attendance on the Duke and Duchess consisted of the Countess d'Oraison, le General Colbert, le Capitaine Reille, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

After luncheon, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, went to the Royal preserves, to enjoy the sport of shooting. The Princes were attended by Colonel Wylde, Mr. G. E. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

The illustrious party afterwards returned to the Castle.

Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess de Nemours and her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, and attended by the Hon. Miss Murray, took a carriage airing in the Park, Lord Byron, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Berkeley Drummond accompanying Her Majesty and her illustrious visitors on horseback.

Their Excellencies Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Major-General Sir G. Sewell have arrived at the Castle to-day on a visit to Her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and Sir G. Couper will join the Royal circle at dinner to-day.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle to-day.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taken a carriage airing.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken their customary walking exercise to-day on the terrace of the Castle and in the slopes.

Her Majesty has a dinner party this evening. The company will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenloke Langenburg, the Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, and the Comtesse de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Charlotte Dundas, la Comtesse D'Oraison, Major-General Sir George Sewell, Sir George Couper, le General Colbert, le Capitaine Reille, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite.

The band of the Grenadier Guards will be in attendance during dinner, and will perform a number of favourite pieces.

Her Majesty's private band will afterwards attend in the Castle the remainder of the evening.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS

Mr. Buckstone; Mrs. Hardcastle, Mrs. Glover; Miss Neville, Miss C. Connor; Miss Hardcastle, Mrs. Nisbett.
After which, VICTOR AND HORTENSE.
To conclude with (5d time), LAYING A GHOST.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford-street.
THIS EVENING will be produced an English version of Donizetti's celebrated opera buffa entitled DON PASQUALE. Don Pasquale, Mr. Paul Bedford; Doctor Malatesta, Mr. Burdini; Ernesto, Mr. Allen; Notary, Mr. G.B. Price; and Norina, Madame Eugenia Garcia. After which, THE OLD GUARD. To conclude with A MISTAKEN STORY.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street.
French Juvenile Performances, last night but two.
In consequence of the success of the Menuet de Louis XV., it will be repeated every evening.
THIS EVENING will be produced QUINZE ANS D'ABSENCE. After which, CLEMENTINE. To which will be added, LA MORT AUX RATS. M. Colbrun remplira le rôle de Magloire, maître de danse. To conclude with L'ISLE DES AMAZONES.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
THIS EVENING will be presented THE BOHEMIANS; or, the Rogues of Paris. Principal characters by Messrs. Lyon, O. Smith, Wright, Wieland, Maynard, Mrs. Yates, Miss E. Stanley, and Mrs. F. Matthews. After which, THE MYSTERIOUS FAMILY. To conclude with WANTED A WIFE; or, London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING will be presented a drama called THE ROAD OF LIFE; or, a Cabman's Career. Principal characters by Messrs. Salter, J. Webster, Brookes, Ranoe, Greene, Searle, Rogers, and G. Wild; Misses Hamilton, L. Melville, and Miss G. Le Beat. After which, THE OMNIBUS. Pat Rooney, Mr. Collins. To conclude with LIFE IN THE CLOUDS. Boxes, 2s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Private boxes £1 11s. 6d.

STRAND THEATRE.
THIS EVENING Mr. W. J. HAMMOND will appear at home in a new entertainment called A NIGHT WITH PUNCH, founded on the series of celebrated papers of that highly humorous periodical, from the pens of the acknowledged best comic writers of the day. After which, a monoprologue entitled THE LAST MAN; or, Punch Out of Town. The whole of the characters to be supported by Mr. W. J. Hammond. Boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Doors open at half-past 7: begin at 8.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not think "A LADY" will find much practical difficulty in the details of the benevolent scheme she proposes, if the scheme itself is efficiently supported.

☞ The publication of *The Times* commenced at a quarter to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and finished at a quarter past 10.

LONDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1843.

Anxious, as we ever are, for the peace of the world, it was with feelings of lively satisfaction that we were enabled to announce yesterday that most amicable relations again subsist between our Queen VICTORIA and King KAMEHAMEHA III., reigning monarch of the Sandwich Islands.

King KAMEHAMEHA, as our readers probably know, found himself in a scrape one fine morning, and, not seeing his way out of it, cut the difficulty by ceding himself and his appurtenances, bag and baggage, island and inhabitants, to Her Britannic MAJESTY—then and there represented by the post-captain of a British man-of-war. The Rear-Admiral, however, commanding in the Pacific, has let him off with "preachee" instead of "floggee"—a sermon instead of a forfeiture. In the course of an address containing, for the consideration of the Sandwichers, many matters of weight, and among others a paragraph 29 lines long, he informs the monarch and his chiefs that "the sentiments of Queen "VICTORIA towards him are those of unvarying "friendship and esteem; that HER MAJESTY sin- "cerely desires King KAMEHAMEHA to be treated "as an independent Sovereign," and though his people have misbehaved themselves, yet that "Great Britain will not consider the public "character of the legitimate Sovereign of a state "but recently emerged from barbarism, under the "fostering care of civilized nations, as at all impli- "cated by the aggression of some of his subjects." He annuls the provisional cession of the Hawaiian Islands, and encourages the monarch to cultivate Christianity and the science of good government, and never to forget the debt of gratitude which he owes to "that illustrious circumnavigator, Captain "COOK," for having had the goodness to discover him.

The Sandwich potentate—not being a mathematical *formula*, or a poetical simile, or a philosophical abstraction, or any other subjective creation which owes its being to the brain of its discoverer, but a *bonâ fide* black man, of flesh, blood, bones, and sinews, conscious of a substantial existence, quite independent of the fact of having been found out, might have been pardoned for failing to appreciate this benefit. Perhaps, if the truth were known, Sandwich royalty for an Ambassador's house in Portland-place? Or is the representative of Majesty to work his passage hither before the mast, and, by exhibiting himself at 6d. a-head in the morning, to earn the cab which is to carry him to the Foreign Secretary's *soirée* at night? We are curious to know the proposed particulars of this part of the arrangement.

But, hoaxed or not hoaxed, the King of the SANDWICH ISLANDS has much reason to be soberly thankful that he has fallen across an English instead of a French admiral. The temptation, indeed, is slight to appropriate a few insignificant rocks in the Pacific, but, such as it is, we fear the vanquishers of the poor POMARE—the occupants of the half-Anglicized Tahiti and the wholly barbarous Marquesas, would scarcely have resisted it. "Perfidious, grasping Albion," has proved a more generous accountant to these unlucky islanders than our more wordy neighbour. Doubtless, in the eyes of some of our good friends who see deeply into the motives of captains and admirals, and are not to be caught by chaff, this insidious generosity is only part of a deep-laid plan for subjugating the Pacific, or, what is even more diabolical, glutting the southern hemisphere with calico. That we omitted to take possession because we did not want any more islands, or did not choose to appropriate what was not ours, is we fear too obvious an account of the phenomenon to suit these prolific imaginations. For ourselves, we have a fancy for these explanations, commonplace as they are, and cannot resist the satisfaction of acquiescing in them, at least till we see what the French newspapers can manage to suggest on the subject.

In addition to the information on the subject of the State prosecutions—the peculiar features of which we reserve for future comment—the Irish papers contain an account of an event which will be read with feelings of the utmost horror. When we alluded in our columns of yesterday to the succession of outrages by which the Marquis of WATERFORD had been driven from the county from which his hospitality, his kindness as a landlord, and his munificence as an encourager of national sports, might have led him to expect a very different return, we did not think that we should soon be called upon to express our indignation at such atrocities as those by which the same county has again been polluted.

Tipperary seems, indeed, to be marked out as the Aceldama of Ireland. But amongst all the deeds of violence by which it has been disgraced, there has been surely none the flagrant and cowardly enormity of which can parallel the recent attack on Mr. WALLER and his family. To break violently into a house, and to assail unarmed men with weapons, is savage and cowardly enough, but this wild revenge becomes innocence itself, when contrasted with the relentless barbarity which recognizes in defenceless women only objects of murderous outrage. T

But what must have been in past times the misgovernment of a country where such deeds are done in the day time, and the perpetrators of which escape detection? How fearful the state of a people whose rich and poor are separated by the pale of mutual hatred or suspicion, fearing and feared by each other!

But, above all, what responsibility lies on those who, instead of wielding the power of the demagogue to elevate, use his arts to pervert, the character of their countrymen, and, in the wantonness of a servile adulation, pander to the fiercest passions of an ill-taught and sensitive peasantry, thanking GOD that they are not as the men of other nations, and blinding them to the vices which stain the credit of their common country! How desperate must be the infatuation of him who believes—how gross the wickedness of him who simulates a Simple object indeed, simple expedient—large comprehension, impartial scheme; but does it advance one step, we ask, in the science and work of government? Why, everybody knows that everybody wishes to be happy and comfortable. That is no information to us. There needed no ghost from his grave to tell us that. It won't *make* you happy and comfortable to know that. It throws no light on the subject whatever, and is no clue whatever to a Minister out of his difficulty, to tell him you want to be happy. The question is *how*—how you are to be made happy, how the national condition is to be improved. But with this single piece of information the Birmingham National Union begin and end. Nay, the exclusive adherence to this one solitary article of knowledge is what constitutes the basis of the society. It is the great new secret of political economy by which the nation is to be re-established. That they know this, and that they know nothing more than this, and that this is all they have to say on the subject—their voluntary intellectual confinement to this one point—is the happy peculiarity of the National Union, the one thing which is to plant its efforts on the pinnacle of success, and enable it to do what no society, institute, or corporation before it ever has been able.

What do they confess themselves as to the difficulties and intricacy in which this whole subject is involved, the instant we come to the question of what to do—what particular remedies to employ for the distresses of the nation? They say, "We will suggest no remedies. If we suggest one or two remedies, *the advocates of twenty other remedies will dispute with us and oppose us.*" And they formally enumerate *sarcastically* twenty different panaceas which are put forward by different schools of political economists for the salvation of the country. On their own confession, then, it is no clear and easy course that an Administration has to take on this subject. Each of these twenty remedies has something perhaps to say for itself—some plausible advantages to show on its side. An Administration must be allowed some time to pick and choose. This science of political economy, we say, is, on their own showing, a most contested and perplexed one; and the National Union might allow an Administration a little of that indulgence which they take so freely themselves. They ought not to expect to see national prosperity sent out ready cooked and dished from the Cabinet, as if all that wanted doing was to mix the ingredients of a kitchen recipe together. A Prime Minister's office can hardly be reduced to a kind of political carpentering. He does not set to work tool in hand to *make* national prosperity; national prosperity does not come by whistling for it; it is not any sudden apparition which rises in obedience to the magician's wand. It can only be aimed at by the ordinary processes of reason and reasonable conjecture, and by minds arguing as well as they can from all the data they can collect.

We do not suppose that this society has any other motives than what it professes to have. We will give it credit for the best. We will believe that they are *now* simply quiet subjects wanting to improve the state of things. But such an excessively unreasonable principle as what they start with must lead them wrong if they follow it out. The constitution of the society is essentially a turbulent and dangerous one, whatever may be the sentiments of its individual members and promoters; and the scheme and whole line of proceedings it has marked out for itself are, if we can imagine them carried out into full practice, almost incompatible with the continuance of any regular government at all in the country.

We are not, however, without hopes that the society has a much more innocent and confined object in view than all these preparations would seem to indicate. Its real object, we are inclined to think, is to get up a good subscription, and to have a good dinner. Its members are, we believe, for the most part, respectable tradesmen, who have a taste for public meetings, and who, in the present state of trade, have more time than money on their hands. Its leaders are, we believe, for the most part, persons who have a taste for public meetings, and who

...ered a Christian church. The pope passed within six feet ...e where I stood. His eyes were closed, his whole counten... seemed dull and lifeless, and the constant nodding of ...s head, as the bearers walked with unsteady step, gave ...e appearance of a mere image splendidly decked out ... part of a pageant.

...length, amid his kneeling train, he was deposited on ...ement in front of the altar, and the guard of nobles ...ed themselves on each side of the area up to the throne. ...e still for a few moments—parts of his dress were ...ered, the tiara being put upon the altar and a mitre ...ected in its place; he joined in the psalms and ...ers which precede the solemn service, and was es... to his lofty seat, while the choir sung the ...ed in state or Psalm of Entrance. Then one by one the ...inaries swept across the church, their long scarlet trains ...e up behind them as they walked, and spread out so as ...e a surface of yards in extent when they stopped, ...ascending the steps they kissed the pontiff's hand and ...hem or his garment.

...e service of high mass now began, in which he at ...ess part. He read the Collect, gave his benediction ...two deacons kneeling at his feet with the book ...the gospels; commenced the Nicene Creed, which ...e choir continued in music; and, returning to the altar, ...ed it with incense from a golden censer, offered the ...oblations, and washed his hands in token of purity of ...ion. When the elements were consecrated two deacons ...ed the sacrament to the Pope, who is seated. He first ...ok the sacrament to the Pope, who is seated. He first ...ed it on his knees, and then received it sitting.

...is would be impossible for me to describe the long ...complicated service. A cardinal officiated at the altar, ...d solemn music swelled out from the choir, and filled ...mighty building in which we were; sweet incense ...d through the air, thousands and thousands were ga... under that golden dome, and no single thing was ...ed which could add to the magnificence of the pageant. ...is to be expect it is probably unequalled in the world. Yet ...those who were present it could have been nothing but ...show. The priests crossed and recrossed—censers ...—candles were lighted and put out—dresses were ...ed and re-changed—the cardinals walked back and ...and the mind became utterly bewildered. All things ...indeed—the vastness of the edifice—the works of ...the rich dresses—the splendid music—contributed to ...the effect; yet, with all this, the seriousness of ...eligion seemed to be wanting."

LAW PUBLICATIONS.

The Act to Amend the Laws relating to the Removal of the Poor: with a Practical Commentary and Index. Fourth Edition. By WILLIAM GOLDEN LUMLEY, Esq. [London: Charles Knight.

This, the fourth edition of Mr. Lumley's treatise, for such it really is, upon the stat. 9 and 10 Vict. c. 66, extends to the length of 80 pages, not one of which is thrown away in the attempt to shed light upon an act of Parliament which only contains six clauses! With all the careful revision of which Mr. Lumley, who ought to be qualified to speak on such a subject, vaunts in the introductory note to the first edition, we cannot but consider it one of the worst drawn acts that ever diffused confusion and uncertainty in the minds of those whose business it was to carry its provisions into effect. We recollect Lord Eldon saying of a will, that there was a lawsuit in every line of it; and without going the length of affirming that every clause in this act will lead to a case for the Court of Queen's Bench, it may fairly be calculated that the first four sections will raise at least twenty distinct points of law, which the Court must ultimately determine, unless the Legislature should in the meantime interpose, and resolve the doubts which have been excited by an act to explain and amend the Poor Removal Amendment Act. The publication of the joint opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General upon the construction of certain points in the statute, contained in the circular letter, dated October 20, 1846, of the Poor-law commissioners, will have, no doubt, considerable weight both with boards of guardians and justices of the peace; but experience shows that no authority short of a final judicial decision will be considered satisfactory by those whose interests are strongly opposed to any particular construction of an act of Parliament. Meanwhile, in the present instance, paupers have been subjected to great hardships in many districts, by the refusal of boards of guardians to carry the law into operation, and although their evasion or neglect of the act is undoubtedly illegal, it is to be feared that matters will not be much mended until there be something like a general consent upon the meaning of its provisions. Mr. Lumley has laboured very hard to show in his introductory observations to the present edition, and in the commentary which follows the act itself, what is the true construction of the different clauses of the statute, and it seems to us that in almost every instance he is correct in the views which he has taken, though there will, no doubt, be plenty of people who will entertain an opposite opinion. One may venture, however, to doubt whether the five years residence required to confer an exemption from removal means five years continuous residence in any case. Mr. Lumley evidently thinks that it does, by the examples which he gives in the appendix of the mode in which the act is to be applied, but the case which he cites at page 37, of Clayton v. Corby, 2 Q.B., 813, seems to us to be a decisive authority on the other side. The treatise, however, is the best which has appeared on the subject, and will recommend itself to every one who finds it necessary to try to understand the statute.

The Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with Forms and Tables of Costs. By HENRY CHARLES COOTE. [London: H. Butterworth.

This is a well-timed and well-executed publication. To all but those immediately connected with Doctors' Commons, the practice of the ecclesiastical courts has for many years past been a sealed book, there being no work to which it was possible to refer for full and correct information on the subject. The precedents contained in Oughton's work have long since become obsolete, and although the new edition of Burn's Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Law comprises some modern precedents in the sections devoted to the head of "Practice," they are on too confined and limited a scale to satisfy the requirements of the ecclesiastical courts. Mr. Coote has, therefore, prepared a selection of modern and approved precedents, with the view of elucidating the general principles of ecclesiastical practice, prefacing each title under which they are classified with a plain and simple exposition of the nature of the law to which the practical forms apply. He treats first of criminal suits, dividing them into two classes—namely, those instituted against clergymen for a breach of the discipline of the church, and those against laymen for any offence against morality, involving a public scandal and evil example. Under the former head will be found a very valuable set of precedents, founded on the provisions of that important statute, 3d and 4th Victoria, c. 86, commonly called the Church Discipline Act. The work then proceeds to the subject of causes of instance, or civil suits, arranging these under the three general heads of ecclesiastical causes, matrimonial causes, and testamentary causes; and this part of the book is followed by some observations and forms bearing on several points of general practice which had only been briefly adverted to previously. We then find forms connected with the compulsory execution of sentences, and proceedings in contempt, and the treatise concludes with some remarks and precedents illustrating the practice in appeals from the decisions of the ecclesiastical tribunals. It will be seen, therefore, that the design the author has been to embrace in the scope of his work every possible phase of ecclesiastical practice, and the manner in which his design has been carried out entitles him to the warmest thanks of those for whose use the treatise has been prepared. A more acceptable compilation, to country practitioners especially, it is difficult to conceive; for they at present are almost entirely dependent upon their proctors in London for information and assistance when a question of ecclesiastical law arises in which their clients are concerned, and cases may easily be imagined where the time which must elapse between a reference to the proctor in town, and the receipt of his answer from the country, may be of great importance to the interests of the client. There is a curious and learned disquisition prefixed to the work by way of introduction, in which Mr. Coote traces the early history of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and the table of costs appended at the end of the volume—which, by the way, contains nearly a thousand pages—may serve not only as a model to imitate, but as an example to avoid. It is impossible to look over the numerous and expensive items which the proceedings in a matrimonial cause may entail upon the parties, without thinking of Dr. Johnson's reply to his friend Walmsley (a registrar), who had asked him, in a part only of his tragedy of "Irene" was read, how he could possibly contrive to plunge his heroine into deeper calamity. "Sir," replied the doctor, "I can put her into the Spiritual Court."

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.

The following letter, expressive of Sir Edward Knatchbull's opinion on this question, was forwarded to Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., the President of the East Kent Agricultural Association, to be read at the late special meeting of the members:—

"Mersham Hatch, Dec. 24, 1846.

"My dear Sir—The vast importance of the question to be considered at the special meeting of our Agricultural Association on Saturday next, leads me to regret, beyond what I can express, my inability to attend. I am not well enough to venture to leave home, for the purpose of engaging in the expected discussion. I desire, however, with every respectful apology from me, that the cause, and the only cause of my absence may be stated to the meeting, and at the same time I hope I may be allowed, with deference, to submit the opinion I entertain upon the great question before us. Under feelings of great irritation, excited not without sufficient cause, the whole agricultural body is disposed to make every exertion for the repeal of the malt-duty. I hope the meeting at Canterbury will not, without full and deliberate consideration, conclude that such a course, as regards the general interests of the country, but especially their own particular interests, is either prudent or expedient. If from the treatment they have received, the farmers of England are angered, and are careless of what consequences may follow, from the successful exercise of their power in effecting the repeal of the malt-tax, I shall not deny that they have had enough of provocation to lead them astray; but I shall lament that they have adopted a course, which appears to me to be unwise and impolitic. It should be recollected, that the repeal of the malt-tax is not the only question to be considered, at least by those to whom your interests in Parliament are confided. The abstraction of £5,000,000 annually from the public income will compel the government to resort to some other tax, necessary to meet the expenditure of the country. If your representatives vote for the repeal of the malt-tax, no doubt such a vote, under the feeling which now prevails, would be highly popular; but they will then have performed only half their duty—they will be required to vote upon the proposition for some other tax, and will then probably find that their first vote has placed them in a situation of difficulty, from which we ought to endeavour to relieve them. In the present state of the country, and in the present state of the public mind, if the agriculturists succeed in their attempt, they must, I think, be prepared to consent to an increase of the property tax. No other course is open to them—it is weakness to suppose that at present they can carry the reimposition of the taxes repealed in the last and former sessions of Parliament. The change from the malt tax to an increased property tax will not benefit the landed interest, or the country in general. To meet the deficiency the property tax must be doubled in the case of all those who are now subject to it, or, it may be, a considerable increase will be made to their present payments, while a proportion of what is required will be imposed upon those who are now altogether exempt. If the latter mode, which I think most likely, should be adopted, the whole people of England would be liable to this tax, which would be fixed upon them now and for ever. I think it will be found that the saving from the repeal of the malt tax will be much less than the amount required to be paid in direct taxation.

"It is urged in favour of the repeal of the malt tax that the situation of the labourer would be greatly improved, and that he would, as he is said to have done in former times, have the enjoyment of good beer, with his own family, in his own cottage. This consideration would have great weight with me, if I believed that this advantage would follow—it might to a certain extent, but to a very limited extent—their benefit, strongly as it is urged, is greatly overrated. I do not expect to witness a return, to what, in this matter, is said to have been the former habits of the labouring classes, any more than I expect the time to arrive when the great occupiers of land shall receive their farm servants in their own houses, and dine with them at the same table.

"It is said further in favour of the repeal of the malt tax that great benefit will result to the farmer from the unrestricted use of barley in the feeding of cattle. I do not presume upon this point to offer any decided opinion. It is, I believe, a disputed question, and one upon which much difference of opinion exists; but, admitting all that is presumed, the numbers benefited will be comparatively few, whatever may be the amount of advantage. I do not think it should be received for more than it is worth in deciding upon the present most important question. Upon the whole, I can come to no other conclusion, than that which I have expressed, adverse under present circumstances, to any attempt to obtain a repeal of the Malt Tax. It will not, I hope, be supposed from any thing I have expressed, that I approve of the measures of the last session of parliament, or that I am satisfied with the conduct of those who succeeded in carrying those measures. Whatever may be our feelings, whatever opinions we may entertain, the immediate question is, how does it become us now to act? My desire is, that the agriculturists should take a course right and safe for themselves and for the country.

"The government and the legislature have adopted measures which we disapprove—each party is confident in the soundness of its own policy—our opponents have prevailed. All that at present we ought in my judgment to do, is respectfully but confidently to re-affirm our opinions—to allow the measures which we condemn to have a fair trial. If they succeed, and are not productive of half the evils we apprehend, all will be right; but let us endeavour to have it understood, that it is these measures, in their entirety, as passed by Parliament, to which we are willing to give this fair trial—those measures are the repeal of the corn laws, the change in the custom laws, together with the imposition of the property tax, for a limited time, to prevent any inconvenience and loss to the revenue, during the transition from one to another system of taxation. It will be but for us to resume our strength, to refrain from any violent measures till the merits of the new system have been tested—if the new policy prospers, of course the property tax will cease at the promised time. An attempt to continue the property tax will be an admission of the failure of the new experimental policy. It appears to me that what I have suggested is the strongest position we can occupy, but it is one in which we shall not find ourselves placed if we succeed in abolishing the malt tax. I perceive, though I have omitted much that I could have added, while I have hastily and imperfectly expressed what I have written, that I have troubled you at much too great length. Let me, in conclusion, add one word for myself. My opinions respecting the justice and policy of protection to native industry remain unchanged. I still think 'it is of the highest importance to the welfare of all classes in this country that the main source of our supply of corn should be derived from domestic agriculture.' I think if I had considered the policy of Sir Robert Peel's government in 1842 (I acted under a directly opposite conviction), as preparatory to the measures of the last session of Parliament, I should have justly forfeited the good opinion and confidence of those whom I had for so many years the honour of representing in the House of Commons.

"I am certain that if, as has been asserted, the maintenance of the corn-law was unjust, I must for a long time have been acting under ignorance, great and unpardonable, or else under something like dissimulation, not much to be approved or admired. I do not believe either imputation attached to me. I have the honour to be,

"Your obedient and faithful servant,

"E. KNATCHBULL.

"To Sir B.W. Bridges, Bart., or the Chairman of the East Kent Agricultural Association."

—*Kentish Observer.*

PROTECTOR LIFE ASSOCIATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors of stock in the Protector Life Association was held yesterday at the offices, 35, Old Jewry. There was a very full attendance of proprietors. Mr. William Cripps, M.P., was called to the chair, and opened the business of the day by remarking, that at the last annual general meeting held upon the 10th of December, a resolution had been submitted for the approval of the proprietary, recommending them to "annul and rescind the 17th clause or provision of the deed of settlement, which made it compulsory upon every proprietor to keep on foot an insurance or insurances with the association, in respect of and according to the number of shares held by such proprietor." After mature deliberation, and after considering the matter in all its bearings, the directors had come to the determination to recommend the proprietors to rescind such provision, believing that the adoption of such a course would ultimately extend the business of the association, and set it upon a firmer and more permanent footing than it had ever heretofore occupied. Upon the motion that the 17th clause in the deed of settlement be rescinded, a long and desultory discussion ensued; but upon the question being put, several proprietors withdrew their opposition, and the resolution was carried unanimously. After the usual compliments to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Savile, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Ashby Magna, Leicestershire; the Rev. Richard Duguid Brown, M.A., Curate of All Saint's Church, St. John's-wood, to the Rectory of Ickleford, with the vicarage of Perton annexed, Hertfordshire; the Rev. Wm. Birch, M.A., to the Rectory of Glenfield, near Leicester; the Rev. H. S. Joseph, M.A., Missionary to the Jews in England, to the Chaplaincy of Chester Castle; the Rev. Matthew Partington, M.A., Curate of Feltwell, Norfolk, to the Principalship of the Diocesan College, at Chichester.

CHATHAM.—An Admiralty order has been received by the Captain Superintendent, Captain Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., to embody such men, between the age of eighteen and forty-five years, as are willing to be enrolled for the purpose of manning the batteries and blockships in case of necessity, and to be paid for all extra time in thus being employed. Each man is to be furnished with a cap, jacket, and trousers, at the public expense, and they will be expected to commence such duties in the month of April next. The leading men and workmen are to be private, and the inspectors non-commissioned officers. The above order arrived here on Friday last. There appears to be a disposition in the men not to enroll themselves until they are satisfied they will not be draughted from this port on any other service.—*Kentish Observer.*

EVESHAM.—Lord Marcus Hill, M.P., arrived in this town on a visit to his constituents last night, and was welcomed by a merry peal from Lichfield's tower. The noble lord has handsomely contributed £25 to the fund for supplying the poor with coal at a cheap rate during the present season, besides distributing a considerable amount in private charity amongst the deserving needy.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

ST. BOSWELL'S.—THE NAVIES.—On Saturday week, the railway labourers, who had been for some days out of employment, in consequence of the stormy weather, assembled around the store to the number of about 100, clamouring for provisions. The police who were present being unable to effect their dispersion, the storekeeper was under the necessity of dolling out to them, *gratis*, all the bread he had on the premises, after which they dispersed quietly.—*Edinburgh Weekly Register.*

SANDWICH ISLES.

The following curious piece of educational statistics appears in the *Polynesian* (Honolulu paper), of August 8, 1846, under the title of a "Report of the Minister of Public Instruction," read before his Majesty, to the Hawaiian Legislature, Aug. 1, 1846:—

"To the nobles and representatives in legislative council assembled,

"By command of his Majesty, I lay before you a brief view of education in his Majesty's dominions.

"The preparation of an alphabet in the Hawaiian language was completed by the American missionaries on the first Monday in January, 1822, and the printing of the first spelling book was commenced on the same day. The King, Liholiho, or Kamehameha II., the Prince Kauikeaouli, Princess Nahienaena, and other chiefs, immediately became pupils. Before the year closed they corresponded with each other by letter in the Hawaiian language. At the close of the year 1823 schools were extended to the immediate attendants of the chiefs, and, at the end of 1824, the chiefs made vigorous exertions to have schools established throughout the islands, but the object failed only for want of teachers. In 1825 the return from England of Kekuanaoa, the present governor of Oahu, and Mr. James Young, at present a member of the House of Nobles, together with others since dead, gave a new impetus to the cause of education. During that year several tracts were published containing scriptural extracts, letters of the king, princess, and a number of the chiefs. The printing of the scriptures commenced in 1827, and an edition of 10,000 copies of the New Testament was completed early in 1832. The whole sacred volume was in the hands of the people in 1839. The first sheets of arithmetic were published in 1827; a few rude outlines of the figure of the earth and motions of the heavenly bodies were given to the people in 1828. The first law ever promulgated by the press in the Hawaiian language related to the harbour of Honolulu, and was printed in 1825. Laws prohibiting murder, theft, &c., were published in 1827. The first geography was published in 1832, and from that period books on a variety of subjects have been in the hands of large numbers of the people. The "Lama Hawaii' (Light of Hawaii), the first periodical in the language of our country, was commenced in 1833; others, of different names, sometimes weekly, sometimes semi-monthly, have followed, and from that period the people have never been long destitute of periodical publications.

"The names and number of all the books published in the Hawaiian language cannot be accurately ascertained, but is nearly as follows, exclusive of the Scriptures.

"The whole amount published previous to 1830 equalled 148 continuous pages .....Total.... 1,500,000
1830—1835.....2,203 pp..... „ 16,342,000
1836—1840.....4,062 „ ..... „ 22,347,000
1841—1846.....5,737 „ ..... „ 26,255,000

Grand Total.....12,751..... 65,444,000

"Probably not less than 70,000 of the population have learnt to read, and of course have made use of books which, by an equal division, would make the library of each person to consist of 9,340 pages, exclusive of the sacred Scriptures, of which there have been printed two complete editions, 10,000 copies each, and also three editions of the New Testament, or 50,000 copies in the whole. Among the books published may be enumerated the following:—

"Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Colburn's Sequel, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Mensuration, Anatomy, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Hawaiian History, Church History, Biblical History, History of Animals, Scripture Chronology, Political Economy, Statute Laws, &c., the whole amounting to more than 80 different works.

"In giving a historic detail of education at the Hawaiian Islands, it will be necessary to glance at the origin and present state of some of the more important schools.

"That which claims first attention as being most interesting personally to you is the Royal Boarding School at Honolulu. This school has been in existence seven years, and has from its commencement embraced all the children of the highest class of chiefs, for whom it was particularly established. Providence has smiled on it. Death has not entered its precincts, nor have the studies ever been materially interrupted by sickness. The pupils have formed one large happy family, bound to each other and to their teachers by the strongest ties. Next to establishing their moral and religious character, in which are involved the interests of coming generations at the Hawaiian Islands, the first object was to give them a knowledge of the English language, and that object has been so fully attained that some of the younger pupils speak the English language better than they do the Hawaiian. The rudiments of knowledge, as usually taught in English schools, have been taught there. The number of pupils is at present sixteen, eight of each sex.

"The expenses of the school have gradually increased from the commencement, and are at present sustained by the government. The whole expenses for the last year were $4,464.

"The seminary at Lahainaluna was established in 1831, and in 1835 received a grant of some value from government on certain conditions. In 1839 additional privileges were granted, and it was virtually incorporated. A board of visitors, of seven persons, was appointed 'to see that the plans and objects set forth in the act of incorporation be not disregarded.'

"The branches taught in the school are Sacred Geography, Universal Geography, History (Sacred and Profane), Hawaiian Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Mensuration, Surveying, Linear Drawing, Sacred Music, and a variety of miscellaneous branches.

"During the 15 years that the seminary has been in existence ten classes have been received, embracing 368 pupils: 297 have gone out from the institution, though these have not all graduated; 42 have died, leaving 255 now scattered throughout the islands. Of this number 108, that is more than two-fifths of the whole, are employed in teaching schools; 45 are in the service of the government; 31, though not employed in either of the above-mentioned ways, are nevertheless rendering themselves useful in various spheres; and a portion of the remainder are doing well for themselves, though in no station of distinction. From the above it will appear that the institution has been highly useful, and is worthy of further favour and patronage from the government. This institution, notwithstanding the gratuities bestowed upon it by the government, and a considerable amount paid by pupils in the school, has been supported at an aggregate expense to the mission of about $70,000, and the annual appropriation for its support is something more than $4,000."

Here follows an account of several other schools in various parts of the island; among the best, of a female boarding-school at Waluku:—

"There has also been a Catholic high school commenced at Koolau during the past year, and Mr. Maigret has a select school at Honolulu, embracing some hundreds of scholars, some of whom have made good proficiency.

"While schools have been thus established and patronised for the benefit of the children of the native inhabitants, it is not to be supposed that the children of foreign fathers by aboriginal mothers would be neglected."

[Our report then enters into the details of some schools of this description.]

"According to the best estimate that can be made of the aggregate expense of all these schools and seminaries it must amount to more than $130,000, derived from foreign sources, independent of Hawaiian aid, and of this, at least $110,000 has been paid by the American mission.

"In relation to common schools the returns are so imperfect, and the means of obtaining information so limited until the act regulating the subject shall go into execution, that I can give very little information in this report which can be relied upon as exact. In former years adults were associated with the young in schools in large numbers, so that the number of pupils in the nation was actually greater in 1830 than at the present time. In 1831, at the establishment of the seminary at Lahaina, probably the average age of the first class was not much below 30 years. In 1832, it was supposed more than one-third of all the people attended school more or less, and the number of readers enrolled in the schools was 23,123.

"From that period the number gradually diminished, although the proportion of the people able to read and write has constantly increased and the number of children not attending school has diminished. The number of children in the schools in 1839, estimated from imperfect data, but probably near the truth, was 16,000. A law enacted in 1840 was doubtless the means of increasing the number. In 1842 the number of pupils enrolled in the Protestant schools was 17,440, of whom not more than three-fourths were regular attendants at school, or present at any one examination, that is, 13,080. The estimates last year were based mainly on the same returns.

"The estimates of the Protestant schools, based on the imperfect returns of the present year, are as follow:—

Islands.	Learn.	Writ.	Read.	Arith.	Geog.
Hawaii	6,319	3,312	1,617	2,020	1,637
Maui	2,897	2,587	1,234	2,287	1,004
Oahu	2,971	1,761	703	1,513	798
Kauai	1,203	625	350	642	317
Total	15,393	3,285	3,904	7,362	3,066

"In various Catholic schools throughout the islands, according to returns furnished by the kindness of the Rev. Abbe Maigret, there are 1,800 readers, 1,000 additional learners, and 600 enrolled who do not attend school, making in the whole 3,400.

"All these schools have been supported by the government, but the amount actually paid cannot be correctly ascertained for the whole group. On the island of Oahu the government has paid $5,438 43 for the year ending March 31st, and the debts remaining due to teachers on that day amounted to $1,324 50. If the same amount has been paid on the other islands, in proportion to the number of pupils, the total sum is $27,442 75. It is probable, however, that there are more outstanding debts on the other islands than on Oahu. It is estimated that the debts due to the teachers on Hawaii are equal to the sum total of their wages for one year. It is probable, therefore, that the amount actually paid over to the teachers for the past year does not much exceed $20,000, although the amount paid and due to them must be little short of $30,000.

"It is hoped that the school return for the current year will be so made as to show clearly and correctly, not only the amounts expended, but also the number and character of the schools. The heavy debts now due to the teachers will be very embarrassing, but it is not proposed to make any further appropriation for the discharge of these debts until it is fully ascertained whether the labour-tax now appropriated will be adequate.

"During the past year there have been no accurate returns of the proportional number of the different religious denominations. Neither have there been full returns of births and deaths. The following, however, has been received in relation to places of worship:—The Protestants report churches, 70; schoolhouses, used as churches, 200—total, 270.

"Mr. Maigret reports their churches to be 104.

(Signed) "WILLIAM RICHARDS,
"Minister of Public Instruction."

TAHITI.

The following are interesting and more ample details of incidents the news of which has already been before our readers:—

[FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS POLYNESIAN.]

HONOLULU, AUG. 15.—We have received an official document from the consul of France, announcing the raising of the blockade of Raiatea, signed by Governor Bruat.

We have frequent arrivals from this place, but the difficulty attending the procuration of authentic intelligence concerning the late hostilities is inconceivable to any one who has not tried it. From our own correspondence, we can only glean that during May and June Governor Bruat, with 1,000 men and a steamer, attacked the several camps of the Tahitians at Papenoo, Hautana, and Dunaauia, and in the conflict lost several men killed and wounded, including some superior officers. The natives remained masters of the interior, but were driven to great straits by the destruction of their cultivated grounds and the desolation of their valleys. Numbers have since come into the French lines and given up their arms. Three of the English missionaries offered to mediate before the late battle, but Governor Bruat would grant no terms short of actual submission. Papeiti at the latest dates was quiet, but the island generally is in a sad condition.

Since writing the above we have had the pleasure to receive from Captain Bonnet, of the French transport Leon, the following letter, containing a succinct account of the late events at Tahiti, which will not fail to interest our readers:—

(TRANSLATION.)

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'POLYNESIAN.'

"Honolulu, August 11, 1846.

"Admiral Hamelin arrived in the Papeita Roads on the 28th of April. In the meanwhile, the relations of Pomare were carrying on negotiations in her favour, which remaining without result, decided Governor Bruat upon sending out, in the beginning of May, at the head of 1,000 men, soldiers, seamen, and allies, in order to drive the insurgents from their positions in Tapai, Papaua, and Abona, which was done without striking a blow.

"On the 10th of May, the four forts which they had erected at Papenoo made a lively resistance to our troops, who, nevertheless, took possession of them on the same day, and pursued the enemy into impassable places.

"The French troops bivouacked during about 12 days in this part of the island, in order to destroy all the resources of the enemy, and to hinder them from re-establishing themselves there.

"The inhabitants of the valley of Fatuhua were likewise driven from a very strong position which they occupied, and their resources were destroyed, to punish them for depredations which they had committed a short time before, near Papeiti. A block-house was established upon the important position of Tapai, which opens the communication with the eastern districts, in closing it to the insurgents of that side of the island.

"At the latter end of May the expedition marched upon Punavia, and took possession of the fortifications of the insurgents, who were driven into a narrow defile, where they had concentrated their forces in an impregnable position, from whence, without being seen, and from the top of their rocky walls, they were enabled to fire upon our troops, who could not see them, and to throw down enormous stones, which rolled upon our soldiers, in which manner several were severely wounded. It was necessary to give up the pursuit of the enemy, and destroy their resources.

"This day cost us the brave commander of the Brea, mortally wounded in the chest by a gunshot; M. Perrot, a first-class student, killed in the entrenchment, and three soldiers. Among the wounded, who number 15, are Lieutenant Malmanche, chief of the staff, who had to suffer amputation of the right leg; M. Clanière, captain of the 31st; and Sub-Lieutenant Lejune, who had already received several wounds in the preceding actions, where we had 21 wounded.

"As to the affairs of the island of Huahine, and to the false and slanderous account which has been given of them by the *Friend* (doubtless misinformed), in its numbers of the month of April last, and which its editor had the delicate attention to convey to me on board of my ship, I think I cannot do better than to lay before you a letter which one of my friends, who resided at Huahine during the events, and who was as capable of judging of them as any one, has been good enough to write to me, giving me a detail thereof.

"I shall adjoin, for the edification of certain parties, that Captain Hammond, of the Salamander, into whose hands the *Friend* of the 15th of April has fallen, hastened formally to give the lie to a letter contained therein, and attributed to one of his officers, who has played a part in these unfortunate events.

(Signed) "BONNET."

Accounts of the battle at Huahine in January last, have been already published here, but they are not so full and candid as the following relation, which we extract from the *Samoan Reporter* of March:—

"CONFLICT AT HUAHINE.—Two vessels have just arrived from Tahiti. By the first we received information which we deemed of an encouraging character, because it afforded promise of quiet, and the continuation of the work of God in the Leeward Islands. It was to the effect that Admiral Sir G. Seymour, in pursuance of despatches from home, had returned from the Sandwich to the Society Islands in November, on a cruise to ascertain whether the Leeward Islands had formed part of the government of Pomare, because if they had not the British and French governments had agreed that they should not be included in the protectorate. The French commissioner had been assured by the natives on his side that they did not belong to Pomare; but Sir George found evidence which satisfied him that each of the large Leeward Islands had an independent government. He, therefore, requested the French commissioner to withdraw the blockade from Raiatea, and the officers who had been stationed, with the consent of a small minority, at Borabora and Huahine. This the French commissioner declined, but gave his word of honour that all things should remain in *statu quo* until the decision of the parent governments should be known. Admiral Seymour began for the Sandwich Islands in the end of November, having previously addressed Tuna, the chief of Borabora; Tamatoa, the chief of Raiatea; and Aralipaia, female chief of Huahine, the following letter:—

"'I, the commander in chief of her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, acquaint you that it has been told the government of Queen Victoria that the chiefs of the islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora deny that a treaty made by Queen Pomare could affect their islands, which have always been independent of Tahiti. The British government communicated this to the French government, who answered, that if the islands should be proved to have been independent, that they will not be subject to the French protectorate.

"'It has therefore been agreed between the two governments that evidence shall be taken to clear up the doubts which exist as to the independence of the islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, and the French commissioner at Tahiti is directed by his government to forward any testimony bearing upon the subject; and the officers under my command will be authorized to send any testimony to England which they may receive. The two governments will then examine and determine whether the islands were independent or not.

"'I have moreover to declare to you that the British government considers all acts which may have been or may be taken in order to establish the French protectorate in the islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, and their dependencies, to be invalid, and that their independence should be respected until the doubts which are entertained on the subject shall have been cleared up.

"'The French commissioner at Tahiti has acquainted me that he will take no hostile measures against you during this inquiry; and you will do well to leave the question of your independence in the hands of the governments of Great Britain and France; to have patience, and to live in peace during the period which must elapse before their decision can be made known.

"'Given on board her Britannic Majesty's ship Collingwood, off Huahine, Nov. 20, 1845.

(Signed) "'G. F. SEYMOUR.'

"The natives, having for twelve months previously been kept in a state of alarm, were well pleased with this arrangement, and many of them left their fortresses, and began to cultivate their lands, which had been neglected for two years.

"But, by the Coquette, last arrived, the intelligence is afflicting in the extreme. We have collected the following details:—

"THE FRENCH AT BORABORA AND HUAHINE: BATTLE AT THE LATTER ISLAND.—Sir G. Seymour sailed again for the Sandwich Islands on the 26th of November. Nine-tenths of the people of Borabora still adhere to Tapoo, their lawful chief; the other tenth has become a French party, and a French officer is there for their protection.

"One of this party complained that Tapoo's party had prevented him from taking food from his own land. This the other party denied. The frigate Uranie, Captain Bonnard, and the Phaeton steamer, therefore, were sent to Borabora to resent this alleged injury. A fine was demanded; although the charge was denied, it was paid; but this did not satisfy, 300 dollars in cash was demanded; and because two French vessels of war, with many troops on board, assisted upon it, it was paid, the missionary having lent 100 dollars to make up the sum.

"The alleged offences at Huahine were several. The having sent into banishment three persons (but who had the reputation of being friendly to the French, and one of whom had hoisted the French flag)—the imprisonment of one Harris, an American, who had been appointed French pilot, for grossly insulting the Queen of the island at a public meeting, the not holding friendly intercourse with the French ships, not trading with them, nor allowing them wood and water. The latter charge was denied, the other matters very justly vindicated. Captain Bonnard, on his arrival about the middle of January, insisted on 600 dollars as a fine for these things, and that an Italian, named Ricardi, should be received as deputy French governor. Against all this the Queen Aralipain and her chiefs protested; but Lieutenant Scott, of the steamer Salamander, the only British vessel, we believe, in the group (who, at great risk, had gone from Tahiti to Huahine in a boat 14 feet long, with only a single native attendant), advised the Queen to comply under protest. She agreed, but had not the dollars; and although Lieutenant Scott, on his return to Tahiti, generously advanced the sum, it could not be conveyed to Huahine in time, for seven some hours before the time appointed for the assembling of the chiefs to agree to submit, the vessels were moved into a situation convenient for attacking the fortress at Maiva. On seeing this movement, the Queen, chiefs, and people, left their settlement at Fare Harbour, and returned to Maiva. Bonnard then landed four hundred men, and burned down the village, destroying everything, except the chapel and Mr. Barff's house, and three or four more. Most of the white men joined the natives, but one (Harris), who had been appointed pilot by the French, was sent on shore with a boat's crew from the Uranie, to seize the boat belonging to the former pilot. Whilst in the act of doing so, a white man advanced from the bush, and shot Harris dead. This was on Saturday, January 17. The next day (!) the troops from the Uranie marched round the beach to meet those from the steamer. Fighting had already commenced, and continued the whole of the next day. Arlipaia, now more than sixty years old, led on her people, and fought bravely. Twenty white men placed themselves in a pass, and kept the whole French force at bay for four hours; they were at length surrounded, but succeeded in cutting their way through, leaving three of their number dead. The French were completely repulsed and discomfited. They acknowledge they had twenty-five killed and forty wounded. The natives say that the French killed and wounded were upwards of 200, while they had only four killed. The truth perhaps is somewhere between the two. A great quantity of ammunition fell into the hands of the natives. The latter kept in the rocks and bushes, and took sure aim, while the French knew not where to fire, and were incapable, with their arms and incumbrances, of scaling the heights. The French retired to their ships after burying their dead, and sent up the wounded to Tahiti.

"It was a melancholy sight to see them landed. Five died on the passage, and five more on landing, and there had been some deaths since.

"Captain Hammond, of the Salamander, has protested against this violation of the agreement entered into between the admiral and the governor, and has sent despatches to the admiral.

"The police laws at Tahiti are becoming increasingly strict. A sentinel is stationed on One Tree-hill to prevent any one passing without a special permit (natives without any burden excepted). The names of all the native householders at Papeete have been registered, and forbidden to go to the camps on pain of losing their all; and not to receive additions to their families without a permit. The permits of Messrs. Barff and Thompson to visit Papenoo camp had been renewed for three months, the former being allowed (on account of inability to travel quick) to go on Saturday, and return on Monday, the latter to go and return on the Sabbath."

LOAN TO THE BANK OF FRANCE.

On many occasions, during the last few months, we have referred to the financial prospects of France, and of the continental countries generally. The attention which we have thought it needful to give to this subject, and our frequent allusion thereto, have been caused by the striking evidence which every year's transactions furnish of the intimate and increasing connection between their prosperity and that of this country. During the many years of war which unhappily prevailed, at the beginning of the present century, much of the commercial intercourse which existed in former times between the continent of Europe and England was interrupted; continental countries, if not actually the seats of war, were, at least, as far as legislative policy could accomplish it, isolated in their commerce, and precluded from direct intercourse with this country,—whilst we, left in undisputed possession of the commerce of the transatlantic countries, found so easy and so profitable a mart for our goods, that we took less interest than we should otherwise have done in the exclusive policy adopted by our neighbours. Every year since the general peace in 1815, however, has tended to produce a new and a different state of things. In spite of the restrictive policy still adhered to by most of the European governments, the attractions presented by the commercial advantages arising from a closer connection with this country have become so obvious that, while governments have been using the greatest efforts, by their restrictive policy, to keep their different countries separate and independent of each other, the whole tendency of private action, dictated by an enlightened and energetic self-interest, has been to break through the barriers which narrow prejudices had raised between them and us. There could not be a stronger evidence of this than the rapid increase which, especially of late years, has taken place in the numbers of foreign houses of the highest character which have been established in this town.

This change has been proceeding during the thirty years of peace that we have enjoyed, until now, the connexion between the various continental countries and England is so close and intimate, that every pulsation which affects the commercial community is no sooner felt there, than it vibrates in every market here. The Stock Exchange of London sympathises with every incident that affects the Bourse of Paris, Amsterdam, or Hamburg. In Manchester and Liverpool, every act of the Bank of France, which is calculated to affect the value of shares, or which is indicative of the general state of business, has an importance only second to the acts of the Bank of England. With these views as to the intimate connection between the English and the continental money markets, we have, for some time past, watched the proceedings of the Bank of France; as it has been evident that it was rapidly hurrying into a state of difficulty, analogous to that in which the Bank of England has been once or twice placed. This was apparent,—first, from the aid it was called upon to afford to the government in the very expensive operations in Algeria,—and, more recently, in order to pay for the extensive purchases of foreign grain, for the public service in France, as well as in Africa. The general failure of the harvest in France, and the large importation of grain which has been required, independently of the purchases of the government, have, for some time past, rendered it a matter too clear to be doubted, that the foreign exchanges

WEST INDIES.

We have received, *vid* New York, files of Jamaica papers to the 1st of December inclusive. The *Colonial Standard*, in a laboured article on the present condition of the British West India colonies, argues that nothing can improve it but a remunerative market for their produce. The *Standard* proposes, therefore, that as the United States are the chief sources of supply, that a colonial agent shall be sent to Washington, to negotiate some reciprocity of duties, so that West India sugar may come into our ports at a nominal duty, and our products enter Jamaica on a similar principle, the duties on many of them now ranging as high as 75 per cent. It is claimed that the home government should consent to this arrangement, and that free trade should be as much for the colonies as the mother country. "Since the American steamers regularly touch at Jamaica (writes our New York correspondent), "new life seems to be imparted to the islanders. When the Crescent City stopped at Kingston on her way from Chagres, her passengers went ashore and filled the public-houses, spending their money with the greatest liberality, much to the joy of the traders and innkeepers. I notice that American names are given to shops and places of entertainment, and some of the merchants advertise New York boots and shoes for ladies and gentlemen, 'the handsomest articles ever seen on the island.' I do not wonder at this, for it is a fact that these articles are manufactured among us in a style equal in all respects to the best ever seen in Paris, and in comparison with which a London-made boot or shoe is clumsiness itself!'"

The Jamaica Railway appears to be doing very well. The quarterly report of the 29th of November contains the following statement:—During the three months ending 25th November, it had passed 21,612 passengers, 1,334 tons of goods, 86 horses, 21 carriages, 112 cattle, 112 sheep, 21 goats, 9 pigs, 10,829 bundles of wood, and 72,123 bundles of grass. The amount of money received for this transportation is not mentioned.

A semi-annual report of the Kingston Savings' Bank, up to the 1st Nov., shows a balance of deposits of 6,619*l.* (odd) belonging to 393 depositors, the most of which sum is loaned to the island treasury. This is less by about 1,400*l.* than the balance of the 1st of May last, showing a considerable decrease in the deposits.

The proceedings of the legislature are without particular interest.

The following are the latest prices current:—

KINGSTON, Nov. 26.—Beef—"family" in half brls. has been sold at 46s. to 48s.—Baltimore has been disposed of at 42s. per half brl. Flour—The following has been the transactions since our last, reported in the order in which they occurred. 200 brls. Baltimore, in small lots at 32s. 200 brls. New Orleans, at 30s., and 100 brls. at 32s. 250 brls. Baltimore at 32s. 800 brls. Philadelphia and 100 brls. Baltimore at 32s. 250 brls. Baltimore, in lots, at 32s. 6d. and 200 brls. Baltimore, in lots, at 34s. The remaining parcels of Baltimore and Philadelphia are now held for 34s. Lard—The stock is ample. Prices range at from 6d. to 6d. for prime qualities. 100 kegs have been taken at 5d. per lb. Lumber—The demand is so inactive for White Pine, that notwithstanding that the stock is moderate, only 80*l.* can be obtained for it. White Cedar Shingles come under the same observation; they are not worth more than 15s. to 16s. for the best, and 10s. to 12s. for the commonest descriptions. Tobacco—Sales of a few bales Leaf have been made at 62s. Manufactured has been moved at 8d. Tongues—American Pigs' Tongues are unsaleable. Irish are scarce. Ox Tongues are much wanted. Exchanges—On London—Jamaica Bank—90 days, ½ per cent. prem.; 60 days, 1 per cent. prem. Colonial Bank—90 days, ½ per cent. prem.

An English barque had arrived at Kingston from Sunderland, with a cargo of coals for the use of the American steamers, which periodically put into that port for a supply of that article. The steamers, says the *Kingston Journal*, have lately been compelled to obtain coals from the dockyard at Port Royal, there not being any provided for them in this city. A depot being now about to be established in this city, and a large quantity of coals expected, the American steamers will in future come up to this harbour for the purpose of coaling.

The Cathedral at Kingston had been robbed of its lead and copper roofing to the extent of one or two tons weight. The villains had been arrested.

H. M. steamer, Vixen, had come up from Port Royal to embark soldiers for the relief of the Third W. I. Regiment, at Port Antonio and Montego Bay.

The *Colonial Standard* says that Mr. Lawrence had given notice in the House of a bill for the more effectual discovery of bribery at elections for Members of Assembly. Mr. Carr gave notice that he will bring in a bill to make further provisions for the repairs of the Forts and Fortifications and Public Buildings in the Island and for other purposes.

The *Standard* also has the following in relation to naval matters: H.M.S. Alarm will sail shortly for Havana and Grey's Town. It is said that the Wellesley, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, will be here in a few days; also the steamers Vixen and Plumper. We understand that a naval station is to be shortly established at Grey's Town.

We have Barbadoes papers to the 28th ult., by the Great Western, arrived on Monday morning at this port from Bermuda, which she left on the 6th inst. The month of November had been very dry, but no fears were entertained of the agricultural condition of the island. An early and large sugar crop was looked for. A vessel was expected to arrive in that island from Liverpool, to carry passengers and freight to Liberia. This announcement is hailed as the probable commencement of an intercourse between Barbadoes and that country.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In the letter of our New York correspondent will be found an abstract of the intelligence received at New York relative to serious misunderstandings, accompanied by something very like actual hostilities between the Honduras government on the one hand, and the British consul, Mr. Chatfield, and the captain of her Majesty's steamer Gorgon on the other, in which the American envoy at Nicaragua, Mr. Squiers, and the government of St. Salvador, appear to have been involved.

The story is a complicated one, and certainly not rendered the more intelligible by the circumstance, that while the substance of Mr. Squiers' letter, the proclamations of the Honduras government, and an answer by the St. Salvador government to a note from Mr. Chatfield, have been published in the New York papers, Mr. Chatfield's letters have been suppressed.

Three distinct series of discussions and overt acts appear to be mixed up in the confused narrations circulated at New York. The first of these relates to the proceedings of the British war steamer Plumper, at Truxillo (on the north coast of Honduras), on the 4th of October. Their object was to exact payment of debts due to British merchants. An account of them was published some time ago and severely commented upon, if we recollect right, by Mr. Cobden.

The second relates to somewhat similar proceedings by the British war steamer Gorgon, at the island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca (on the south coast of Honduras), on the 16th of October. A decree of the supreme government of Honduras, and a proclamation of the ministry, in which the transactions at Truxillo and Tigre are narrated, and the resolutions adopted by the Honduras authorities intimated, have been received and are subjoined.

The third affair is a controversy between Mr. Chatfield and the government of St. Salvador, arising out of some disputes about tobacco duties. An answer of the St. Salvador government to some application from Mr. Chatfield has been received, and is subjoined.

It does not appear from these documents how Mr. Squiers has been implicated in these disputes, or what concern the government of the United States has with them. It is stated in the Honduras proclamation, that "The island of Tigre has been, by the treaty approved of by the President, placed formally in deposit in the power of the government of the north." This may have been subsequent to the proceedings of the Gorgon, and, seeing that the Honduras flag was flying when the detachment from the Gorgon landed, most probably was. Mr. Squiers may have been called upon by the Honduras authorities to accept of the deposit, pending the dispute with the British officers, in the name of his government, or he may have volunteered to accept of it. It is not impossible that angry discussions may have taken place in consequence between Mr. Squiers and the British officers. There was already bad blood between these parties on account of the Nicaragua-Mosquito disputes; and the interference of the former in the Honduras affrays may have been looked upon as an unwarranted continuance of that quarrel.

In the present imperfect state of our information anything like a satisfactory decision on it is out of the question. We have only partial and fragmentary versions of the story that have found their way into the New York papers; Mr. Squiers' dispatches having been forwarded to New York.

If Mr. Chatfield's proceedings, either in Honduras or St. Salvador, have been hasty and unjust, the British government will doubtless see justice done, without threats from any other powers. It will be a pity that such threats are attempted, for they can only serve to irritate national pride, and divert attention from the real merits of the case.

The following are the three documents above alluded to:

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Honduras—All governments which, like our own, depend exclusively, entirely, upon public opinion, to whom the laws are the only guide and polar star, always submit all their acts to the scrutiny of their fellow-citizens, and transmit to them without delay or disguise the accounts of such affairs as materially affect the interests of the whole body of the people. Of such a nature, at this present moment, are the events which have transpired on our northern coast, as also on the southern coast, and which his Excellency the President has commanded me to acquaint you with.

On the 4th of the present month, the steamer Plumper, belonging to the Royal British Marine, under the command of Captain Nolloth, arrived at Truxillo. The captain of this steamer, without having any public mission of any kind, and without any other credentials than violence, required the commander of that port to pay the sum of 111,062½ dols. within a few hours, which sum, he said, was the amount of the claims of British subjects upon our government. At the same time he threatened to destroy the town if the aforesaid amount was not instantly paid down. The commander of Truxillo refused to pay the amount, inasmuch as he had not the necessary funds at his command, and also it was not in his province to interfere in such demands. In consequence hereof, the captain immediately landed an armed force, and took forcible possession of the fortress of Truxillo. At the same time several of his soldiers perpetrated various acts of violence upon the people in the neighbourhood, and received from them the sum of 1,200 dollars, which was paid to induce them not to accomplish their threat of razing the city to the ground; and on re-embarking they fired a broadside upon the city at command of the captain.

Such acts as these, which properly and without exaggeration can only be called acts of piracy, and which demonstrate an unjust, dishonourable, and rapacious enmity, have been represented to the governments of the other states by order of the President, and have been also made known to the British consul, accompanied with a solemn protest. At the same time the consul of her Britannic Majesty has been informed that if any other English agent should unfortunately repeat any similar injustice within the territory of Honduras, the government will feel itself obliged to close the ports to the British flag, and to prohibit any further relations with that power and its dependencies. To this was also added the protests of the 6th of January, 1848.

But on our southern coast the British have done yet worse. On the protence of obtaining satisfaction by pacific measures of the claims of British subjects against Honduras, the captain of the war-steamer the Gorgon, on the 16th of the present month, took possession of the Isle of Tigre, landed an armed force, and set up the British flag over the island. The flag of our republic was, to effect this purpose, forcibly taken down, and three discharges of infantry and 21 of cannon celebrated the mounting of the flag of the Queen of England. The commandant of the island, in the name of his government, and of the republic, protested against such an unheard-of violence, and the English consul, as the commandant has informed us, united with him in this protest. On his re-embarking, the commander of the Gorgon informed the governor of the island that if the flag of Central America should be re-instated on the island, he would return with his war-steamer and restore by force the British flag. The other governments of the republic, as well as our commissioner, charged to treat with the charge d'affaires of the United States residing in Nicaragua, have been made acquainted with these events, that they may take such measures as may seem to them proper, especially since the island of Tigre has been by treaty approved of by the President, placed formally in deposit in the power of the government of the north.

The captain of the Gorgon, upon announcing to the commandant of the island his intention to take possession, at the same time declared that the government of her Britannic Majesty contemplated, if necessary, the adoption of other measures—that is to say, that even if the claims made by the consul were satisfied, he would still feel it necessary to take the course he had adopted.

The President of the Republic, in his note to the consul upon these claims of the 15th June last, not only showed that they were many of them destitute of foundation, but also desired that a person should be appointed in order to verify them, and settle the affair in a just and amicable manner. In spite of this just and reasonable proposition, pretexts have now been made to attack us, to occupy our soil, and to insult us, resorting to violence, making an exhibition of power, trampling under foot the most sacred rights of a free people, profiting of our weakness and of our inability to meet face to face the tyrant of the ocean.

People of Honduras,—Notwithstanding our own want of means to resist with effect, and to defend the integrity of our soil, and the dignity of our government, yet we need not submit to the unjust and violent conduct which oppresses us, for the star-spangled banner will be unfurled in our seas to assist us in vindicate our rights and rescue us from insults. Yes, that bright flag, resplendent with glory, backed by immense power, will be our guarantee in virtue of solemn treaties, and has generously pledged herself to aid us. The identity of our principles, and the fact that we are children of the same continent, is a band of union with that great power. Let us then confide in her resources, under the bonds which unite our interests. Long live republican governments! Long live the illustrious descendants of the immortal Washington!

The Ministry of the Government of Honduras, at Tegucigalpa, October 21st, 1849.

J. MARIA MONADA.

THE GENERAL MINISTRY OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF HONDURAS.

The President has been pleased to direct to me the following decree:—

The President, in whom the executive power of the state of Honduras resides, considering, first, that the defence of the territory of the state is one of his first duties, as prescribed by the constitution and the laws; considering, secondly, that it is equally his strict duty to defend, at all risks, the persons, property, and all other rights of the people of Honduras, and to use force for the same, if necessary; considering, thirdly, that the occupation of the island of Amapala by British forces, under the specious pretext of unjust and imaginary debts, is an act of hostility against the state, and that the executive would be responsible before the legislature and all the people of Honduras if he did not take measures of security, it is decreed as follows:—

Art. 1. All relation or connexion with said island, or with any other place lately usurped by the English, as well on the shores of the Pacific as in the Antilles, is prohibited to all natives, neighbours, and inhabitants of the state of Honduras.

Art. 2. The natives, neighbouring people, and inhabitants of the points which have been at date hereof invaded by the English troops, are required to move into the interior of the state within a month after the publication of this decree. After the said time, the persons mentioned and their property will be placed out of the protection of the law, if they omit to obey this decree, unless they can show that it was physically impossible for them to comply with its regulations.

Art. 3. The effects and goods of all and any persons whatever in Amapala, or in any other place occupied by the enemy of our liberties, shall be held to be contraband throughout the state, and shall therefore be liable to seizure.

Art. 4. Since, upon the 20th of the present month, the British forces embarked at Amapala and disarmed the guard, and established their authority there, and since it is probable the same acts may be committed in other frontier towns; therefore, to prevent such procedures, which place the state in imminent peril, all the forces necessary to give security to the said frontier towns, are commanded to be raised and collected, and Senor B. General Don Santos Guardiola, commander of the line, is authorised to defend the coasts on the south.

The Minister of General Dispatch will order this decree to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given at Tegucigalpa, October 28, 1849.

JUAN LEADO.

To Senor Don Jose Maria Ragama. (Signed) RAGAMA.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ST. SALVADOR.

St. Salvador, Oct. 21, 1849.

Mr. Consul General of her Britannic Majesty—

Sir,—Your official communication, with the accompanying document, upon the claims of British subjects has been received, the first of said pieces in substance complaining as follows:—First, that not only the government of San Salvador has answered none of the letters directed to it on this behalf, but has also declared to Sr. Idigoras that it would not recognise nor pay any of the claims which have been in part already recognised and paid, by the delivery of tobacco in the ports of the union. Secondly, that in the same manner the effects belonging to British subjects were illegally taken from the house of Espada and Pilona, and that on their being claimed, the government of Salvador evaded the claim by saying it would make enquiries on the subject, though it is now more than four years ago since the matter was brought to its notice; and you add, that now the time is come to put an end to this system of evasions and delays. Lastly, you say that an injury has been done to Sr. Idigoras by the imprisonment he has suffered, without true and legal cause, and that a sufficient reparation is required.

Mr. Consul, the government of Salvador has constantly occupied itself with attending to the continual and uninterrupted claims you have made. It has always manifested the best desire to arrange all the complaints you have made in the name of British subjects, at different periods. If at any time it has not instantly replied to you as you desired, it has been either owing to the want of sufficient grounds for answer, or because the importance of the matter required longer deliberation. Thus it is that in this respect you, sir, are entirely without cause for your assertions.

If Sr. Idigoras, in any of his communications addressed to you, has said that the president of the state has refused to recognise or to pay claims already recognised, he has told a notable untruth, for the president knows well that in a business ratified by both parties, the one cannot draw back without the consent of the other party. Besides you, sir, have received in the Union the full value of 25,000 dollars in tobacco, as payment in full of this demand. Therefore, the president has had cause to be greatly surprised that a matter once terminated by means of arrangements made, should be re-produced.

As to the acknowledgment and payment which you pretend to have been made of the credit for goods taken from the house of Espada and Pilona, I have the honour to refer you to the opinion of four gentlemen of the law already given upon the subject, which will give you all the information you can require.

It remains for me to reiterate to you, sir, that the supreme government of the state has never received Sr. Idigoras as the official agent of her Britannic Majesty, exercising the right of all nations to receive and not to receive foreign agents, as they may think proper. Salvador and Central America have never found themselves to receive as British agents those whom the British government may please to designate as such, and impose upon us.

[The document then proceeds to explain the matter of the imprisonment of Idigoras, showing that he is a native and subject of the country, and was legally tried and convicted of a criminal offence, and justly sentenced to imprisonment.]

Besides, my government thinks, with some reason, that even if Idigoras was a British subject, and had any claims against any in this country; and even if he had been condemned by the courts of the country unjustly; and if he had not been punished deservedly for a great offence committed, even then, in such a case, it is not you, sir, the British consul, who are legally entitled to insist upon receiving such indemnities as he might claim.

As you, sir, state in your note that if these matters are not arranged on the terms you require, you will take measures to satisfy your demands in all the ports of the state, the government of Salvador formally protests upon the spot that if this is done the neglect to pay the 15,000 dols. in the month of December, will not be its fault, since the ingress into the ports of the Union will thus be prevented.

These are the terms in which the president of the state has desired me to reply to you, sir, and to assure you, Mr. Consul, of the high consideration and respect with which, &c.,

RAFAEL PINO.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From a correspondent of the *Nautical Standard*.)

Sandwich Islands, July 13, 1849.

SIR,—In availing myself thus of communicating from time to time, as favourable opportunities offer, I am at the same time very sensible that my intelligence runs a very fair chance of being extinguished in the immensity and overwhelming importance of your European goings-on; nevertheless, I feel a something approaching to conviction, that tells me any news, ever so trifling, from this distant group, may not be altogether unacceptable. Its association with the name of Cook, a name dear to every British sailor at least, who discovered them in January, 1778, but to render, as it were, the discovery more immortal by his melancholy death in an unpremeditated conflict with the natives at the village of Kowrowa, in Karakoa Bay, Hawaii, on the 14th of February, 1779. This was a sad business for Hawaiians themselves, as it naturally enough gave Europeans an idea of savageness or ferocity of disposition, which they by no means merited, and checked their progress, leaving them in their unenlightened state of brutal heathenism, until the arrival of a number of missionaries from the Boston Mission Society in 1820. From this period dates their Christianity, first under the eldest son of Kamehameha, Liholiho, who died in England in 1824; and since then under Kamehameha III., a younger brother of Liholiho. Both Liholiho and the present excellent man who rules, with their chiefs, assisted the missionaries with their authority throughout, as well by setting an example of temperance to their people. This was an immense advantage to the cause for which the missionaries laboured, and contributed very much to the successes which has attended their labours.

Latterly they have suffered much vexation and trouble at home and from abroad, by the discontented clamouring of a few jealous foreign residents, and the forcible introduction of popery by French arms. This is so much a matter of history, that to allude at any length to the forcible entry and ejection of the priests of that persuasion, at various periods from 1837 to 1839, from the Pope's (Leo. XII.) appointment of the Jesuit Bachelot to enter upon the crusade against Protestantism, to the disgraceful manifesto of Laplace, backed by the guns of his 60-gun frigate Artemise, under terror of which the poor puny Hawaiian government were obliged to succumb, and to repealing the law which prohibited Romanism, or as the chiefs and people styled Popery, "the worshipping of images and dead men's bones, and tabus (a native word signifying to forbid or forbidden) or meat;" "for their worship (one of them said on another occasion) is like that which we have forsaken,"—admitted the practice of Roman Catholicism. Laplace demanded the lodgement of 20,000 dollars to ensure their good behaviour; and it was only last year that this money was refunded, minus the interest, perhaps one of the last acts of the government of Louis Philippe. It was most remarkable in the Pacific, the great influence which the papacy evidently exercised over this said government,—in all its crusades here against these newly-formed protestant communities of Tahiti and Hawaii, the government of Louis Philippe has lent ready assistance. This is so remarkable that the Hawaiian has but one word to express Frenchman and papist, viz., Palani, which, by-the-by, is their name for brandy likewise.

Both parties are now fairly in the field, and time alone, will tell whether or not the Palanis are to succeed in gathering larger flocks than their puritan predecessors, as has been already predicted for them by some. At present they have a large substantially-built chapel at Honolulu, where Bishop Maigret resides, but with this exception their other chapels are mean and small, and if my information is correct, their followers are few in number, and chiefly composed of the lower orders, who have never paid any attention to the protestant doctrines.

The chiefs are all followers of the American missionary doctrines and practices, and together with the king and great bulk of the people, strongly opposed to Roman catholicism; giving it, however, free scope. I have made many inquiries upon this topic; I have visited schools, &c., and having heard all sides, and reasoned with myself, the conclusion I have arrived at is, that the American missionaries will not be outdone by the papists. They are sensible of their duties, and perform them strictly, and with the progress of letters, which they have introduced, and forward by every means in their power, they must not only continue to maintain their superiority, but to increase their ranks and their influence. Their identification with the Hawaiians by an oath of allegiance, and the possession of glebe lands as a consequence, must tend materially to this result. They are now, with one or two exceptions, in poor districts, supported by the country where they reside; and the Boston Parent Society, relieved from the expense of their maintenance, may direct their efforts to other quarters. The society still corresponds as heretofore, and in continuing to do so, will materially assist the mission by the transmission of such necessaries as they may stand in need of, at lower prices than the missionaries could otherwise obtain them. They are now a numerous body, scattered throughout the group, consisting of clergymen, teachers, (male and female), and three secular agents stationed at Oahu, who have charge and direction of the stores. The whole is admirably arranged, and might be advantageously copied by other missionary bodies. Churches have been erected in every locality, and are well ministered; schools are established without number almost, for by the law, whenever seven pupils can be collected, there a school is established under the direction of a native teacher. High schools are established at Hilo, Hawaii, and Lahaina, Mani, for the rearing up of native teachers, by which means a sufficient number is insured, who undergo an examination preparatory to their appointment. Besides these a sufficient number of young men are fitted for other situations in the state of either a public or private nature. Thus, in Hawaii a general government system of education is established, second to none in its completeness; and in the short space of twenty-nine years an unlettered people have had a written language made for and taught to them; and as universal is the system in its action, that it is hardly possible to find a Sandwich Islander who cannot both read and write. The vice which, in Cook's time and later, stalked abroad in open day, is now driven under cover of night to conceal its foul visage. Seemly costumes have put out of sight the unseemly malo; and if immorality still exists to a greater degree than in older civilised nations, the American missionaries must, nevertheless, receive their meed of praise for the immense revolution they have been instrumental in effecting in less than half a century, with a people whom they found sunk in all the depravities of heathenism. A stranger to the history of the Hawaiians since the time of Cook, if dropped down at Honolulu now, would scarcely credit his senses, so completely altered would he find everything. Here is now a large town with well laid out streets, commodious houses, and industry and commerce considerable; very many foreign residents, American and English chiefly; and many of both natives permanently located, having taken the oath of allegiance to Kamehameha III., to enable them to possess land, and several have married native wives. The natives are well clothed, and very few cases of actual want are ever known or heard of; but for this they are more indebted to a bountiful Providence than their own industry. Idleness and improvidence prevails throughout: but the great abundance with which a fair soil in a good climate supplies them, prevents any great amount of distress, and that even is only occasional.

On Saturday, the men and women, in their gayest dresses, ride out to a plain near Honolulu for amusement. Forbidden to ride on Sunday, this is their usual holiday, and then indeed the Hawaiian ladies are seen to advantage, with Panama hat and scarlet riding dress, black satin body, mounted in saddles like the men, and sitting upright and stately, with a good-natured face, every readily lighted up into a smile as they return the customary Aloha (something like our how-do-you-do style of salutation). The sight is very picturesque, and I have been often surprised to see how well the dresses stood, consisting of two pieces put on over the common gown, which is first tucked up trowsers-fashion; those two showy pieces are much longer than the common dress, and fitted one before and one behind are made to come down well over the feet, showing off the natural bustle to great advantage. For horse-riding and card-playing they have quite a mania, and both habits are highly indicative of their disposition to idleness; many are excellent horsemen, and both men and women play an excellent game at whist; they will sit silently playing for hours together, for God knows what, squatted upon a mat, and occasionally whiffing a pipe of strong tobacco. Shut out almost entirely from spirituous liquors of foreign manufacture by prohibitory duties, and forbidden to distil any themselves, drunkenness is almost unknown amongst them, while at the same time I dare not affirm that sobriety can be reckoned one of their virtues. It is wise of their government to shut out spirits from them, for, with their innate laxity of morals, ability to drink would be fraught with fearful consequences. The race is now passing rapidly away with epidemic measles, whooping cough, influenza, and other causes; but with intoxication superadded, this rapidity of decline would be quadrupled.

Honolulu, possessing a harbour, and Oahu itself more cultivable than any other island in the group, was wisely chosen by Kamehameha I.* as his head quarters. Anon in every way worthy of such a sire now reside here in the person of Kamehameha III. Dr. Judd (late physician to the American mission), is his minister of finance; Robt. C. Wyllie, Esq., a Scotch gentlemen, his minister of foreign affairs; and Rev. Richd. Armstrong (late a missionary), his minister of public instruction. The predominance of Americans, and the greater influence they exercise than either English or French, gives rise to a belief with some that the islands will eventually fall into the hands of their government. They even venture to assert that the missionaries have this object in view, but with what foundation I never could see. The greater number of American residents, compared with other nations, the proportionate amount of American sympathies, and increasing importance of Hawaii to America since the occupation of California, from its intermediate position with that country, China, and Sydney, renders such an event (the future seizure of Hawaii by America) very possible. But I must from my own knowledge acquit the missionaries of any such intentions; their very acts give the lie to it; they have thoroughly identified themselves (as I have already shown) with the native people; and they must know full well that the influence they now possess and exercise so much to the advantage of aborigines, would be considerably lessened if not altogether overwhelmed in the tide of Anglo-Saxon immigration, with which the islands would be inundated immediately upon their becoming American territory; destroying simultaneously the missionary influence and the native population.

Jno. Young is premier, and next the king in authority. This chief is son of the celebrated Englishman of that name, the friend and companion of Kamehameha I. Another chief (who was in England with Liholiho), Kekuavoah, governor of Oahu, and his son is the heir apparent. All of them I firmly believe much attached to England; who, by the way, ought not to leave the place altogether unnoticed, but rather always keep a man-of-war here. I think the Pacific squadron should be increased to admit of this, by a system of reliefs. The orderly manner with which the crews of English vessels have uniformly conducted themselves, has secured to them the esteem and good wishes of all parties and all classes. This is most marked at the present time, in the conduct of the crew of her Britannic Majesty's ship Amphitrite. She arrived in our snug harbour on the 24th of May last, and since then nothing can be more admirable than the orderly behaviour of her crew, whose sobriety, dress, and good humour was the admiration and delight of every resident Englishman; while the officers, from Captain Eden to the smallest mid, won golden opinions in all quarters; while men and all enjoyed themselves, in conjunction with the residents, in horse racing, cricketing, and such like amusements, to the great benefit of their health after their long sea voyage. A few extracts from our government paper, the *Polynesia*, will show more clearly the cordiality which existed between them and the Hawaiian people, from the king to the peasant. We king and queen with the chiefs were constant attendants at the ball, and enjoyed our mimic English sports very much; and heartily join with us all in regretting the early departure of this splendid ship, the largest that had honoured our little harbour. She sails in a few days for Byron's Bay, Hawaii, where she will remain a few days to enable those whose curiosity may lead them that way, to visit the volcano of Kilauea, now in partial activity. She then proceeds to join the flag of Admiral Hornby at Valparaiso. We had a slight shock of an earthquake yesterday. The Ohio U.S. 80 gun ship arrived here on the 4th from Hilo, and fired a salute of 21 guns on the anniversary of the independence, the Amphitrite and the Fort firing complimentary salutes at the same time. The Ohio next saluted the Hawaiian flag, which was responded to by the Fort. The Ohio returns to California in the course of a week, and very soon will proceed home, her time being nearly expired.

* The sagacity and ability to govern of this extraordinary savage displayed in a life fully as eventful as many of your European worthies, was most surprising. He died in 1819, at Hawaii, and was buried, after the usual practice of the time, secretly, and in a cave, nobody knows where.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Rev. W. Scoresby communicates the following letter to a morning contemporary as exhibiting, very strikingly, the interest and sympathy of the Americans in the fate of our gallant countrymen:

Providence, Rhode Island, Nov. 29.

Rev. and dear Sir,—I sent you a few days ago the *Providence Journal*, containing a plan for an expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin, the principal feature of which was to send a steam-boat propelled by a screw; &c. This plan, which is my own, as well as the article in question, has been extensively copied by the American papers, and seems to meet with general favour. I had also the honour to submit the plan to the President of the United States. Among other remarks and letters which my plan brought forth was a letter from Captain Lynch, late of the Dead Sea expedition, by which it appears that this officer has tendered his services to the government, and proposes even to fit out a steamer by private subscriptions, in case the government will sanction it. Captain Lynch's letter, accompanied by further remarks by me, appears in the *Providence Journal*, of to-day, which I also send you. I have still another object in view in this matter—it is to bring the subject up before the New York Historical Society at its meeting next week, and propose a memorial to congress. I have no doubt a memorial from the largest commercial city will have its weight. General Taylor, I presume, is well disposed towards a government expedition, and will press the matter on the consideration of congress if he is supported by the people. I ought also to mention that Captain Wilkes has also tendered his services to go in search of Sir John. With high respect, &c., J. R. B.—To the Rev. Dr. Scoresby.

Another letter of a similar character is printed in the last number of the *John o' Groat's Journal*.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1849.

Sir,—An article copied from your journal into the columns of the *Home Journal* of the present week, respecting Sir John Franklin, jumps so accordant with my own ideas, that I take the liberty of addressing you; for the article proves you to be an intelligent observer. Nearly six months ago, when an expedition in quest of that intrepid navigator was contemplated, I conceived the desire of volunteering to head it. On reaching Washington, I learned that Captain Wilks was about to be appointed, and as he is far more competent, I withheld my application, and did not ask for a subordinate position, as I had no faith whatever in either of the two modes then under consideration—which were, either small fishing vessels or sloops-of-war. I then stated to Commodore Skinner, chief of the bureau of construction, that in my opinion, sailing vessels, *i.e.*, vessels propelled alone by canvas, would not answer. I suggested a strong steamship to be immediately sent to Nova Scotia to fill in with fuel, from whence two vessels laden with coal would also proceed as soon as possible, one to a designated point in Greenland, and the other to one in Baffin's Bay. Not knowing that the Princeton was defective, I thought her exactly suited to the purpose. After wasting time in fruitless deliberation the contemplated attempt was abandoned, much, I am told, to the chagrin of General Taylor. When last month the country was electrified by intelligence (apocryphal it is true, but possible) of the position of Sir John, I made a written application to the navy department to head an expedition to start as early as practicable next year, stating that if it were undertaken there are some arrangements which cannot to soon be made. I further said that, should there be no question as to expense, I thought that if he would sanction the attempt, and promise officers and men (all volunteers) and provisions, I could raise sufficient from private sources to charter, strengthen, and equip a steamer. I have received no reply to that application, but it may be that the secretary awaits congressional action—for I am sure that he would rather foster than frown upon such an undertaking. It is not impossible, therefore, that something may yet be done; and in order that I may be prepared to sustain my application, should none more deserving offer, I beg you, at your convenience, to give me some information on a subject you seem to understand so thoroughly. Our concurrent opinion as to Baffin's Bay and Greenland induces me to believe that I will comprehend all the views you may be pleased to present.

"As a very slight amends for the liberty I take, may I request your acceptance of a route map of the late expedition to Syria, just issued from the press.—Your obedient servant,

W. F. LYNCH, U. S. Navy.

The States press and public are unanimous in behalf of one effort more being made for the ice-bound voyagers, so that we may safely calculate on every means being put forth for at least learning of their fate.

COLONIAL NEPOTISM.

Family compacts in this province, says the *Halifax Sun*, have been pretty well used up by the axe of reform, and it is in the power of the people to prevent, if they will, such combinations against their best interests for the future. Some of the sister colonies, however, are still cursed with family compacts; and, among the number, New Brunswick, as the following extract from a recent letter, in the *St. John Freeman*, will show:

Chief Justice Chipman.
His brother-in-law, Mr. Wright, advocate-general.
His nephew, Mr. Hazen, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, Recorder of St. John and an Executive Councillor.
His cousin, Mr. E. B. Chandler, clerk of the peace, surrogate, issuer of marriage licenses for Westmorland, judge of the Common Pleas in Albert, and executive councillor.
His cousin, Mr W. Chandler, surrogate of Kent, and supervisor of great roads.
His nephew, Mr. Le Baron Drury, sheriff of Kings.
His nephew, Mr. Charles Drury, registrar of deeds and wills in St. John.
His nephew, Mr. Elias Botsford, supervisor of great roads.
His nephew, Mr. Blair Botsford, sheriff of Westmoreland.
His nephew, Mr. George Botsford, clerk, of the legislative council.
His nephew, Mr. Edwin Botsford, member of the legislative council.
His nephew, Mr. Chipman Botsford, surrogate of Restigouche.
Besides many minor joints of the tail, who claim no relationship with the head, but who nevertheless are part and parcel of the compact.

RAJAH BROOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I see by the *Daily News* of the 20th that Rajah Brooke has received a congratulatory address from all the European inhabitants of Sarawak, fourteen in number, of whom twelve are in the pay of the party addressed: one appears to be his bramin, one his private secretary, one his domestic servant, one his police officer, while three of them conduct his antimony monopoly. This is not judicious, for the English public will be apt to suspect that it is only the young foxes trying to whitewash the old one, by protesting that he had never robbed a henroost or murdered a chicken. In the address, the rajah is lauded for his "exertions in raising the tone of the native mind," for an "exercise of the purest principles of equity," and for a display of "the greatest moderation and humanity."

To these really unmeaning phrases, I greatly prefer the rajah's own statements of matters of fact as they are narrated in his published diary. For the present I content myself with a single example.

On the 24th of Sept., 1841, says he (vide Rajah Brooke's Journals, edited by Capt. Rodney Mundy, R.N., vol. I. page 271), "I was declared Rajah, and Governor of Sarawak, amidst the roar of cannon, and a general display of flags and banners from the shore and boats on the river." On the second of February, 1842, or about four months after, he published his code of laws, a kind of pocket pandect of 8 titles (Mundy, vol. i. p. 277.) On Aug. 20, of the same year, the diary says: "Having obtained the Sultan's signature in due form to my holding Sarawak, my tenure here is as good as it can possibly be, as valid a title as the Company's to Singapore." (Mundy, vol. I., 322.) He calls Sarawak "my country," and he directs his predecessor to write to the chief of the Sakarrans to inform him that the land was now governed by "the white man;" in short he was sovereign lord and ruler of Sarawak. Now came some of the first events of his reign. On the 30th of April, 1842, seven months after he had been proclaimed rajah, he heard (he was always hearing the like) more accounts of Dyak pirates at the mouth of the river, and off he set to attack them in 4 boats, with very strange names, explained in the margin as "Snake," "Tiger," "Eagle," and "Fighting-Cock." There ought, I think, to have been a "bull" to keep company with the last. The crew consisted in all of "120 good men and true;" but it happened that "no Dyaks, as reported," were to be seen. The cruize was however, continued for five days, and our Anglo-Saxon Rajah at length heard, that at a place called Siru there was, with eight followers, a certain Illanun chieftain, named Budrudeen, proved to be a pirate by having the word pirate written before his name, and neither proved nor asserted to have been such in any other way.

The native chieftain who accompanied Rajah Brooke refused to have anything to do with what he saw impending, and returned home. "The two patingis, therefore," says the diary, "I sent on, with orders to catch them, if possible; if not to kill them. I at the same time informed Sheriff Abu Bakar that I had no discussion to hold with him; but that I had come to catch or to kill Budradeen and his comrades. One of these was an Illanun panglima, and on his brother Illanuns hearing it, some of them wept. All said, however, that if I killed the Illanun panglima without killing the pangeran (or Bornean prince) and his brother-in-law, it would be unjust. I assured them I should kill all three, and they were so far comforted."—Mundy, vol. I., p. 308.

"Arrived at Siru," continues the diary, "I found the patingi waiting till the pangeran and the Illanun panglima came to the beach; and to prevent suspicion, my party kept close in the boat, whence I could observe what was passing without. The pangeran and Illanun walked down, both well armed, and the latter dressed out with a variety of charms. Once on the beach, retreat was impossible, for our people surrounded them, though without committing any hostile act. The suspicion of the two was, however, raised, and it was curious to observe their different demeanour. The Borneo pangeran remained quiet, silent, and motionless; a child might have taken him. The Magindinao Illanun lashed himself to desperation, flourishing his spear in one hand, and the other on the handle of his sword, he defied those collected about him. He danced his war-dance on the sand; his face became deadly pale; his wild eyes glared; he was ready to *amok*, to die, but not to die alone. His time was come, for he was dangerous, and to catch him was impossible; and accordingly Patingi Ali, walking past, leaped forward, and struck a spear through his back, far between his shoulders, half a foot out at his breast. I had no idea that after such a thrust a man could, even for a few minutes, exert himself; but the panglima, after receiving his mortal wound, rushed forward with his spear, and thrust it at the breast of another man; but strength and life failed, and the weapon did not enter. This was the work of a few seconds.

"When the blow was dealt, we started from our concealment, and the Borneo pangeran, without ever drawing his sword, fled, our people not molesting him.

"I prevented any atrocities being committed on the body of the criminal, and, wrapped in my sheet, he was decently interred according to the usages of El Islam. The pangeran, in the mean time, had escaped to a house, where, with seven followers, he threatened a desperate resistance. I despatched a messenger to him to say that I would take him to Sarawak, and guarantee his safety so far; but he positively refused. As the day was fast declining, my second message was to inform him if he did not come down to the beach I should attack his house; and on receiving this message, and seeing our state of preparation, he yielded to terms; and the whole crew were shipped aboard the Tumangong's boat."

On the 9th of May our rajah returned to Sarawak with his prisoners.

FEBRUARY.

When, in the zodiac, the fish wheel round,
They loose the fleets and irrigate the ground.
Then husbandmen resume their wonted toil,
Yoke their strong steers, and plough the yielding soil;
Then genial gardeners seize the happy time,
To dig and trench, and prune for shoots or climb,
Inspect their borders, rack the silent bith
Of plants, successive, from the teeming earth,
Watch the young seedlings with paternal care,
And hope for "growing weather" all the year.
Yet February's seas uncertain shine,
For rude and fleet alternately combine
To stop the plough, with sudden wintry storms—
Aird, often, fearful risk out the mouth defame.

February is reckoned the first month of spring. The budding season, however, properly commences after the sun has entered the Zodiacal Sign *Pisces*, or the Fishes, which astronomical event happens this year to fall on the 19th, at 59 minutes past four o'clock in the morning. From the exceedingly mild character of the past three months, it is probable that the early portion of the approaching spring may be remarkable for a more than average amount of bleak and stormy weather. For as yet we see scarcely any that we have experienced, at least in this part of Scotland, any of the usual changes of frost and snow that belong to the winter season. From all parts of Britain, and within the last fortnight, we find in various local journals such announcements as that "apple trees are budding," "straw-berries have been gathered," "a robin's nest was discovered with nine of the winter. We can scarcely hope that the year which marks the commencement of the second half of the nineteenth century will pass away without the usual and salutary meteorologic and other phenomena which nature sends for preparing the soil for the spring's seed, the summer's blossom, and the autumn's fruit. They may come late, but they will come.

There are few who do not know the beneficial effects of frost and snow. They come to irrigate the soil and render it more fertile. The frost destroys noxious insects, and the snow throws a covering over the tender roots of plants and flowers. These are utilitarian views of the vivifying marvels. But frost and snow may be looked upon in another light. They have their poetical aspects as well as the many-hued and many-scented clothing which invest the succeeding seasons. Painters and poets have found subjects for their pencils, and themes for their lyres, amid the coldness of frost and the dazzling glory of newly fallen snow. Listen to Mr. David Holt's "Song of the Frost Spirits."

"We come on the breath of the sharp clear breeze,
The spirits of frost are we;
We hang our wreaths on skeleton trees,
And beautiful wreathe they be.

White, pure white are the robes we wear,
Robes wrought of the feathery snow;
With bright quick wings through the sparkling air
On our silent missions we go.

"By our aid the spirit of Silence reigns;
We hush the hoarsest's song;
And bind the water in icy chains,
By a spell unseen but strong.

"Silent we work through the livelong night
In cities and town and dells,
And soon behold by the morning light
Our carved-work and icicles.

"We sprinkle the snow on the hawker's plains,
We whiten the barren moor;
We hide from view mortality's stains,
Till the sinful earth seems pure."

We could easily find many beautiful poetic extracts which describe the phenomena of winter; but we must refrain, however tempting and however suitable to the season, from all but perhaps gratify some of our readers if we here introduce a short account of Snow, Hail, and Hoar-frost, from the Rev. Thomas Milner's "Introduction to the Study of Physical Geography," which accompanies the Physical Atlas of Augustus Petermann, F.R.G.S., published this year by Orr & Co., of London. At page 51 Mr. Milner says:—

"Snow is nothing more than the frozen visible vapour of which the clouds are composed. A quantity of very minute crystals of ice having been formed they are enlarged by the condensation and freezing of vapour, and merging together constitute flakes, which increase in size during the period of their descent. When the quantity of moisture separated from the atmosphere is not great, these are not formed, but the crystals remain detached, float in the air, and give rise to what is called the *frost smoke*, observed in the Arctic latitudes. Snow falls to the ground when the temperature of the atmosphere down to the earth's surface is sufficiently cold; but if the lower strata of air are too warm it melts in traversing them, and then we have rain below while it snows above. Hence snow is never seen at the level of the sea within the torrid zone, and it becomes more abundant with the decrease of temperature towards the poles.

"Flakes of snow are best observed when placed on objects of a dark colour, cooled below the freezing point, a method first described by Kepler, who expressed the highest admiration of their structure. The minute crystals exhibit an endless diversity of regular and beautiful forms, of which some examples are given, observed by Scoresby, who has described ninety-six varieties.* Kaemtz states that he has met with at least twenty forms different from those figured by Scoresby; and they probably amount to several hundreds. It has been observed that the forms of snow are all essentially referable to a regular hexagonal type, and consequently snow-flakes belong to the hexagonal system of crystals. Kaemtz observes, that flakes which fall at the same time have generally the same form; but if they be separated from each other, they assume a new or different form of the second are observed to differ from those of the first, although always agreeing among themselves.

"The limits of the fall of snow at the level of the sea in the northern hemisphere are generally the parallel of 50° in America, which cuts the Southern part of the United States; 43° in the centre of the North Atlantic; and 35° in the Old World the latitude of Algiers. But for some distance above these limits its appearance is rare and brief. The whole of Europe is included in the snowy region; but it becomes more abundant the farther we recede from the Atlantic into the interior of the continent. Snow flakes never fall at Malta, are very unfrequent at Gibraltar, and scarcely ever seen at Seville. The increase in the average number of days of snow from south o north is as follows:—

	Days.		Days.
Rome,	1½	Paris,	12
Florence,	1½	Carlsruhe,	26
Venice,	5½	Copenhagen,	80
Milan,	10	Petersburg,	171

"In February, 1826, a fall of snow occurred at Cantes, in latitude 23° N., a fact without precedent in the memory of the oldest Chinaman.

"Hail is one of the most obscure problems of meteorology. It no doubt often consists simply of raindrops more or less suddenly frozen by exposure to a temperature below the freezing point; yet true hailstones are not transparent ice, but have usually an opaque snowy nucleus, resembling a granule of sleet, sometimes coated with alternating layers of ice and snow. Sleet seems to be the germ of hail, changed in form and increased in size during its descent in the atmosphere. The great difficulty, however, is, that during fine seasons and the hottest days such intense cold should be suddenly produced as the phenomenon of hail indicates; and that certain countries, as some parts of France, should be almost annually ravaged by considerable falls of opaque ice, from which adjacent localities are almost wholly free. Those are circumstances which have not been yet satisfactorily explained, though probably dependent upon electricity, which is almost always powerfully developed during hailstorms.

"Hailstones are variously pear-shaped, flat, and angular but most commonly rounded. When of considerable size they fall with great velocity, ploughing up the earth like musket balls, destroying the standing corn, stripping the trees of their foliage, penetrating the roofs of houses, and killing poultry, sheep, and even larger animals. Many instances are well authenticated of their circumference amounting to from 6 to 9 inches, and of weight from 12 to 14 ounces; but much larger masses are recorded. June 15, 1829, the hail beat in the roofs of the houses at Canete, in Spain—some of the hailstones weighing 2 kilogrammes, or upwards of 4 lbs. avoirdupois. In Hungary, May 8, 1822, a block of ice fell, about 20 inches in breadth and length, and 27 inches in depth. An equally large block fell near Barbigantan, towards the close of the last century. Mr. Darwin mentions a fall of hail in the state of Buenos Ayres, which killed a large number of the wild animals, deer, and ostriches. Those enormous masses are either the frozen nucleus a thick shoot of ice suddenly formed, and broken in the atmosphere in falling, or they are due to the agglomeration of a number of hailstones in their descent.

"Hail falls most frequently by day, and soon after noon, at the time of the greatest diurnal heat. Nocturnal hail, especially towards midnight, is rare. Like rain, it is more common in some seasons of the year than in others. Kaemtz observed, at Halle, and representing the annual number of showers by 100, Kaemtz finds for the different seasons the following proportionate numbers:—

	Winter.	Spring	Summer.	Autumn.
England,	43·5	29·5	3·0	24·0
France,	32·8	39·4	9·0	20·7
Germany,	19·5	46·7	22·4	11·3
Russia,	9·2	35·5	50·6	13·6

"Thus, in England the relative amount of hail is large in winter and small in summer, while in Russia it is exactly the reverse.

"A peculiar noise, distinct from that of thunder, has frequently been noticed a few seconds previous to the descent of hail. It is mentioned by Aristotle and Lucretius, among the ancients. Tessier heard it in France, July 13, 1788, when it was louder than the thunder; and Kalm at Moscow, April 30, 1744; Peltier at Ham, in the department of the Somme, where it seemed as if occasioned by the arrival of a squadron of cavalry at full gallop, immediately before a terrible hailstorm fell on the town. It is supposed to be due either to the conflict of contrary winds, or to the hailstones dashing violently against each other in their descent.

"Hail showers are commonly over in a few minutes, very rarely lasting so long as a quarter of an hour, though the quantity of ice precipitated is sometimes enormous, covering the ground to the depth of several inches. The breadth of their course is often very narrow in proportion to its length. The storm of August 13, 1832, which came from Holland, traversed the Meuse, and destroyed all the crops along the Rhine through a space about seventy miles long, but not more than six or seven miles wide. Tessier has minutely described the hailstorm of July, 1788, memorable for the havoc it caused in France. It traversed the country from S.W. to N.E. in two parallel belts, extending from four hundred to five hundred miles in length, by a mean width of nine miles. The belts were distant from each other about fifteen miles, and in this intermediate space no hail fell, but only heavy rain. Hail rarely occurs in higher latitudes than 60°. It is seldom seen within the tropics at the sea level. But at elevations of above two thousand feet it becomes more common, so that its rarity, at a lower level, is owing to the hailstones melting into rain as they descend.

"Kaemtz has constructed an interesting table, containing the dates of all the hail showers in Germany and Switzerland he could collect, in order to show that hail falls at all hours of the day, but most frequently soon after noon, being most rare soon after midnight.

EPOCHS OF HAIL SHOWERS.

Hours.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Total.
Noon	1	8	10	6	24
1	4	16	6	10	36
2	10	38	15	13	76
3	4	20	9	6	43
4	6	14	17	1	37
5	4	16	16	1	36
6	1	9	9	5	24
7	1	5	10	1	17
8	1	3	3	4	11
9	1	5	10	4	20
10	3	3	3	1	9
11	1	—	2	1	4
Midnight	—	—	2	1	3
1	—	—	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	—	2
3	—	—	—	1	1
4	1	—	—	—	1
5	1	1	—	—	2
6	1	1	—	—	2
7	1	3	3	1	8
8	4	3	1	1	9
9	3	5	3	1	12
10	2	10	2	1	15
11	3	10	4	1	18
Total,	58	194	129	66	447

"Hoar-frost is the ice of *dew*. When the objects, upon which the vapour of water is precipitated are cooled below 32°, the freezing point, the vapour can no longer be deposited in a fluid state, but in the form of icicles."

After the above interesting notanda regarding these three remarkable meteorologic phenomena, it may not be out of place to see what our favourite, the Basket-maker, says about snow, more especially as the month of February has not unfrequently been distinguished above all the other months of the year by heavy and disastrous snow storms. Thomas Miller, at page 8 of his "Boy's Winter Book", says:—

"I will now paint you another winter picture, such as I once saw while crossing Bulwell Forest. It was still early in the morning, and the snow, which had come down all night long, had not yet ceased to fall, but still came downward, in many a whirling eddy, and here and there it had gathered in many a deep drift,—forming long, ridgy, embankments of snow, which every hour was piled higher, by the cutting breath of the bleak north wind. Over the long, white, weary forest there was neither the dint of a hoof, nor the print of a wheel, nor the mark of a human footstep, save my own; nor could I see half-way across the solitude, for between the eye and the edge of the low, leaden-coloured sky, seemed drawn an ever-varying curtain of snow. As the wind howled through the bare oaks, and the naked hawthorns, some mass of snow was dislodged, and either fell with a dead sound to the earth, or was driven away to mingle with the large white flakes which still continued to fall. The field-fares, for all their thick covering of feathers, were cold, and sat huddled together, among the leafless branches. Even the hardy donkey, as if in very despair, had thrust himself as far as he could among the entangling brambles, and over and anon he gave his fellow cars a sharp jerk, to make room for himself, he cast a forlorn look upon the ground. At every bound the poor hare went head over ears, and in spite of my shrill whistle was compelled, occasionally, to halt, for every leap but left it at the foot of another barrier of snow. After walking some distance, I came to where a gate stood partly open, and saw the marks of footsteps from the thatched hovel within the field, among which were the imprints of children's feet, and as I continued my course, I beheld the group of travellers who had passed that cold winter night in the doorless out-house in the fields; it consisted of a man and woman, and four children, who, with heads bent down, were threading their uncertain way over the forest, while the wind and the snow beat full and cold in their pale, thin, and hunger-bitten faces. The poor man told me a long tale of his miseries, of how he had hoped to reach Nottingham overnight, and how the darkness overtook him, and he lost his way amid the snow, and after wandering about for a full hour without discovering any house, they at length found their way to the hovel within the field, and thanked God for yielding them to such a place of shelter. 'True,' he said, 'the children had cried at first, but in spite of hunger, they soon fell asleep; and, with the few crumbs of hay he had gathered from a neighbouring rick, he had covered them well up; nor did they again waken until the cold, chill, and cheerless day-light dawned. "Even mercy," he said, 'would have been useless on such a night and in such a spot, where they had lost their way.' I considered this to be a public house in the nearest village; and once before the great comfortable kitchen fire, the thoughts of their suffering soon seemed to melt away, in the enjoyment of a good hot breakfast. A glass or two of ale won the favour of the village carrier, whom I knew especially as a humane man, and for their fare, he good-naturedly put them all into his large tilted cart, and conveyed them to Nottingham."

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Large Mail.—On Monday evening there were at one time not fewer than 90,000 letters (besides about 40,000 newspapers) in one department of the Liverpool Post Office—the Ship-Letter-Office. They were the correspondence received from America by the Niagara, or prepared to be despatched to America by the Africa on Saturday next. The Africa will probably take out the largest mail ever despatched from any post office.—*Liverpool Times.*

An Iron-Mosted Vessel.—The Oliver Van Noord, a Dutch East Indiaman, Captain Kicoyt, lying in the Salt-house Dock, Liverpool, has her lower masts constructed of iron-plates formed into cylinders, and firmly rivetted together. Inside, at various intervals, are cross-bars to maintain the shape of the cylinders, and to prevent bulging or other injury.—*Times.*

Fatal Colliery Accident.—A colliery accident, attended by fatal consequences, occurred on Wednesday last, at the Bwlch Consols Mine, near Aberpergwith. Two of the workmen, Morgan Hughes, and David Williams, were at work in one of the levels, when the bottom suddenly gave way, and the unfortunate men were precipitated to a depth down a shaft of fifteen fathoms, a large quantity of the earthwork of the sides of the level falling in upon them. An alarm was given, and the unhappy fellows were got out, but they were both dead.—*Hereford Times.*

A Railway Train Attacked by a Bullock.—The mail train on Wednesday night narrowly escaped being thrown off the rails between Headcorn and Pluckley, by a bullock which had strayed from a drove while crossing the rail. The drover had succeeded in turning the beast towards the gate, when the mail train was seen approaching, on which the beast madedirectly towards the red lights on the engine with its whirling eddy, and here and there it had gathered in many a deep drift,—forming long, ridgy, embankments of snow, which every hour was piled higher, by the cutting breath of the bleak north wind. Over the long, white, weary forest there was neither the dint of a hoof, nor the print of a wheel, nor the mark of a human footstep, save my own; nor could I see half-way across the solitude, for between the eye and the edge of the low, leaden-coloured sky, seemed drawn an ever-varying curtain of snow. As the wind howled through the bare oaks, and the naked hawthorns, some mass of snow was dislodged, and either fell with a dead sound to the earth, or was driven away to mingle with the large white flakes which still continued to fall. The field-fares, for all their thick covering of feathers, were cold, and sat huddled together, among the leafless branches. Even the hardy donkey, as if in very despair, had thrust himself as far as he could among the entangling brambles, and over and anon he gave his fellow cars a sharp jerk, to make room for himself, he cast a forlorn look upon the ground. At every bound the poor hare went head over ears, and in spite of my shrill whistle was compelled, occasionally, to halt, for every leap but left it at the foot of another barrier of snow. After walking some distance, I came to where a gate stood partly open, and saw the marks of footsteps from the thatched hovel within the field, among which were the imprints of children's feet, and as I continued my course, I beheld the group of travellers who had passed that cold winter night in the doorless out-house in the fields; it consisted of a man and woman, and four children, who, with heads bent down, were threading their uncertain way over the forest, while the wind and the snow beat full and cold in their pale, thin, and hunger-bitten faces. The poor man told me a long tale of his miseries, of how he had hoped to reach Nottingham overnight, and how the darkness overtook him, and he lost his way amid the snow, and after wandering about for a full hour without discovering any house, they at length found their way to the hovel within the field, and thanked God for yielding them to such a place of shelter. 'True,' he said, 'the children had cried at first, but in spite of hunger, they soon fell asleep; and, with the few crumbs of hay he had gathered from a neighbouring rick, he had covered them well up; nor did they again waken until the cold, chill, and cheerless day-light dawned. "Even mercy," he said, 'would have been useless on such a night and in such a spot, where they had lost their way.' I considered this to be a public house in the nearest village; and once before the great comfortable kitchen fire, the thoughts of their suffering soon seemed to melt away, in the enjoyment of a good hot breakfast. A glass or two of ale won the favour of the village carrier, whom I knew especially as a humane man, and for their fare, he good-naturedly put them all into his large tilted cart, and conveyed them to Nottingham."

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* Mr. Milner gives twelve beautiful examples, which those who possess "Knight's Pictorial Bible" will find figured in that work.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FRIDAY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 30.

It is hereby notified that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a dispatch, dated the 31st inst. from her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, enclosing a copy of a note from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him that the restrictions on the navigation of the Sydor, imposed in October last, being no longer necessary, have been taken off.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 27.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants in the Artillery Company of London, viz.:—William Matthew Armstrong, Stephen Henry Lee, and William Henry Rough.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 31.

2d Light Dragoons—Cornet H. F. G. Coleman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cureton, promoted in the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

4th Foot—Ensign J. Hall to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice D. Mantell, who retires.

5th Foot—Lieut. C. Carter to be Adjutant, vice Lyons, removed.

6th Foot—Lieut. J. Robinson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Stavely, promoted; Lieut. J. S. Howard to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carey, who retires.

40th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Armstrong to be Captain, without purchase, vice Lord E. Taylor, deceased; Ensign G. H. Lacvb to be Lieutenant, vice Bellairs, appointed Adjutant; Gent. Cadet T. P. St. G. Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Lacvb; Lieut. W. Bellairs to be Adjutant, vice Armstrong.

81st Foot—Staff Surgeon of the Second Class G. S. Bratton, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Sinclair, who exchanges.

93d Foot—Lieut. Cadet F. A. Champion, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice the Marquis of Hastings.

97th Foot—Lieut. D. S. Miller to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lane, who retires; Ensign W. S. Arnold to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Miller.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Lieut. R. D. Cureton, from the 2d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice J. R. O'Reilly, who retires.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Acting Assistant Surgeon C. F. Flood, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice R. W. Burston, H.D., who retires on half-pay; Surgeon J. H. Stanley, M.D. from the 81st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Bratton, who exchanges.

BREVET—Lieut.-Colonel Major F. White, C.B., from the 8th Foot, to be Major, without purchase.

MYSTERIES OF THE NUNNERIES.

The Irish correspondent of the *Times* says:—"I have sent an extract of a letter from a town in the west of Ireland, which makes some curious revelations in connexion with the entrance into a convent of a young lady, the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman, who, although himself a Roman Catholic, most strongly objects to the undue influences which has been exercised to induce his child to take a step contrary not only to his wishes, but in a great measure opposed to the inclinations of the "devotee" herself. Although the names are mentioned without reservation, it would perhaps be premature to give them publicity at this early stage, as the whole affair cannot much longer be concealed from public scrutiny. The facts are briefly these:—The lady, who is in her 25th year, was prevailed upon to forsake the parental roof under the belief duly impressed upon her by certain of the sisterhood, that, like Joan of Arc, she had received a call from Heaven, and without as much as bidding her family farewell, or apprising them previously of her intentions, she took shelter in the convent. Here she was persuaded to write to her father, imploring forgiveness for the step she had taken "in answering the call of God," upon receipt of which the distracted parents descended an interview with their child. This was refused; whereupon her father instituted the most energetic efforts for rescue—but only for his present fate. The young lady was to have had the sum of £500 as her portion.

On making further inquiry into this nefarious case, I learn that the unhappy father had determined upon bringing the whole case before the Court of Queen's Bench; but on taking the advice of counsel he was dissuaded from taking this step, as no matter how favourable the decision of the tribunal might be to his claim, the young lady would be left at full liberty to return to the convent, if she were so minded—an event by no means improbable, considering the strange circumstances connected with her flight from home. The sisterhood, I have further learned, have declined upon sending their *protégé* to New Zealand in the capacity of a "lay nun;" but, notwithstanding this determination, Mr. —— (the father) continues deberate, and is resolved, come what will, that the Pope of his industry shall never be spent among the pious ladies who have taken so deep an interest in the spiritual welfare of his child.

LIFE ON A DESERT ISLAND.

(From the Sun)

Captain Barnard, commanding the Frances of Bristol, lately returned from Rio Janeiro, gives the following account of the delivery of four unhappy English mariners, who had been cast on a desert isle in the midst of the ocean—a deliverance effected through the courage of that worthy captain:—"On the 30th of November," he reports, "we saw Cape Frio, and on the 8th of December, Trinity Island, having been until then delayed by calm or opposed by contrary winds. On the 30th the weather was fine, a gentle breeze was blowing from the east-north-east; I passed as close as I dared to the Isle of Trinity in order to observe whether any shipwrecked or lost persons were on that shore. About 10 o'clock we perceived a smoke on the southeast point of the island, and concluded that there must be some one there; presently we saw signals of distress. The first object which caught our sight was a rag tied to the end of a broken piece of mast and waved in the air. Presently we saw two men on the shore. Having brought to I approached as near as possible to the coast. I sent out the long boat, having on board four sailors of tried courage. I had placed some provisions in this boat, and recommended the mate, who accompanied the expedition, to use all possible precaution in order that no person might be too much exposed to danger, the sea rolling heavily at the time, and threatening to render communication with the unfortunate men impossible. I watched the boat and the men when we were attempting to succour. Immediately that the latter saw the boat their signal de-ployed, and they ran to the point for which it was making; but the coast, bordered by a reef on which the sea breaks with force, could not be approached on that side, and the mate was compelled to look about for a more convenient access. The shipwrecked men, four in number, followed the boat slowly along the coast. Arrived at the south side of the isle, the mate resolved to effect the embarkation where the rocks afforded an opening. The boat remaining without the breakers, a sailor named Augustus leaped out of the boat with a long piece of sailcloth for the purpose of forming a communication with the shore. The poor man was unable to swim; he was often covered and much beaten by the waves, but at last he gained the shore, and each man having laid hold of the sailcloth the unfortunate men were drawn into the boat, but not without great difficulty, as they were so weak from hunger and exposure that they could make no movement in the water. They were Englishmen. The embarkation ended, and the boat being provided with provisions, the newly found men threw themselves on the latter with eagerness, and would have eaten the whole had they not been restrained by the mate, who feared the injurious consequences to be apprehended to their health. They were so weak that probably two more days on the island would have caused their death. He gave them clothes, and his crew were eager to pay them all the attention that their situation required. As soon as they had somewhat recovered, the mate of the English ship made the following statement:—'We left London, September 28, 1850, in the English ship Lizch, Captain Roberts, for Valparaiso. Nothing remarkable occurred on our voyage until we came within view of the isles of Martin Vas, at 4 in the morning of November the 30th; those isles were on the south-west of us. I informed the captain that we were near the Trinity Island; he came and ordered the boat to be put to sea, saying that there were pigs and goats to be found there, and directed those who were setting out to take guns for the purpose of shooting some. The carpenter was also to take his axe and cut staves. I, the mate, M'Gregor by name, G. Challis, the carpenter, Manuel Morelt, a passenger, David Rogerson, and George Shipp, sailors, the latter of whom was drowned, embarked in the boat to go to the island. Immediately we got on shore, I set out to look for animals, but could not find one. I returned to the boat, but the sea had become so rough that it was impossible for us to go out, notwithstanding all our efforts. We then made a great fire, hoping that they whom we had left in the ship would see it during the night, and thus be assured that we were not drowned. Unhappily during the night the wind was very violent; it calmed abundantly and the sea was black. In the morning I ascended an eminence. We saw the brig at some distance. We made signals by means of a handkerchief fastened to the end of my firelock. Presently we saw the vessel bearing away, and at noon also was in full sail on account of a quantity of rain which arrives by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line at a pretty late hour, and had Mr. Kinnear been lying upon the line when it passed, he would in all likelihood have been run over. Luckily, however, he was discovered by a policeman, who gave him assistance and had him taken in to the General Station, from which he was carried to the Infirmary. It was found that one of his legs was broken between the knee and the ancle, and that he had received a deep cut upon his back; but we understand he is not considered at present to be in danger. The height which Mr. Kinnear fell, cannot, we think, be less than 25 or 30 feet.—*Perth Constitutional.*

Rare Bird. We have just seen a fine specimen of that beautiful bird the Bohemian Waxwing. It was shot yesterday by Mr. Colquhoun (author of the Moss and the Loch, &c.), in his garden at Portobello, where it had haunted the last two days to pray upon the fruit of the dog rose. These birds occasionally appear in small flocks in the northern counties, but chiefly in hard winters. How this solitary stranger had found its way into the haunts of men it would be difficult to say.—*Courant of Saturday.*

PREPARATION OF FLAX BY THE UNSTEEPED PROCESS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

A few days since, in our remarks on the cultivation of flax, we took occasion to show that the objection which was very generally entertained to the growth of flax, on the ground of the difficulty of preparing it for market, by the means of steeping in either hot or cold water, was one which was no longer applicable to the subject; inasmuch as by the new mode of preparing flax without steeping at all, the grower was enabled to relieve himself from that difficult and anxious system, and doubts having been thrown upon the value and practicability of this mode of treating the flax, by persons connected with the steeping process, arrangements were made by Mr. Donlan for having the merits of his invention fully and completely tested.

Accordingly, at a meeting of gentlemen favourable to the increased cultivation of flax in Ireland, held a few days since in London, a committee was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon its merits. We have been favoured with a copy of that report, drawn up and signed by that body, of the results of the experiments which they witnessed. The flax experimented upon was grown upon the estate of Mr. Minnamara last year at Ayis, in the county of Clare, from seed prepared by Mr. Donlan; and from the report it appears that one ton of the flax straw would yield 5 cwt. 2 qrs., 25 lbs. of "No. 1 flax fibre;" 2 qrs. 1 lb. of "No. 1 coarse tow;" 3 qrs. 6½ lbs. of "No. 2 good tow;" and 1 qr. 27 lbs. of "No. 3 fine tow." The weight of residual chaff, available for cattle food—it not having been destroyed by steeping—being 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs.

Continuing the process a stage further, the committee found that the 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs. of "No. 1 flax fibre" would yield 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of a "No. 2 flax fibre," equal to fine hackled flax, and 23 lbs. of fine tow."

Having ascertained the amount of produce obtained from the flax straw, the report goes on to state that the members of the committee proceeded with samples of the fibre and tow so produced to the offices of some of the principal flax brokers in the city, for the purpose of ascertaining their value. Various prices were put upon the articles, but it was found, upon taking the mean valuation, that the respective prices would be:—

No. 1 flax fibre	£40	0	0	per

ANOTHER LITTLE SOUDAN EXPEDITION

MILITARY operations in Egypt are as active as civil circles. A force of 2,000 Soudanese and Egyptian troops having concentrated at Trinkitat under Colonel Holled Smith, Governor of the Red Sea Littoral, the advance on Tokar began on Monday. El Teb was occupied at once without opposition. Osman Digna had meanwhile attempted an attack on Handoub, but, after a small skirmish with the friendlies, hurried back to Tokar to receive his foes. He will find little support among the local Arabs, who are weary of his raids, and hope that his definitive defeat will restore peace and trade to this much-disturbed region. Indeed, the friendlies have mustered in considerable strength to assist the Government expedition.

WILLIAM II. AND PRINCE BISMARCK

THE "Bismarckian Fronde," as it has been aptly termed, is rapidly goading the German Government towards very grave action. For so impulsive a man, Emperor William has shown exemplary forbearance towards the bitter attacks, whose origin is only too well known, but he has lost patience at last. When dining with General Caprivi, the Emperor spoke most plainly respecting the ex-Chancellor, who, he said, was "tearing the laurels from his own brow." Emperor William was equally severe on the journals acting as Prince Bismarck's organs, and he followed up his remarks by bringing forward the subject at the Cabinet Council, where the effect of the Prince's attitude on the foreign relations of the Empire was discussed most seriously. Indeed, hints have even been given of a prosecution for high treason if the offender and his party do not mend their manners—a challenge taken up eagerly by the notorious *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which declares that Prince Bismarck does not fear prosecution, and can defend himself even in court. He does not criticise from motives of revenge, but conscience will not allow him to silence his patriotism. Accordingly, whilst these whispers of prosecution are in the air, the Prince's journals still carp at the lack of Government cordiality towards Russia, particularly since Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador has been staying at Friedrichsruh. The Prince also pointed out to the Ambassador that the attacks on Russia in the German Press proceeded from a semi-official journalistic office maintained by the General Staff. The recent modifications in the Staff, including Count Waldersee's retirement, are supposed to be connected with these disclosures. There can be no doubt that many Germans do not altogether approve of their Emperor's intention to gather all the reins into his own hands, and are ready enough to join Prince Bismarck in an organised opposition.

GERMAN ADVANCES TO FRANCE

WITH her present disposition to live in peace and amity with all her neighbours Germany is making a decided bid for better relations with France. Apart from the special Imperial courtesies to French artists, Emperor William takes every opportunity of distinguishing the French Ambassador at Berlin, talking to him at the Opera ball, and expressing his great enjoyment of the banquet to which His Majesty invited himself at the French Embassy. Whether the French will hear the voice of the charmer is another matter. If some politicians are ready to meet her half way, others remind Germany that true French friendship is only to be bought by returning Alsace-Lorraine.

FRENCH ROYALISTS AND THE REPUBLIC

THE question whether the Royalists shall rally to the Republic or persevere in a forlorn hope is the topic of the day in France. On the one side is the Comte de Paris's following, with M. de Haussonville at the head, preaching the eventual restoration of the Monarchy; on the other is the Catholic party, agreeing with Cardinal Lavigerie, and led by M. de Piou, fresh from the Vatican, with the Pope's blessing on his enterprise. For the present the latter section are in the ascendant, and Msgr. Freppel has rushed off to Rome to urge the Pope not to desert the ancient Royal family of France. If report is to be believed, the French Prelate has not been too warmly received. The Church's approval rallies many devout Catholics to the Republic, and M. de Piou expects to form a solid faction of Moderate Republicans. Such recruits are not appreciated by the Radicals, who fear that their party may be outnumbered by the new adherents to Moderate principles.

PARIS GOSSIP

THE Parisians are keeping Lent this year with extra fervour, and spending all their leisure time in church-going to hear popular preachers, notably Msgr. Hulst at Nôtre Dame. The only sensations have been the disappearance of the fraudulent banker, Berneau, *alias* Macé, with a handsome proportion of his clients' property, and the wedding of Mdlle. Jeanne Hugo, grand-daughter of the poet, with M. Alphonse Daudet's eldest son, Léon. No greater stir could have been made by a Royal wedding; and the marriage at the Passy Mayoralty was celebrated with much pomp before crowds of guests, M. Jules Simon making a touching oration, referring to the departed poet. In deference to Victor Hugo's antipathy to priests, the bride refused to be married in church.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY

THE Ministerial programme laid before the Chamber on Saturday gives general satisfaction. Economy is the main point in domestic affairs, retrenchments being arranged in all departments, but no fresh taxes levied—a grateful prospect to the already heavily-burdened Italians. Equally satisfactory are the statements respecting foreign relations. The Premier announces that "we shall firmly and faithfully maintain our alliances," and adds that every effort will be made to dispel misunderstandings with France. This assurance has delighted the French.

THE CANADIAN ELECTORAL STRUGGLE

THE electioneering campaign continues with unabated vigour and much speechifying. So far the Government are hopeful of success, Sir Charles Tupper leading the attack most energetically. Sir John Macdonald takes little overt part in the contest, indeed it is stated that he means to retire whatever the result may be, handing over his post to Sir Charles Tupper. Several important members of the Opposition have seceded, owing to the anti-British attitude of the party, but the Liberals, undaunted, declare that their policy will not lead to total union with the United States. American politicians, on the other hand, are confident that a Liberal victory will result in annexation. Secretary Blaine expresses his countrymen's general opinion in a message congratulating the American and Dominion authorities on the completion of a line connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway with a new American Transcontinental Line. He hopes that this bond "may not be only of commercial union, but of a grander and brotherly love that may unite in the end two nations in one perfect union." If the majority of the Canadians, however, remain loyal to the Mother Country, Newfoundland is not in like case. Both Houses of the Legislature have voted violent resolutions condemning Great Britain for refusing assent to the Reciprocity Treaty.

PLANS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES

REPUBLICANS and Democrats are busily organising their schemes for the Presidential election, the latter being especially hopeful since the last elections to Congress. Their party is much divided, however, owing to Mr. Cleveland's condemnation of free silver. There seems little prospect of General Harrison obtaining a second term of office, and probably Mr. Chauncey Depew may prove the most acceptable candidate to all sections of the Republicans.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS

THE Austrian bishops have published a most conciliatory Pastoral on the coming elections, condemning the anti-Semitic movement, and bidding their flocks vote for the best patriots regardless of creed or race. Now the Church in Belgium is not so judicious, and her bigoted attitude has led the Labour Party to address a manifesto to the higher clergy, begging them to abandon their opposition to universal suffrage.—In India the Maharajah of Cashmere and his brother volunteered to join the Black Mountain Expedition, besides offering troops, but as the Expedition is only a small affair the Government was obliged to decline with thanks.—The late King of Hawaii seems to have died just in time to avoid a revolution in his dominions, as, in consequence of his foreign sympathies, plots were afoot for his overthrow. Still, every sign of mourning greeted the arrival of his body at Honolulu. Queen Liliuokalani has been proclaimed Sovereign, and the Nationalist party are anxious to know whether she will retain the present American Ministry, or lean towards the English.—The rebels appear to be getting the upper hand in Chili just now, having inflicted several defeats on the Loyalists.—Another Australian Labour contest threatens, this time between one body of the Queensland shearers and the landowners belonging to the Pastoralists' Union, which requires master and man to deal directly without intermediaries.

THE Queen is going to the Riviera for her spring holiday, not to Florence, as at first arranged. Owing to the recent typhoid epidemic, and the defective water supply, Florence is not very desirable as a Royal residence just now, so Her Majesty has decided to stay at Grasse, near Cannes, a town best known for its perfumery manufacture. Grasse is ten miles inland, due north of Cannes, and the town proper consists of a mass of unpicturesque buildings and distilleries, dotting the slope of a mountain some 1,090 feet high. The view, however, is magnificent, and will be seen admirably by the Queen from her quarters at the Grand Hotel, which stands high and fronts full south, being protected from the cold north winds by the mountains behind. There are numerous charming walks and drives around, and as few visitors can be accommodated in the neighbourhood, Her Majesty and Prince and Princess Henry will enjoy complete privacy. They are expected about March 26th.

At present the Queen is once more at Windsor, after nine weeks' stay in the Isle of Wight. During her last few days at Osborne Her Majesty gave several dinner-parties, and entertained her guests with short concerts by military and local bands. The Royal party also paid farewell calls and attended Divine Service at Osborne on Sunday, Canon Prothero officiating. The Queen will be joined in a few days by the Empress Frederick and Princess Margaret, who remain about a month in England, leaving when Her Majesty starts for the Continent. Elaborate preparations are being made for the Royal visit to Portsmouth next Thursday. The Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught, with all the local officials, will receive Her Majesty, who will first launch the *Royal Arthur*, then the *Royal Sovereign*, and afterwards lunch at Admiralty House.

The Prince of Wales has remained in town, spending much of his time with the Duke and Duchess of Fife. He has been going the round of the theatres in the evenings, after attending to public business during the day, such as presiding at the meeting of the British Museum Trustees. The Princess continues with her daughters at Sandringham.

Both the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught are actively employed in their respective commands. The Duke of Edinburgh finds leisure for his musical tastes, however, and, besides belonging to a local Orchestral Society, has accompanied the Duchess to a popular concert given by the borough organist, Mr. Hele, at the Plymouth Guildhall. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their family, are now settled at Government House, Portsmouth, where they entertained Prince and Princess Henry to lunch on their arrival. The Duke on Saturday inspected several regiments and attended the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home. He has become President of the Local Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association.—Princess Christian is going to the Mansion House on March 2nd, to discuss the position of the Brighton Home of Rest for Nurses. Possibly her daughter, Princess Louise, will be married in June, if the German Emperor and Empress can come to England so early.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890.

In the House of Lords yesterday,

LORD RIPON called attention to the official papers relating to the organization of the army in India, and especially to the recommendation of successive Governments of India in favour of the abolition of the existing arrangements for the command-in-chief of the Madras and Bombay armies. He described the system under which the armies of the two minor Indian Presidencies are separately administered, and pointed out the inconvenience and confusion, and which might possibly entail serious disaster. When Viceroy himself, his Government submitted a proposal to the SECRETARY OF STATE by which the armies of Madras and Bombay should be retained, but should be brought, like that of Bengal, more directly under the commander-in-chief of India, so as to secure that unity of command and of administration now essential to efficient military organization.

LORD CROSS, in reply, pointed out that high military authorities, both in India and in England, had been much divided in opinion in regard to the proposed fundamental change, and under those circumstances, it would be very difficult to pass through Parliament the necessary Act for carrying it out. It was, moreover, a very grave matter to tamper with the organization of the Indian army, and if they were to legislate on the subject at all, it should be done with the greatest care and deliberation, so that their work might, as far as possible, be both sound and final. Various useful minor reforms had been already mentioned, among them being the placing of the commissariat, the transport, and the military works entirely under the commander-in-chief, by which means many practical difficulties would be removed, and he added that the whole question was still under the consideration of the authorities, both here and in India.

LORD HERSCHELL acknowledged the extreme difficulty of the problem, but declared that if a Bill were brought in by the Government to carry out the recommendations of four successive Viceroys he would not oppose it.

LORD NORTHBROOK deprecated any undue curtailment of the powers of the commanders of the Presidential armies.

The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE thought it would be unwise without absolute necessity to make any organic changes in the organization of the Indian army, and he quoted the authority of the late LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA, SIR H. NORMAN, and other distinguished officers against interference with the three chief commands in India.

The subject then dropped.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuropneumonia) Bill passed through Committee, and the Foreign Jurisdiction Consolidation Bill was read a third time and passed.

LORD ELPHINSTONE having answered a question as to the reward offered to ADMIRAL COLOMB for his invention,

The House rose at five minutes past 7 o'clock.

In the House of Commons,

SIR J. FERGUSSON, in reply to a question by MR. A. PEASE, said there was no foundation for the report that this country had ceded the island of Dominica to France in exchange for the French fishery rights on the coast of Newfoundland.

MR. W. H. SMITH, pursuant to notice, moved that the Select Committee on Business of the House (Abridged Procedure on Family Consolidation Bills) consist of 21 members, and that MR. A. J. BALFOUR, SIR J. RITCHIE, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, MR. CHAMBERLAIN, MR. DILLON, MR. PENROSE FITZGERALD, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, MR. GLADSTONE, SIR W. HARCOURT, MR. HUNTER, LORD HARTINGTON, MR. SEXTON, MR. LABOUCHERE, COLONEL MALCOLM, MR. J. MORLEY, SIR S. NORTHCOTE, MR. T. W. RUSSELL, MR. SEXTON, MR. J. G. TALBOT, and MR. WEBSTER-READ be members of the Committee.

MR. LABOUCHERE, pointing out that the Committee as proposed consisted of 13 supporters of the Government and only nine members of the Opposition, which, he contended, was an unfair division, moved to substitute the name of MR. A. O'CONNOR for that of MR. T. W. RUSSELL.

MR. W. H. SMITH replied that the Committee had been selected in the usual manner, and in pursuance of a system which had received the express approval of MR. GLADSTONE.

SIR W. HARCOURT questioned the necessity or the desirability of interfering with the selection that had been made; and after some remarks from MR. DILLON, who took exception to the nomination of three Liberal Unionists, and only two Nationalists, the name of MR. T. W. RUSSELL was carried on a division by 273 to 160.

MR. MATTHEWS, in the second reading of the Police Bill, explained that its general outlines were identical with the scheme contained in the Bill introduced in 1883 by SIR W. HARCOURT and MR. H. FOWLER. The objects aimed at were twofold—to give liberal pensions to the police and full consideration to what is fair to the ratepayers —and it gave every constable throughout the country a pension no longer as a matter of favour, but as a matter of right. The pension would be shared after 15 years' service in the case of men certified by a medical officer to be unfit for duty, but after 25 years' service the constable would be entitled to his pension without such certificate. He next dealt with the cost of the scheme, and, quoting statistics with reference to the Metropolitan Police, he warned the House that in the course of the next 30 years a considerable growth of the pension fund must be expected. As to the mode of distributing the Government grant, he remarked that possibly the proper principle would be to distribute it in proportion to the actual charge on the locality, but the Bill provided that it should be distributed in proportion to the rateable deduction from the year's pay, and he contended that the largest upon the importance of the question being settled as soon as possible.

SIR W. HARCOURT dwelling upon the importance of framing any Police Superannuation Bill in conformity with the views of the local authorities and the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, challenged the Government to say whether they had communicated with those authorities, and what were their views in relation to the Bill. He joined with the HOME SECRETARY in expressing the hope that the question would be speedily settled, but he doubted whether a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at if the Bill was referred to a Select Committee as the Government proposed.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS, who thought it would have been better to have dealt with the Metropolitan Police in a separate measure, suggested that the Bill should be sent to a Grand Committee instead of to a Select Committee, and urged the Government to assent to a two-thirds pension as the maximum instead of three-fifths, as proposed by the Bill.

SIR J. GOLDSMID contended that the police would not object to the two-thirds pension if their pay was increased; and SIR H. SELWIN-IBBETSON expressed the view that the Government had made insufficient provision with regard to the opinions of the local authorities.

MR. PICKERSGILL, criticising the eighth section of the Bill, objected to a pension being forfeited in the event of a constable being indictable for offences.

MR. VINCENT, speaking in support of the Bill, strongly deprecated its reference to a Select Committee. He objected to service in the police under the age of 21 not being allowed to count for superannuation, and he regretted that the provision included in the Bill of 1883 enabling local authorities in calculating the pension of a chief officer of police to add a certain number of years to the qualifying service was not included in the Bill. He was in favour of a two-thirds pension in preference to three-fifths, and insisted that 26 years was the maximum period which a constable could perform with efficiency.

MR. ASHMEAD-JOHNS gave an uncompromising resistance to the Bill, which he contended contained grossly extravagant proposals.

MR. STUART-WORTLEY, in reply to the inquiry of SIR W. HARCOURT, said there was no precedent for obtaining the opinions of local authorities before the introduction of a Bill like the one under discussion, and in answer to MR. PICKERSGILL he admitted that there was no provision to the forfeiture of a pension on conviction for an indictable offence, but the balance of opinion, he said, was in favour of maintaining the provision.

MR. STOREY, who protested against all pensions, moved an amendment to the motion for the second reading, affirming that the superannuation of the police was a matter for the local authorities, and that the only sound principle on which to carry out a scheme was to pay adequate wages, so as to enable the men themselves to make provision for the future.

MR. WHARTON recognised in the Bill provisions which he was satisfied would result in a final settlement of the question, but he strongly urged the Government to refer the Bill to a Committee of the whole House.

MR. BAUMANN, MR. S. HOARE, MR. CAUSTON, MR. GRAHAM, SIR G. CAMPBELL, and other members also spoke.

MR. W. H. SMITH, replying to MR. FENWICK, said that, in view of what had passed during the debate, the Government would abandon the idea of referring the Bill to a Select Committee, and whether it should go to a Committee of the whole House or to a Standing Committee they would for the present leave as an open question.

SIR W. HARCOURT thereupon appealed to the Government to submit the Bill to a Committee of the whole House rather than to a Standing Committee, after which MR. STOREY'S amendment was negatived on a division by 239 to 62.

On the question being put that the Bill be read a second time, DR. TANNER moved that at two minutes to 12 o'clock, whereupon MR. W. H. SMITH moved the closure, which was agreed to, and the Bill read a second time without a division.

Some other Bills were advanced a stage, and

The House adjourned at ten minutes past 12 o'clock.

Yesterday was a quiet day in Parliament, after the exciting scenes of the last fortnight. LORD RIPON, speaking in the House of Lords on the organization of the army in India, drew attention to the numerous official statements which have been made recommending the abolition of the two Presidential Commanders-in-Chief of the Bombay and Madras armies, and the establishment of a unity of command under the Commander-in-Chief of India. He had strong evidence to adduce in favour of the change of system which he advocated. Four successive Viceroys have reported formally against the existing system, and have urged the necessity of changing it. He has had personal experience of the difficulty which it puts in the way of making the entire force that he was responsible for a foreign service. Our two best known and most capable Indian Generals, SIR DONALD STEWART and SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, are strong supporters of the change. There is no notion in any quarter that the two Provincial armies would lose their local character, and should be simply merged with the rest of the Indian forces. LORD RIPON pronounces distinctly against carrying the system of centralization to so extreme a point as this. His suggestion is that the two local Commanders-in-Chief should be replaced by two Lieutenants-General, and that provision should thus be made to secure the unity of command and of administration which has been found wanting. The matter appears to be one about which Indian officials have the best means of forming a judgment and have the best right to be heard. But it came out clearly in the course of the debate that Indian opinion has not been unanimous on the point. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, SIR NORMAN'S report to LORD KIMBERLEY was that opinion was almost equally divided. SIR FREDERICK HAINES was in favour of maintaining the present system, and LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA and the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE's memorandum is understood to themselves on the same side. It would be no easy task for the Government to carry a measure of change which LORD RIPON wishes for and which the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE opposes. These would be dangers, the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE thinks, in interfering with the three commands, and in establishing one command in their place. The value of this opinion must rest on the personal authority of the Duke and of the military experts who have advised him. He does not enter into details or endeavour to explain in any way the kind of mischief which he and they foresee. He declares himself opposed to a system of excessive centralization—a system which has had supporters in the course of yesterday's discussion, and which LORD RIPON repudiates in express terms. All that LORD RIPON asks, and all that LORD DUFFERIN's carefully prepared Minute recommends, is that the administration of the Indian Army should be such as to allow a full measure of local decentralization in military business not of the first importance, that the supreme financial and administrative power should remain with the Governor-General in Council, and that the Commander-in-Chief in India should command the whole Indian Army. What objections the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE finds to this scheme he does not say. He says only that he is opposed to it, and that he has good authorities to bear him out in the attitude which he thus assumes.

There are two distinct views under which the Indian Army can be regarded. It is a force available for the repression of internal disorder and for the maintenance of the public peace. So looked at, there can be no objection urged against an arrangement which places the three forces under three separate commands. Local troops will be in readiness to put down local outbreaks or to undertake local expeditionary service, and there is no great likelihood of the entire force of the country being called upon for co-operate thus far. But the Indian troops may at any moment have very different duties put upon them. The Government of India, LORD RIPON urges, ought to be always in a state of preparation for war, and its army ready and able to take the field at a moment's notice. This, however, is not the case at present. Four successive Viceroys and two most able and experienced Commanders-in-Chief have expressed in the strongest terms their conviction that a change of system is required. The most recent voice is that of LORD LANSDOWNE's Government. It will be a misfortune, they declare, if an amendment which they believe to be essential to the efficiency of the Indian Army should not now be carried out. It is practicable during a time of peace. If we agree, the need of reform will be made clear, but it would be wiser to avoid the disastrous experience which will impress on all minds the importance of the lesson which they are now seeking to enforce. It is clear that the responsibility rests with the opponents of the proposed change. They may have good reasons for objecting to it, although they have not thought it necessary to state them publicly. The most recent extension of the Empire and the near neighbourhood of a great Power, friendly just now, but with which amicable relations may not always be maintained, do once make it more necessary than ever that the Indian Army should be made and efficient for prompt action and deprive the opinions of experts of an earlier day of some of the importance which would otherwise attach to them.

In the House of Commons the chief business was the debate on the HOME SECRETARY'S Police Bill. It is a measure based on the Bill of 1885, of which SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT and MR. HENRY FOWLER were the responsible authors. So recommended, we might have supposed there is not for the discontent among the Metropolitan Police, to find it supported by the general consent of all parties in the House. To those who have opposed earlier attempts at legislation as contrary to the interests of the public, MR. MATTHEWS now says that the burden of police superannuation will be relieved in part by contributions from the Imperial Exchequer. He insists strongly on the importance of two objects, which the Bill aims at securing—giving proper pensions to the police, and guarding the ratepayers from having excessive charges laid upon them. But that the Bill will add to the expenditure on police account he does not deny. It is, of course, inevitable. A more liberal scale of pensions, or a scale constructed on easier terms, must involve increased charges. Nor were the main objections to the Bill directed against it as extravagant. SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT knows that the local authorities ought to have been taken into the HOME SECRETARY'S counsels, and he challenges the Government to say whether this has been done, and, if so, with what result. But the Government need not delay the second reading of the various questions which have been raised with reference to the police he is in agreement with the HOME SECRETARY. He objects only to the proposal of the Government to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, and MR. VINCENT and MR. WHARTON join him in this. The point has been conceded by the Government. MR. W. H. SMITH, towards the close of the debate, announced that the proposed reference to a Select Committee would be given up, and that the Bill should go before a Standing Committee or before a Committee of the whole House was an open question for the present. The only amendment to the Bill was moved by MR. STOREY, who objects to pensions and is in favour of paying adequate wages and of leaving the men to make due provision for themselves. This amendment was negatived on a division by 239 votes to 62. The Bill was finally read for the second time without a division, but not without much waste of morning to the closing day of thus cutting short a speech which DR. TANNER was beginning to deliver at two minutes to twelve. We are not sure that the Government have done well in abandoning their purpose of referring the Bill to a Select Committee. There are various amendments which we may expect to see introduced into it, and a small body of qualified men would be best able to determine what these ought to be. SIR W. HARCOURT's preference for a Committee of the whole House can easily be understood. It would involve so much more hard work to be got through in a Session which is already advanced, and in which Parliament has so many other duties that the House can possibly be prorogued. There is no thought in any quarter of including the Police Bill among the partly considered Bills which may be taken up again next year, should the Select Committee not be appointed. Such a local character, and should be simply merged with the rest of the Indian forces. LORD RIPON pronounces distinctly against carrying the system of centralization to so extreme a point as this. His suggestion is that the two local Commanders-in-Chief should be replaced by two Lieutenants-General, and that provision should thus be made to secure the unity of command and of administration which has been found wanting. The matter appears to be one about which Indian officials have the best means of forming a judgment and have the best right to be heard. But it came out clearly in the course of the debate that Indian opinion has not been unanimous on the point. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, SIR NORMAN'S report to LORD KIMBERLEY was that opinion was almost equally divided. SIR FREDERICK HAINES was in favour of maintaining the present system, and LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA and the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE's memorandum is understood to themselves on the same side. It would be no easy task for the Government to carry a measure of change which LORD RIPON wishes for and which the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE opposes. 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There are two distinct views under which the Indian Army can be regarded. It is a force

treaties or compromises. Thus M. LEMOINNE, in an article in *Le Matin*, reproduced in this correspondence, exclaims, "Que disait l'Angleterre si, pour ne pas reconnaître un Traité, nous lui présentions l'opposition du Conseil Municipal de Paris?" Well, if the treaty reserved one of the boulevards for the exclusive use of Englishmen, and if the Municipal Council of Paris were backed up by the Parisians en masse, we should be foolish if we did not recognize the impossibility of enforcing the performance of the compact in its precise form. The comparison is a different matter entirely. We must face the fact that the *modus vivendi* giving the French and Newfoundlanders concurrent rights to catch and can lobsters during the present season is held in detestation by the islanders, and that they may at any moment defy both the British and French naval commanders to enforce it. And we have further to bear in mind that even if it is found possible by the exercise of consummate tact to get the Newfoundlanders to submit for this season, there remains the future. We cannot hope that they will acquiesce in another *modus vivendi* in the year 1891.

The despatches before us show that there was much excuse for the misunderstanding which prevailed in and out of Parliament concerning the attitude of the colonial Government towards this compromise. It is hardly necessary to explain again the question which the *modus vivendi* is intended to settle provisionally. The French claim that the rights of fishing and drying fish conceded to them by the Treaty of Utrecht and subsequent treaties over the west shore of Newfoundland include the right to catch and can lobsters. To this the Newfoundlanders reply that the treaties obviously refer only to the cod fishery, the only industry then in use. The wording of the treaties, it is said, is inapplicable to the lobster fishery, which has sprung up entirely within the last few years. The French retort that their rights cannot be construed in this narrow sense, but extend to the capture of all species of marine animals. Thus the lobster question aggravates the previous and still pending controversy, whether the French fishing rights are exclusive or only concurrent with the rights of the Newfoundlanders. If they are exclusive, and if the French are entitled to catch lobsters as well as other fish, it follows that no Newfoundlander may catch lobsters or set up a lobster factory on the west shore. The *modus vivendi* first proposed by the French Government provided that no factory already established before July 1, 1890, should be disturbed, but that no new factories should be erected. It was expressly stipulated that this arrangement should only extend to the present season, and should not prejudice the claim of either party. Upon these proposals being communicated to him, the GOVERNOR of NEWFOUNDLAND objected that they did not meet the case of factories which were in course of establishment, and for which money had been invested. The French Government thereupon made a counter-proposition, that the naval commanders of both nations should be empowered to sanction fresh factories by mutual arrangement, and to be taken that the subjects of one Power should in each case get an equivalent for any licence given to the subjects of another. Even the original proposal certainly at one time had the approval of the Newfoundland Government. In a despatch of SIR TERENCE O'BRIEN, dated February 17, states that a special meeting of the new Cabinet was held to consider it. "I am happy to inform you," writes the GOVERNOR, "that my new Ministers all evinced a desire to meet the wishes of HER MAJESTY'S Government as far as they were able, and considered that they would be supported by the colony." The Ministers then, according to the despatch, proceeded to pass some criticisms on the proposals of the *modus vivendi*, but none of these criticisms went beyond suggesting January 1, 1890, as a better date than July 1, 1889. Under these circumstances, the compromise, altered to suit the views of the colonial Government, was approved by LORD SALISBURY. Four days after everything was settled arrived a telegram announcing a strong protest by the Newfoundland Government and by both Houses of Parliament. Thus LORD SALISBURY and his colleagues would have good ground for saying that, if the *modus vivendi* is distasteful to the Newfoundlanders, it is greatly the fault of the colonial Government for blowing first hot and then cold.

This, however, is now ancient history. What now remains is to devise some permanent settlement for as awkward a question as ever taxed the brains of diplomatists. The Newfoundlanders have rejected the idea of submitting the matter, who hold that arbitration is a universal panacea, this will appear to argue a distrust in the justice of their case. Yet they are right. The interpretation of the treaties, no doubt, is a difficult matter, and the French contention cannot be dismissed so airily as the Newfoundlanders apparently imagine. The terms of the British proclamation of 1763, for instance, are a hard nut to crack for those who refuse to admit that the French were then given exclusive rights over the west shore. Nor do we find LORD SALISBURY arguing that lobsters are not fish, or that the treaties only give the French the right to catch certain kinds of fish. The French may possibly be right upon both points. Yet the Newfoundlanders are correct in declaring that it is not a case for arbitration. Suppose the arbitrators' award is adverse to the French in every respect; that it limits them to concurrent rights, denies them the right to catch and can lobsters, and disallows their claim based on treaties through their own naval officers acting in British waters. Even in this improbable event there would remain to the French an easement over British territory which, tolerable enough when the shore was a desert, is intolerable under modern conditions and in the face of the rapid settlement of the country, an intolerable anachronism. Compensation, not arbitration, is the only expedient which promises to get rid of this irritating state of things. But in what form will the French take their equivalent, if they are willing to take it at all and to sacrifice their cherished ideas of making the Newfoundland fisheries a nursery for Norman and Breton sailors? LORD SALISBURY has already reconciled our differences with Germany. Will he succeed in capping the Anglo-German agreement with another triumph of diplomacy!

EAST AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 27.

It is officially announced from Lamu that the Witu Company has gone into liquidation.

Mahomed Bin Cassim and three of his companions were hanged at Bagamoyo this afternoon, after trial and sentence by a German Court-martial for the murder of a German merchant some eight years ago in the interior of Africa. The news of the execution has greatly excited the Zanzibar Arabs, as the principal accused was a man of high family. There is universal mourning. The Arabs especially resent the execution having taken place on Friday.

At the same time, the Germans deserve all praise for placing the question of justice above political interests, as the latter are certain, sooner or later, to suffer severely for what has occurred.

Bishop Tucker has arrived here preparatory to starting for Uganda.

COURT CIRCULAR.

WINDSOR CASTLE, JUNE 27.

The Queen and Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Honble. Ethel Cadogan.

Colonel Cavaye (Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in India) and Mrs. Cavaye and Dr. Kilkelly (Bombay Medical Staff), who have been in attendance on their Royal Highnesses in Lochaber and Ireland, have arrived at the Castle, and had the honour of dining with Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Major the Honble. H. Carey, Commanding 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards, had the honour of being invited.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, Bandmaster, played the following selection of music during and after dinner.

March	...	...	Meyerbeer
Overture	...	"Marithana" ...	V. Wallace
Valse	...	"Seven Maydays" ...	Alouette
Selection	...	"Les Huguenots" ...	Meyerbeer
Gavotte	...	"Windsor Castle" ...	Vollmer
Overture	...	"Rienzi" ...	Wagner
Valse	...	"Les Fées des Chansons" ...	Faleschi
Fantasia	...	"Bohemian Girl" ...	M. Godfrey
Galop	...	"The Zouave" ...	G. Godfrey

The Queen and the Royal Family drove to Frogmore this morning, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their children, afterwards drove in Windsor Park.

Mrs. Minnie Cochenour left the Castle yesterday.

Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye and Dr. Kilkelly have also left.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, JUNE 27.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Clarke, left Marlborough House this morning for Aldershot, where his Royal Highness inspected the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars and the 16th (Queen's), prior to their respective departure for the Cape of Good Hope and India.

At the termination of the inspection the Prince lunched with Colonel Cumberland and the officers of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, in their mess-room at the West Cavalry Barracks, and subsequently returned to town.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with Earl and Countess Rosslyn this evening at their residence in Carlton-house-terrace. To-morrow (Sunday) their Royal Highnesses will attend Divine service, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, went to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch's ball at Montagu-house, Whitehall.

Lady Rosily Kingscote and Colonel Clarke were in attendance.

The Queen came specially to town yesterday afternoon for the purpose of visiting the burial place of the late Lady Ely, who was for many years Lady in Waiting to her Majesty, and whose remains were conveyed in Kensal-green Cemetery while the Court was in Scotland. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Major-General Sir John M'Neill, Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, and the Lady in Waiting walked to the west side of the tomb, to which Mr. Francis Clarke, one of Her Majesty's Highland attendants, carried two handsome wreaths composed of white and yellow immortelles, and a small bouquet of white roses, pinks, carnations, and maidenhair fern. The cross and wreath previously sent by the Queen were buried with the remains of the late Marchioness of Ely. After remaining a short time at the tomb, the Queen returned to Windsor, which she reached shortly before 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with Lord and Lady Brownlow last evening at their residence in Carlton-house-terrace. There were present to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Prince and Princess Rothschild, Lord Vallctort, the Hon. John Baring, Sir Frederic Leighton, Mr. H. C. Gust, M.P., Miss Wally Pengwyn, and Mr. Gerald Loyd. Lady Sally Kingscote and Colonel Stanley Clarke, in attendance on the Prince and Princess of Wales. Lady Brownlow afterwards gave a reception, which was very numerously attended, and H. Paderewski performed on the pianoforte.

The Duke of Westminster has, during the week, in the garden under the direction of Mr. Albert Mansbridge, entertained the Duke of Edinburgh and their Royal highnesses' daughters, attended by Colonel Sir W. Colville, and Prince and Princess Christian, with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Holstein, attended by Baroness von und zu Egloffstein and Colonel the Hon. Edward Lisle Phipps, in attendance. Among the company were the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, Prince Hohenlohe, Baroness Solvyns, the Swedish and Norwegian Charge d'Affaires and Baroness Wedel Jarlsberg, Count and Countess Lützow, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, the Countess Cowley, Lord and Lady Ribblesdale, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Montrose and Miss Graham Montrose, Lord and Lady Sybil Beauclerk, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Leeds and Ladies Osborne, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duchess of Bedford and Miss Russell, the Duchess of Abercorn and Ladies Ethel Hamilton and Lady D. Stewart Murray, Lord and Lady Bristol and Lady Theresa Harvey and Miss Phipps-Hornby, Lord and Lady Ormonde and Ladies Butler, Lady Lothian and Ladies Kerr, Lady Londesborough, Lady Stamford and Lady Frances Spencer Churchill, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Hartington and Lady Margaret Sey-mour, Lady Dorothy Nevill and Miss Nevill, Lady Salisbury, the Dowager Lady Londesborough, Lady Lathom, Lady Ruth and Ladies Thynne, Lady Dufferin and Miss Wilson Patten, Lady Abergavenny, Lady Douglas and Lady Blanche Conyngham, and Dowager Lady Conyngham and Lady Blanche Conyngham.

The Duchess of Buccleuch gave a ball at Montagu-house, Whitehall, last night, in honour of the Prince of Wales, with their daughters the Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian and the Princesses Victoria and Helena of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise and Duke of Argyll, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria and Prince Francis of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Lady Dorothea Sherard Murray, the Duchess of Leinster, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Duchess of Montrose and Miss Graham, the Russian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Phelps Dayne, the Danish Minister, Lady Salisbury, Lady Wolseley and Lady Edith Ward, Lord Headfort and Miss Wilson Patten, Lady Rachel and Miss Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Morley, Lady Carnarvon, Lord and Lady Lathom, Lady Ruth and Ladies Thynne, Lady Dufferin and Lady Reid Wyndham Quin, and Lady Cadogan and Lady Emily Cadogan were among those present.

Lord and Lady Wimborne entertained the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Victoria at dinner at Wimborne-house, Arlington-street, last night. The Duchess Dowager of Marlborough and Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, the Marquis de Rumigny, Lord Londesborough, Lord and Lady Ruth Vivian, Lord Ribblesdale and the Hon. Miss Thellusson, Lord Wolverton, Lord Digby, Lord Cunningham, Lord Richard Nevill, Lady Fanny Marjoribanks, Lord and Lady Hindlip, Lord and Lady Leconfield and the Hon. Mary Wyndham, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Brooke, Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby and the Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sir Arthur Hirsch, the Hon. G. Brown-Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Iveriach, Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., Mr. Marcus Beresford, Mr. Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. Edgerton, Mr. Stopford, Mr. Baillie Hamilton, Mr. Heywood Goodeve, and the Hon. Miss Eliot were present at the dinner circle. A small party assembled afterwards, to take part in a cotillion.

A bulletin, issued yesterday morning, stated that Lord Carnarvon had passed a good night. His strength was maintained, but the weakness of his right side still existed. The following bulletin was issued at 12 o'clock last night:—"Lord Carnarvon has passed a quiet and painless day, but his condition is extremely critical."

Lord Leicester has returned to Holkham after passing several weeks in the south of France.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left town last evening for Dollis-hill, Willesden, where Mrs. Gladstone has a garden party to-day.

Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg witnessed the performance of *Le Prophète* at the Royal Italian Opera last night.

The Empress of Austria and the Archduchess Maria Valerie were to leave the Schloss of Lains last evening for Gastein.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived in Vienna last evening. He will continue on his journey to Carlsbad this morning.

The Duc d'Aumale returned yesterday to Chantilly.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who has been staying at the Hôtel Métropole for the last week, left London yesterday morning for his native country.

King Kalakaua of Hawaii will visit Engand early in October. He will arrive at Southampton from the Isle of Wight, and will go to Chine Hotel, Boscombe, Bournemouth, where a suite of apartments has been engaged. King Kalakaua will be accompanied by his sister, Princess Lilliuokalani, and a large suite.

Queen Olga of Greece, on the west shore of New St. Petersburg, will return to Athens next week for the approaching betrothal ceremony of the Crown Princess Sophia.

Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell has arrived at 16, Birnford-place, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lynch and family have left London for Homburg for some time.

On Monday evening Mr. Henry Irving begins an engagement at the Grand Theatre, Islington, for two weeks. During the first week *Louis XI* will be given, and during the second week *Lord Lytton*.

Professor Heinrich von Angeli, who has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday, has received telegrams of congratulation, among others, from the Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick.

20th Hussars: Serving and Miss Ellen Terry last night read *Macbeth* in the Speech-room at Harrow School before 600 of the boys. Much enthusiasm was shown, and at the end of the performance, when the Head Master, Dr. Welldon, to both.

Lord and Lady Ilchester entertained at dinner last evening, at their house in Arlington-street, Lord and Lady Manscliffe, Victoria, Lady Yarborough and Miss Broughton, Lord and Lady Dysart, Lady Susan Baring, Lord Rowton, the Hon. Violet Lane Fox, Sir George Lewis, Lord Wemyss and the Hon. Mrs. Wemyss, Mrs. Bampfylde, the Hon. Mr. Pelham, Mrs. St. Aubyn, Major Studdert-Kennedy, and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Bentinck.

TO-DAY.

Sale of the Queen's Yearlings at Hampton Court.

Conservative and Unionist *Fête* at Crystal Palace: Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and other members of the Cabinet present.

Speech Day at Rugby.

Meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park, 12 45, to drive to the Ranelagh.

Sale of the Seymour pictures at Christie's.

Mr. Stanley entertained at dinner by the Irish Parliamentary party.

Summer-house Nomination.

Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade: Inspection in Hyde Park, 6 30.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum: Distribution of prizes by the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead: Anniversary Meeting, Princess Beatrice to distribute the prizes, 3 30.

Radley College Commemoration, 12 15.

Garden Party at Lambeth Palace.

Royal Horticultural Society: Last Concert of the Season, St. James's-hall, 3.

Concert at the Royal Albert-hall: Mme. Adelina Patti, 2.

Royal Italian Opera: *Faust.*

Her Majesty's Theatre: *Matinée, Jeanne d'Arc,* Miss Genevieve Ward.

Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park: Meeting for Election of Fellows.

Agricultural-hall, Islington: Military Tournament (last day), 2 and 7.

Meeting of Fellows of the Linnean Society.

Rose Show at the Aquarium.

Polytechnic, Regent-street: Gymnastic Display and assault-at-arms, and for the fund for giving a holiday to poor families, 8.

Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall east: Summer Exhibition, private view, 10.

Cricket:—

At the Oval: Surrey *v.* Middlesex.

At Manchester: The Australians *v.* North of England.

At Leyton: Yorkshire *v.* Essex.

At Winchester: Eton *v.* Winchester.

At Harrow: I Zingari *v.* The School.

At Lord's: Gentlemen of England *v.* Australians.

Tennis:—Marylebone Club, at Lord's, 8.

Lawn Tennis:—Oxford *v.* Cambridge, at the Queen's Club.

Racquets:—Professional Handicap, at Prince's Club, Final ties.

MR. STANLEY.—Exeter-hall was crowded last night when Mr. Stanley delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Buxton-Smith, Q.C., presided. The meeting was convened chiefly for Mr. Stanley's first public lecture in London was the result of the recent visit of the distinguished explorer to Africa." Amongst those present on the platform were Lord and Lady Rinnaird, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and Mr. Arthur Pearson. Mr. Stanley in a lecture sketched briefly the origin of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee, and explained why the members and their means been equal to their opportunities, so numerous were the applications from those personally wishing to join the expedition, they might have compiled the Army Register of the country. He bore testimony to the services that had been rendered on the way to pedition by his officers. He spoke of several letters from Emin Pasha, which he had received since leaving Emin, in one of which he had said, "If Stanley does not come soon we are lost." In another letter Emin's letter to his Government—he had said, "Shall we receive help quickly or perish?" The total cost of the expedition had started, he said, "If the people of Great Britain think that as soon as a Stanley or a Emin has been rescued from the heart of Africa their work is done, they are mistaken." He bore testimony to the services that had been rendered on the way to Emin Pas

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE WATERLOO MONUMENT AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26.

The new Brussels Cemetery, named after the small suburb of Evere, is one of the finest in Europe, covered already with a great number of handsome monuments, but conspicuous among them all is now the Waterloo Monument, solemnly unveiled to-day by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. It represents a sarcophagus, 9 metres in length and 4 metres in width, in red Trèves sandstone, on which helmets, flags, and other warlike emblems in bronze are disposed in masses. Around its surface three bronze lions in varied attitudes watch, and at the top of it Britannia, holding her escutcheon in one hand and the trident, lowered in sign of mourning and respect, in the other, kneels at an altar. The vault below contains the coffins of the following officers who fell or died in consequence of wounds received in the battle of Waterloo. Colonel Mc Cotton is the only exception to this. He died a natural death at Waterloo, 25 years after the battle) :—

Colonel Sir W. Howe de Lancey, Quartermaster-General of the British Army.

Colonel the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Milnes, 1st Royal Guards.

Major W. John Lloyd, R.A.

Major John M. Laing, 2nd Foot.

Captain T. Brown, 1st Foot Guards.

Captain E. Grose, 1st Foot Guards.

Captain William Stothert, 3d Foot Guards.

Captain the Hon. Hastings B. Forbes, 3d Foot Guards.

Captain John Lucie Blackman, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant Michael T. Cromie, R.A.

Lieutenant Charles Spearman, R.A.

Lieutenant the Hon. Samuel Shute Barrington, 1st Foot Guards.

Lieutenant John Clyde, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Ensign Lord Hay, 1st Foot Guards, A.D.C.

Sergeant-Major Cotton, 7th Hussars.

Two flights of stone steps lead down to the entrance of the vault, on each side of which bronze shields bearing the names of the regiments which took part in the battle are fixed. Above the entrance the following inscription explains the object of the monument :—

"In Memory
Of the British Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, who fell during the Waterloo Campaign of 1815, and whose remains were transferred to this cemetery in 1889, this Monument is erected by Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, at the cost of their Countrymen, on a site generously presented by the City of Brussels."

"*Mortuorum Patria Memor.*"

The altar also bears this device. Around the monument are placed the tombstones originally erected in the old cemeteries where the before-mentioned officers found their first rest. Some of them bear very interesting and touching inscriptions. Groups of various kinds of trees form the background of the monument, of which the effect could not have been better selected.

The artist who designed and superintended the execution of the whole monument is the Comte Jacques de Lalaing, the scion of one of the oldest families of the Belgian nobility. His mother is an English lady. He began life by serving two years in the British Navy, but after this the artist nature became too strong for him to resist its promptings. After studying under some distinguished Belgian masters, he had considerable successes as a painter of military subjects at the Antwerp, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna Exhibitions. Since then he has applied himself to sculpture, and produced a number of remarkable works. One of them, the statue of the Genius of War, for the town of Chicago, I had occasion to notice in the columns of *The Times* some years ago.

The English Commissioner in Belgium for the erection of the monument have done their work diligently and well. It was a fortuitous, but certainly fortunate, circumstance that the work presided over by Lord Vivian, the British Minister at Brussels, who is the grandson of one of the foremost of the Waterloo heroes, General Sir Hussey Vivian. The unceasing devotedness of Sir. Morgan, the secretary of the Committee, on whom the principal work fell, deserves to be duly recognized.

The weather was unfavourable, but all the English residents were present.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at 3 o'clock, accompanied by Major Davidson, Captain Fitz-George, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and Lord Vivian, together with Count Sallé. They were presented to the Duke—General Baron de Ramette, representing the King of the Belgians; Captain Robin, representing the Belgian Ministry of War; and the Burgomaster of Brussels. A special service composed by Bishop Wilkinson was read by the Rev. A. K. Hadcock and the Rev. Ker Gray.

Lord Vivian then read the following address :—

"Your Royal Highness,—The Waterloo Committee of the Municipal Council of Brussels decreed the immediate closing of all the old cemeteries, and the transfer of the remains interred therein to the new cemetery at Evère.

"In these old cemeteries lay the remains of many British officers and men who had died or fallen on the field of Waterloo or died from wounds received in the battle, and we, British residents in Belgium, considered that it would be unworthy of all the traditions of our country to allow the ashes of its soldiers, who had died for it, to be scattered abroad without thought or care for their memory.

"The year 1887 was the anniversary of the 50th year of the reign of our gracious Queen, and we felt that our loyal sympathy with this auspicious event could not be more appropriately marked than by the erection of a monument to the memory of men who had fought and died for their Sovereign and their country.

"Committees were accordingly formed at Brussels and Antwerp, and subscriptions at London, for the collection of subscriptions, and appeals were made to the British Government and nation in favour of the scheme.

"These appeals received a generous response both in England and Belgium.

"The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and your Royal Highness were the first to come forward, her Majesty heading the list with a large subscription. At the instance of her Majesty's Government, Parliament voted a grant of £500 out of public funds in aid of the project; the Army, the City of London, the British communities in Belgium, and private individuals have subscribed liberally, and in the end a sum amounting to £2,467 was collected, which has almost sufficed to carry into effect the construction and erection of the monument, there being only a small deficit to be made good.

"This cost would have been much heavier but for the munificence of the Municipality of Brussels, who have not only made us a free gift of the site, but have also undertaken the construction of the monument, and for the generosity of Count de Lalaing, who has declined any remuneration for the great pains and labour he has devoted to a work which has enlisted all his sympathy.

"The net cost has been further considerably reduced by the substitution of the galvano-plastic process for that of casting, by which a large saving has been effected, and by the employment of Kyllburg stone instead of granite for the base of the monument. Before deciding to adopt these economies the committee were careful to satisfy themselves that they would in no way impair the excellence or durability of the work.

"The remains of 15 British officers and one non-commissioned officer have been transferred from their former resting-places in the old Brussels cemeteries at Mougoumont and at Quatre-Bras to the vaults under the monument, where tablets record their names and the regiments to which they belonged. We are deeply indebted to the municipal authorities for the reverent care with which they effected the removal and re-interment of those remains, under the superintendence of our committee.

"The monument which your Royal Highness is about to unveil is intended as a national memorial to our soldiers of all ranks who fell in the Waterloo campaign, and as a lasting record of their country's grateful recollection of their gallant conduct; no other feeling would be in harmony with the repose of this sanctuary, where human passions have ceased, the pressure of death, or with our cordial feeling towards the great nation with which 75 years of peaceful and friendly intercourse have effaced all bitter recollections of former strife.

"On behalf of the General Committee,

"Vivian, Chairman."

Lord Vivian also read a telegram from Queen Victoria expressing her satisfaction.

The Duke replied :—

"Lord Vivian and Gentlemen of the Committee,—As Commander-in-Chief of the British Army I am proud to have this opportunity of doing honour to those who have nobly fallen in their country's service, by unveiling this monument to their memory. The circumstances which have led to its erection have been fully explained by you. In the name of the British Army I tender its thanks to those who have so liberally subscribed to render it a suitable and lasting memorial. More especially I wish to thank the Municipality of Brussels for their liberality and munificence in bestowing the fine site and for the spontaneous good feeling which has prompted them to undertake the preservation of the monument. The kindness shown by you will be appreciated by her Majesty and the British nation generally, who will recognize in this an unmistakable proof of the sincerity of that good will. The reverence shown in transferring the mortal remains from Brussels to Evère evinces a deeper feeling which I feel sure will be accept

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 2.

To-day the Senate considered the sugar schedule of the Tariff Bill, with the pending amendments providing for reciprocal trade. The debate began with the Republican Senators advocating them. The entire reciprocity question is being debated, and the Senate is expected to make the schedule part of the Tariff Bill, the Republican leaders in the House having approved.

In the Arkansas election, Mr. Eagle, Democrat, was re-elected Governor by 25,000 majority. Much disorder is reported from various parts of the State, with intimidation of negro voters, Arkansas elections having an unsavoury reputation.

President Harrison visits the Summer Springs, at the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, this week for a month's stay.

*NEW YORK, SEPT. 2.

The members of the Varnishers' Union here and at Brooklyn, to the number of 600, have gone out on strike for higher wages.

The foreman of the party of labourers employed on the Old Colony Railway, near Quincy, at the time of the accident on the 18th ult., has been charged with manslaughter. He was released on bail to the amount of $2,000.

The delegates of numerous single-tax clubs throughout the country met yesterday at the Cooper Union and formed a permanent organisation. In the evening a reception was held. Mr. Henry George, in an interview, declared that he could not consent to be a candidate for the post of Mayor or a seat in Congress. He thought the Salvation Army were always in sympathy with poverty in all the large cities of Great Britain, and if they were successful it would ultimately lead people to adopt single-tax views. Mr. George did not believe that the single-tax party would present a separate ticket at the next national election, although he thought many single-tax candidates would come forward.

Yesterday evening a gang of robbers boarded a northern-bound train on the Louisville and Nashville Railway. About 75 miles from Mobile the marauders entered the train and, selecting the express car as the scene of their operations, compelled the messenger to give up the contents of the safe. The robbers then succeeded in making their escape. The amount of the property has not yet been ascertained.

*WASHINGTON, SEPT. 2.

The Treasury to-day purchased $847,500 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. bonds, under the terms of Mr. Windom's circular of the 30th ult.

GUATEMALA.

*NEW YORK, SEPT. 2.

The *New York Herald* to-day publishes a despatch from Guatemala in which that Republic Christina Barrundia, the daughter of General Barrundia, who was shot last week in a struggle with the port officers while trying to arrest him on board the United States steamer Acapulco, attempted yesterday to shoot Mr. Misner, the United States Minister. She approached him while he was sitting at his writing desk, and said:—

"Are you the American Minister?" to which he replied, "I am; can I be of any service to you?" Then, with flashing eyes, she accused him of being the direct cause of her father's death, and declared that she intended to kill him.

Mr. Misner attempted to reason with the girl, who, apparently frantic with grief, bitterly reproached him, and then, raising a pistol, fired. Fortunately the bullet entered a heavy law book which the Minister held before him. He threw down then came, and Señorita Barrundia was seized and arrested before she could escape. Mr. Misner refuses to prosecute his assailant.

General Barillas, the President, on being informed of the occurrence, sent his respects to the Minister and offered to provide Government protection for the Legation.

General Barundia's widow and family have telegraphed to President Harrison demanding reparation.

*WASHINGTON, SEPT. 2.

President Harrison has received the telegram sent to him by General Barrundia's widow and family demanding reparation to the State Department for inquiry. The President is taking personal interest in the case, and at a Cabinet meeting to-day read the telegram aloud to the assembled Ministers. The Secretary of State has as yet received no information relating to the alleged attempted assassination of Mr. Misner by Señorita Barrundia, and is inclined to think that the account published by the *New York Herald* is at least exaggerated.

THE CHOLERA.

CAIRO, SEPT. 2.

M. Ebeid, the medical officer who accompanied the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca, telegraphs to-day from Jeddah that he has just heard that cholera broke out yesterday at Yembo.

The deaths from cholera at Jeddah have been two daily since Saturday.

INDIA.

*CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The Governor of Madras goes to Tanjore on the 23d to open the works of the Tirukovilur Irrigation Railway. He then goes to Beswada for a similar ceremony in connexion with the east coast railway.

An artillery camp of exercise will be opened at Poor in November, and will be devoted chiefly to siege practice. Six batteries, two regiments of infantry, and some sappers will assemble.

THE FORTHCOMING MANŒUVRES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 2.

The military movements going on in the Nord must not be mistaken for the grand autumn manœuvres, which last promise to be very interesting. The 18th Corps, under General Feron, is now manœuvring near Bordeaux, and the 1st and 2d Corps, at Cambrai and Lille, are to manœuvre under General Billot, ex-Minister of War. The manœuvres of the 18th Corps are in full operation, but those of the 1st and 2d Corps, in which two corps are pitted against each other, and which are the chief military operations of the year, do not really begin for about six days hence. The principal officers to take part in them are summoned at Cambrai for Saturday, and it may be inferred that the combined movements will take place on Sunday, will go on during the following days, and reach their climax in an engagement between the two corps, and conclude about the 15th by a grand review of 51,000 men—the most imposing ever held for 12 years. The 1st Corps is under Divisional-General Lotzillon, formerly cavalry director at the War Office, who is attracting great attention, and hitherto he has chiefly handled the cavalry; and the 2d Corps is under General de Cools, who also has the reputation of being a clever tactician, and who it is supposed at least will be a formidable rival to his adversary. According to the programme adopted the 1st and 2d Army Corps that is to retire before the 1st. However, General Billot, who directs the manœuvres, can at any moment change this part of the programme.

The reason why so much importance is attached to the northern manœuvres is that an experiment is to be made on a large scale with smokeless powder, which necessarily introduces the application of new principles into military tactics. Distant firing and assaults of position, in fact, as this moment objects of careful study to military men. It is to prepare the troops for the new tactics, to give their commanders the necessary experience, and to impart to them by preparatory exercises the initiative they should take on the battle-field that the troops are being separately exercised in firing and put through movements before the general manœuvres come on. But in reality no one places great trust in such manœuvres. The loss or gain of the imaginary battles about to be fought can be in no wise conclusive. For the essential element of fear or of courage plays no part in them. When the strife is most serious is that which turns the tide. Moreover, in this case it is impossible to draw conclusions of a most important kind from the approaching manœuvres. In the first place, these exercises, which should be repeated as frequently as possible, remove the nervous terror the troops would experience if they were not prepared for this mode of fighting, in which the shades are discharged from enormous distances by persons who are not seen, and without even the smoke of the battle to indicate the point to concentrate the waves of fire. This new mode of fighting has something mysterious and perdicious about it which the commander-in-chief. In the second place, we are without a knowledge of it. On the other hand, there is this to be said, that if the smoke no longer points out the place occupied by the enemy it does not hide him from the eyes of his opponents, if the battle is fought within the ordinary range of sight. When the troops are drawn up of a battle—of course assuming the weapons to be equal—will depend much on the ground occupied before the battle or during the fierce fight. In this appears in all its prominence the supreme importance of the personal qualifications of the commander-in-chief. I have heard many officers discussing this point, and many of them have asserted that, with rare exceptions, armies can no longer be directed scientifically and by a commander far from the battle-field. Resolutions taken while the battle is proceeding, the direction of the fight, will, according to them, have a decisive importance; and in this way it happens that the more the weapons of warfare are improved the more important will be the part played by the commander and the more his capacity will count. In the manœuvres which are to take place and in the sham fight between the 1st and the 2d Corps it will be possible to pronounce judgment upon the ability of the two commanders-in-chief, the Director of these manœuvres, General Billot, will have to watch over the rigorous observance of the programme.

Apart from this culminating point these manœuvres will be interesting as a test of the general organisation of the troops. This experiment on so large a scale will test the working of the commissariat and the medical staff, whether the soldier is well nourished when he marches well, whether the orders are clear and prompt, whether the discipline is good, whether there is waste of ammunition, whether the officer has thorough control of his men, whether the outposts and skirmishers are vigilant and the vanguard compact—in short, whether the defects which caused the disasters of 1870 have wholly or partially disappeared, and whether after the engagement the two army corps will be in good trim at the review of the 19th. The part now devolving on the cavalry and the solidity, precision, and rapid firing of the artillery will likewise be shown.

Such are the great questions for those who will have to judge these manœuvres of the 1st and 2d Corps, and more important problems have not for a long time had to be solved. Hence the curiosity excited by these manœuvres in the Nord, and the interest with which they will be watched.

FRANCE.

*PARIS, SEPT. 2.

In an article published to-day by the journal *La Presse*, M. Naquet declares that he knows nothing whatever of the publication entitled "Les Confidences du Boulangisme," and confirms the announcement of his intention to retire altogether from political life.

In an interview with a Press reporter Baron de Mackau was represented to have declared that General Boulanger had met the Comte de Paris in London, but that he received no funds from him. The money received by the General, which amounted to a very large sum, was supplied by two persons in Paris, whose names have not yet been mentioned.

An express train ran off the line yesterday near Toulouse. Three persons were injured.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

KIEL, SEPT. 2.

The Emperor and suite arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening by special train, and drove through the crowded streets, which were elaborately decorated, to the Castle, where he at once held a reception, at which most of the naval and military officers who are here for the manœuvres were presented to His Majesty. In the meantime the German and Austrian squadrons in the harbour fired a salute. The Emperor soon afterwards went on board his yacht, the Hohenzollern, where his Consort and Princess Royal were.

The town is *en fête* and so full that beds are being put up in the halls and passages of the hotels.

To-morrow morning the Emperor will inspect the allied fleet at its moorings, and then accompany it in the Hohenzollern to Flensburg Fiord.

The members of the British Mission have spent the day in making and receiving official visits and in driving about the country.

The weather has been bright and warm.

*KIEL, SEPT. 2.

The Emperor William arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening and was enthusiastically received, Prince Henry of Prussia and the Austrian Archduke Stephen with a military staff being at the station to meet the Imperial train. A grand reception was afterwards held at the Castle, when Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, admiral of the British Fleet, who has come officially to represent the British Navy at the combined naval and military manœuvres in the Duchy of Holstein, was cordially greeted by his Majesty.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 2.

An interesting and sensational contribution to the secret history of the Bismarck era is offered us by the *Hamburg Correspondent*, which can have derived its information from no other source than the ex-Chancellor himself. The article is controversial, and is chiefly aimed at rebutting the statements of a recent writer, who, in discussing the personal relations that existed between the old Emperor and his Chancellor, was bold to aver that the former, though too old and infirm to try and throw off the ignominy yoke of the Prince, gradually grew more and more irritable in temper, so much so, indeed, that the Chancellor's last request for leave to resign was very coldly received by his Master. The writer, in

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News in Brief

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HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.

Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, has returned from San Francisco, where he has had a lengthy interview with King Kalakaua.

He says that the story of overtures having been made to Canada to buy the Sandwich Islands is a silly fabrication.

Mr. Carter went on to say :—"Putting sugar in the free list will break up the trade between the islands and America, for we cannot sell any more sugar here in competition with China and other countries."—*Dalziel.*

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JAN. 7.

The Federal Council has held a special sitting to consider the state of affairs in Ticino, regarding which unfavourable accounts have reached the Central Government. The Radical party in the Canton, regarding their interests as endangered, threaten abstention from the polls at the election to be held on the 11th inst. for the Assembly which is to revise the Cantonal Constitution. A popular meeting has been convened for this evening by the Radical party at Bellinzona.

The authorities have given orders for the arrest of all the delegates who have been taking part in the Socialist Congress at Capolago, against whom the Federal Council had already issued warrants of expulsion.—*Reuter.*

DUELLING IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JAN. 7.

A duel with swords was fought to-day between Señor Canalejas, former Minister of Justice, and Señor Martos Fies. Señor Canalejas was slightly wounded.—*Reuter.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JAN. 20.

Awaiting confirmation of some words which I did not hear well from Colonel d'Andrade, I omitted to state yesterday that when he and Senhor de Soura arrived from Massi Kesse at Umtasa's kraal, this chief declared his loyalty to Portugal, and stated that he would prefer having his wrists cut off to signing any treaty of alliance with the English.

I can further state now that a copy of the report made by Colonel d'Andrade, handed to the Portuguese Consul at the Cape, accompanied by a protest from the Consul, was addressed by this functionary to the Governor at the Cape.

The Portuguese Government will probably publish these documents.

The Mozambique Company intends to bring an action for damages and losses against the British South Africa Company, and it is also said that the French Government will claim damages on behalf of Frenchmen who have invested capital in the Mozambique Company.

The Press here still appears to have been unable to interview Colonel d'Andrade, and the accounts about his adventure are very scanty. One newspaper, however, mentioning his arrest, states that Sir Robert Morier's son was amongst the men who took part in the affair.

The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

LATER.

It is said that the Cortes will be convoked in three weeks' time for the discussion of the bases of a treaty with England.

The Regenerador newspapers, alluding to a London telegram stating that Lord Salisbury will not sign the next convention until after the ratification by the Cortes, consider this a stipulation provoking and unusual; and these newspapers, like the Republican organs, are insolent to Lord Salisbury, whereas the Progressist organs consider this demand quite natural. By all appearances it seems difficult to satisfy any political party.

To-night's newspapers contain the substance of what I telegraphed about Colonel d'Andrade. What with this unpleasant matter, which is beginning to be exaggerated here, and the Portuguese proposals for a new convention, which, I understand, will probably not satisfy the British Government, the prospect of an amicable understanding between the two countries does not appear near.

In my telegram of yesterday the name Lobengula should have been Gungunhama.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, JAN. 20.

The first Parliament of Western Australia under the new Constitution was opened here to-day by the Governor, Sir W. C. Robinson. His Excellency, in his opening speech, commended to the consideration of the Legislature a Bill authorising a loan to the amount of £1,200,000 for railways and public works, which it was the intention of the Government to reorganize. The Governor also announced that delegates from the colony would attend the forthcoming Federal Convention at Sydney.—*Reuter.*

HOBART, JAN. 20.

The new session of the Federal Council will be opened here on February 1.—*Reuter.*

THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT-HOUSE BURNT DOWN.

TOKIO, JAN. 20.

The new Japanese House of Parliament, a spacious wooden building, which was opened here by the Mikado in person in November last, was destroyed by fire this morning.—*Reuter.*

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, JAN. 20.

Despite denials from Washington it is positively known here that Mr. Blaine has made overtures to the Canadian Government for reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion. The British Government was anxious that Newfoundland should participate in any arrangements of this kind. The Dominion Government, however, when submitting Mr. Blaine's proposal to Lord Salisbury, accompanied it with a note to the effect that the proposal was unacceptable because it involved the abandonment by the Dominion Cabinet of its fiscal policy.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 20.

The Stock Market remains dull, awaiting the outcome of the silver question.

The Washington Silver party show an inclination to limit the coinage to United States silver, thus conciliating part of the Opposition, but nothing positive has been developed.

The business men of Boston have held a meeting in the Faneuil-hall, protesting against the Free Silver Bill.

Money was easy in New York to-day, and loans were effected at 2 to 3 per cent.

The run on the Kansas City Savings Bank continues.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 20.

The executive committee of the Board of Trade yesterday passed a unanimous resolution against the passing by the Senate of the Free Coinage Bill, believing that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly would amply provide for all the business wants of the country, but that, if any increase of the currency were demanded, the Government should exercise the coinage as the Constitution contemplated that it should, and not put the coinage within the power of speculators and dealers in silver. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the United States.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20.

The President issued an executive order yesterday directing all flags on official buildings to be placed at half-mast in honour of the death of Mr. George Bancroft, who was buried this afternoon. The German Emperor sent a telegram to the family of Mr. Bancroft, expressing his sorrow at the death of a friend of his grandfather. In accordance with the wish of the deceased, there was no military demonstration, but the Secretary of the Navy and other officials attended the funeral.

A stormy scene took place in Congress to-day. Mr. Roger Q. Mills (Democrat), of Texas, charged the Speaker with intentionally practising fraud upon the House by refusing to recognise him in the debate on the approval of the Minutes. He insinuated also that Mr. M'Kinley was not a man of honour. The Republicans hissed, and for a few minutes there was great confusion in the House. The Speaker, however, remained calm throughout the uproar, and in the end the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the enigma of office in his hand, restored order and quelled the tumult, which for a moment or two threatened to culminate in personal violence.—*Dalziel.*

KANSAS CITY, JAN. 20.

The American National Bank, which closed its doors yesterday, is believed to have liabilities amounting to £2,250,000, and nominal assets of £3,500,000. The bank was closed in accordance with the orders of Mr. Lacy, Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, and Mr. T. G. Marshal, National Bank Examiner for Missouri, took charge of the books.

It was rumoured that Mr. Blaine was one of the chief holders to the extent of £50,000; the fact is, however, that he was interested in the bank when it started, but drew out later on and loses nothing. All the stockholders are, however, said to be Eastern men. The failure is the result of gross mismanagement. The president of the bank says that the action of the Clearing House in offering £1,000,000 to aid the bank became public by some means, and hastened, if it did not cause, the failure.

The failure of the American National Bank is complete. While the depositors will get their money in time, other creditors will probably lose. The bank was incorporated under the National Banking Law, in August, 1886, with a capital stock of £1,250,000, and the shareholders are liable for as much more.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

ST. LOUIS, JAN. 20.

Some importers here have filed a suit against the United States Government for the purpose of testing the M'Kinley Tariff Act. The law will be attacked upon several points, among them that the Bill that passed the Senate was not the same as that signed by the President. The other objections are the same as those advanced in the Chicago and Cincinnati suits.—*Dalziel.*

NEW YORK, JAN. 20.

The Grand Trunk is to receive 2½c. differential rates in dressed beef. By this arrangement the old Trunk Line quarrel is settled.

The sales of silver amounted to 172,000 ounces. The stock of silver here is 1,272,305 ounces.

Mr. Hill sails for Europe to-morrow, and expects to place some bonds of the Pacific Extension.

The Clearing-house certificates have been reduced to £1,938,000.

Mr. Osgood, the chairman of the Western Freight Association, says that the advanced rates west of Chicago, which came into effect on January 1, have been maintained, and that there are no complaints.

The December report of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway is awaited with interest, as the movement of corn, of which this line is the great vehicle, has been enormously heavy. It is claimed, however, that the other tonnage counteracts the decrease.

The cattle trade from south-western points are about to be advanced 85 per car.

A committee, including Mr. Jay Gould and the presidents of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Quincy and the Chicago and North-Western Railroads, propose interviewing the officials of the Union Pacific, Denver, and Rio Grande, St. Paul, and Kansas City Railroads for the purpose of inducing them to join the new association. Mr. Gould believes that his committee will succeed.—*Dalziel.*

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, JAN. 20.

Great excitement has been caused among the Indians who recently surrendered over the news of the killing of Two-Strike, a relation of Young-Man-Afraid-of-Horses, by some ambushed whites in the Bear-Butte country. Few-Tails and his party were on the road to this Agency for the purpose of surrendering. They started early on the 11th inst., and had gone but a short distance from camp when the party were fired upon. Few-Tails fell dead, and his squaw was wounded in the leg and breast. The six men of his party are said to have fled, but are believed really to have been killed. The wounded squaw continued her journey, walking 100 miles, and reached here on Sunday, when she reported the murder of Few-Tails. The news quickly spread, and great commotion was caused among the hostile Indians, who began to saddle their horses and to head their cattle. Young-Man-Afraid-of-Horses plainly showed his anger, and all General Miles's diplomacy was needed to win back the chief who had been the real cause of the Indian surrender.

The situation is so complicated that 20 days' rations have been issued to the Indians, and they have been ordered to abandon their review and remain in camp ready for any emergency.

On the day of the shooting of Few-Tails two whites, named Culbertson, reported to Colonel Morrion that they had killed an Indian whom they sought, stealing cattle. The Governor of South Dakota has been requested to arrest and punish the murderers.—*Dalziel.*

THE BEHRING'S SEA DIFFICULTY.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20.

In the course of an interview with a Press representative, Mr. Blaine, speaking of the excitement prevalent in London a fortnight ago owing to the reported despatch of United States war vessels to Behring's Sea, said that it was due to a telegram published by a London morning paper intimating that a formidable American fleet would assemble in the Pacific waters before the opening of the Behring's Sea fishing season. The Secretary of State added that, when he heard of this unfounded telegram, he communicated its contents to Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, who declared that there had been this winter a smaller naval force on the Pacific station than at any previous period. The force mentioned in the telegram, the whole number of ships was at the present time only five, with 31 guns and 856 men.—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF THE KING OF HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 20.

King Kalakaua is lying at the point of death, uræmia having set in. The King's Chamberlain states that the illness is most alarming.

The King is a moderate wine-bibber, and has since been in a semi-comatose condition. The surgeon of the United States cruiser Charleston, assisted by local physicians, is attending upon the King. Admiral Brown has telegraphed to Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, informing him of King Kalakaua's serious condition, and the Hawaiian Minister in Washington has also been notified.

LATER.

David Kalakaua I., King of Hawaii, died here about 3 o'clock this afternoon. His Majesty, who was born in 1836, was the eldest son of Kapaaka, by Keohokalole, a chief of Kauai, Sandwich Islands, and was elected to the throne by the Hawaiian Parliament in 1874 in succession to King Lumalilo I. He was twice married, his wife, Princess Lilliuokalani, who visited England in 1887, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee.—*Reuter.*

THE REVOLT IN CHILI.

LISBON, JAN. 20.

It is to be hoped that the British squadron which, it is reported, has been ordered to the coasts of Chili has been instructed to maintain the strictest neutrality consistent with the effective protection of British lives and property, otherwise it will turn the great mass of Chilians to the side of President Balmaceda, whose declared policy is hostile to all foreign interests, and is especially directed against English interests.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, JAN. 20.

Official intelligence received from Chili to-day announces that the insurgent fleet is blockading Valparaiso and Iquique, and that the diplomatic body at Santiago de Chili has protested against the blockade and the consequences which it may entail.

The French Government is about to send a cruiser to Chilian waters.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK, JAN. 20.

It is probable that the United States cruiser San Francisco will be sent to Chili to protect American interests in the disturbed country.

A telegram received here from Valparaiso states that the ports of Pisagua and Caleta Buena are blockaded by the rebels.—*Reuter.*

THE WEATHER ABROAD.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

Snow fell this morning, and there are once more symptoms of a thaw. It is to be hoped for the sake of the sufferers from the frost, that there will not be again a disappointment. However this may be, public sympathy is active, and other measures of relief are being multiplied.

Fifty thousand represents the number of persons who are out of work in consequence of the intense frost and who are deprived of the means of existence. This figure is increasing at the rate of 5,000 persons daily. These numbers do not refer to the classes dependent on charity, but to working men who have never asked for assistance in any form. It is the frost continues it is feared that the labouring classes of Paris will be exposed to frightful misery. The authorities and the charitable are taking steps to organise assistance. The first step was to supply shelter and food during the night to the homeless and destitute. Yesterday the Prefect of the Seine, acting with the Municipal Council, opened three provisional night refuges, one at the Palais des Arts Libraux at the Champs de Mars, another at the Gymnase Voltaire, and a third at the Gymnase of the Rue d'Allemagne.

Arrangements have been made to provide soup daily to those seeking shelter in the refuges. Four boilers of 350 litres each were to-day placed in the Champs de Mars refuge, each of which will provide 1,000 to 1,200 bowls of soup. Bolsters and mattresses filled with straw, with woollen blankets, were sent to provide sleeping accommodation, and at 7 o'clock last night all the asylums were ready to receive applicants for shelter and food. The immense hall of the Palais des Arts Libéraux, which is in the midst of the Exhibition buildings, was divided into two parts by a wooden partition. The larger part, two-thirds of the whole, was set apart for the men, the smaller for the women. At early two women applied the arrangement was altered. Accommodation was found for them elsewhere, and the men were temporarily accommodated in the smaller division of the hall. Upwards of one hundred men were admitted, and slept on mattresses placed in a row along the wooden partition. Before going to bed they had a bowl of lentil soup. In the morning they were to have one of haricot soup upon leaving the asylum.

The applicants belong to three classes—respectable workmen out of employment, next idle and improvident persons who beg but are not criminal, and, third, the criminal class, a very dangerous one in Paris. To watch the last-named at the refuge there has been set apart a small body of police commanded by an inspector, sub-inspector, and eight policemen. At the Gymnase Voltaire, a hall erected at a time when gymnastics were the fashion, but of late not much used, a huge brazier of coke was burning last night in the middle of the hall, which, however, it did not heat well. The larger wood the Gymnase de la Paix, which has been in use for the purpose of preparing the soup, which, however, was not to be ready till this afternoon. The boilers were now and the hall to be cleaned. The

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

PARIS, MAY 1.

To-day has been singular rather than threatening. I do not know whether the scavengers are on strike, but the dust is intolerable, and the streets have not been watered. To-day has been just the opposite of last May Day. There was then a great crowd on the boulevards, and in the Rue Royale the mounted Municipal Guards were forced to walk their horses along the foot pavement in order to prevent any assemblage of people, and at one moment there was a rush in which some imprudent promenaders caught between two stampedes were somewhat seriously bruised.

This time nothing of the sort has happened, and there was no great crowd anywhere. It was like a half-holiday, some of the shops being closed, numbers of people spending the day in the country, and only half the usual number of carriages being visible. This last was very striking. There was almost a total absence of the smartly-dressed women who usually enliven the streets by their bright toilettes and easy manners. All along the boulevards and in the Rue Royale and Place de la Concorde I did not see ten women of fashion. There were only working-class women. The people did not congregate or saunter as usual. Nobody—not even the foreigners—stopped to gaze at the shop windows, and shopkeepers tell me that yesterday they were very busy, most of their customers making their purchases beforehand. This morning there were a few customers, but from 1 o'clock business was at a standstill. Contrary to what was announced, some of the gunsmiths' shops were not closed. On the Place de la Concorde the police posted on all sides, the mounted patrols and the stream of would-be spectators, presented the aspect of days of disturbances. About 6 o'clock I saw the police make several charges, but it was simply to keep the people to the foot pavements and to leave the roadway clear. The people were not in the least refractory.

To-day had opened with a dynamite outrage. At 4 o'clock an explosion in the Rue Berry was heard nearly a mile off. It was found that an explosive had been placed in one of the small, barred, basement windows of the mansion of the Duc de Tévrise, at the angle of the Avenue des Champs Elysées and the Rue Berry. This window, nearly level with the street, gives light to a coal cellar, which is separated by a wall from the kitchen. The outer wall in which the window is placed is also of great solidity, but that portion of the windows of adjoining houses were shattered the damage to the mansion was very slight. The Duc de Tévrise takes no part in politics and no private vengeance is suspected. The house must, therefore, have been selected as one likely to suffer the greatest damage and offering the least risk to the culprit, to whom there is no clue. About four pounds of dynamite, it is believed, were employed, but the cartridge was turned from, instead of towards, the house, but for which mistake the damage would have been more serious. A crowd collected all day in front of the house.

To-night the boulevards and all the centre of the city have resumed their usual aspect.

The *Débats* says:—

"About 1 o'clock an English Socialist Member of Parliament, Mr. Cuninghame Graham, who is in Paris, took the lead of a Guesdist demonstration in the Rue de la Ferronnerie. The gathering was almost immediately dispersed by the police. Mr. Cuninghame Graham was warned that he would be at once arrested if he attempted to create disorder. Accompanied by a few Socialists, he continued his way to the Place de la Concorde . . . . At 2 10 the five delegates of Paris and the provinces, conducted by M. Thivrier, Deputy for the Allier, were introduced into the Palais Bourbon. They were conducted to the President's secretary. Other deputations of five persons before being received were obliged to wait in the waiting room. These last arrivals explained that their deputation, representing the Marxist party, comprised 50 persons. They agreed to split up into sections of five to enter the Chamber, but stated that they meant to be received collectively by the President. He told them that conditions would they submit their petition. Mr. Cuninghame Graham has joined them."

The *Débats* does not give the result, which was that the deputations retired without leaving their petition, but it must surely have mistaken some Frenchman for Mr. Mr. Burns, who has had nothing to do with French processions or deputations.

Another paper, however, represents M. Thivrier, the blouse-wearing Deputy, as demanding passage over the Pont de la Concorde for himself and "un Député Anglais." "He donned his Deputy's scarf and is allowed to pass together with the *Député Anglais*." This evidently refers to the *sot-disant* M. Graham.

At Chilchy, just outside Paris, a band of Anarchists about to unfurl a flag were pursued by the police, and four of them, who had taken refuge in a wineshop, fired revolvers at the officers. Four of the latter were seriously wounded. The Anarchists were arrested. At Levallois, the adjoining village, flags with Anarchist inscriptions were secretly hung on the telegraph wires.

Telegrams from the provinces report here and there slight attempts at disorder, but for the most part the day has been very quietly celebrated, mainly with deputations in favour of an eight-hours term of labour. At Roubaix all, or nearly all, the spinners struck work to-day, and a procession of 20,000 men and women accompanied the delegation to the Mayor. . . . The police and gendarmes contented themselves with this kind of agitation. At Montpellier only the workers in ebony took a holiday, and they to the number of 100 presented their petition to the Prefect.

Very complete precautions were taken at Marseilles for the suppression of disorder and the protection of workmen who remained at their duties. Groups of more than six persons were rigorously dispersed. All day long the streets have been crowded. . . . The progress of the delegation to the Mayor created disturbances took place. It was stopped at one point by M. Villasala, a commissary of police, and ordered to disperse. But the men refused, and their ranks were broken up by a squadron of Hussars. The procession was then allowed on with cries of "Vive l'Armée!" "A bas la Police!" A Deputy had joined it meanwhile, and when at a bridge it was met by a friend as its leader not to advance, he refused, and was arrested. The cavalry finally cleared the way, although later the delegation presented its petition.

At Toulon none of the local papers appeared. In the mining regions of Rochebelle, Cransac, and Decazeges the day has passed off very calmly. At Bordeaux scarcely 400 men took part in manifestations, and at Brest there has been no disturbance of any kind. At Charleroi, on the other hand, there was a procession of some 20,000 workmen, who marched to the music of the "Marseillaise" and with banners demanding universal suffrage and an eight hours day.

M. Yves Guyot, Minister of Public Works, declined to receive a deputation of railway officials, but they were received, as was also a second deputation, by M. Floquet, who assured them of the sympathy of the Chamber with the artisan class.

To-night's telegrams state that great uneasiness prevails at Marseilles, that nearly all the shops have been closed, that strong patrols armed with revolvers are going about, and that there is much disquietude—though this is doubtless due to Southern exaggeration as to what may happen to-night.

LATER.

Since writing the above I find that Mr. Graham's identity has been established. He attended the preliminary meeting, and asked leave as a personal favour to join the deputation. The reply was, "Vive l'Internationale," and the deputation at once telegraphed to M. Floquet that an English member of Parliament was with them, "whose presence testified to the active union of English and French working men." The French men apparently mistook Mr. Graham for a working man. Anyhow he has now returned the compliment paid to London rioters two years ago when M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of Police, went over and accompanied Mr. Graham.

A telegram has reached me dated "Madrid, 10 p.m.," which says:—

The affair is over. Madrid and the departments have been perfectly quiet. Even there was cheering at many points for the Queen Regent and the King as the troops passed to relieve the guard-houses. The Cortes' order of Deputies to-day had been taken. What was done had been kept secret. The workmen's meetings were freely allowed, and the speeches were moderate. There were some being even patriotic."—*Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, MAY 1.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham had been closely followed all day by two police agents, and when he emerged from the Chamber of Deputies it was judged that the time had arrived for his arrest. The Chief of Police therefore issued the necessary order, but it seems that the police had hold of an individual who was near Mr. Graham, and who, when taken to the police-station, gave the name of Lechalschichi, and, on a cabinet being consulted, the crestfallen police agents were obliged to confess themselves duped, and the report of Mr. Graham's arrest is therefore incorrect.—*Dalziel.*

LYONS, MAY 1, 4 P.M.

The May Day demonstrations here have assumed a more serious aspect than apparently has been the case in other parts of France. At about 2 o'clock a crowd of some 300 persons, followed by a number of women and children, came down the Cours from the quarter of the Croix Rousse and marched towards the Jardin des Plantes. They were repulsed by the cavalry amid shouts of "Down with the army." A stronger party of the demonstrators, bearing in his hand a small red card in place of a flag, soon arrived on the scene, however, and were joined by another detachment in the Rue Royale, when they combined and proceeded to the Rue de la République in the heart of the city. Here they commenced a conflict with the police, in which one officer was severely wounded. In the meantime a crowd, composed for the most part of sightseers, collected on the Quai de Retz, which runs parallel with the Rue de la République along the river Rhone. As the mob refused to disperse they were charged by the cavalry, who, however, were assailed with stones. About 12 persons were removed in custody, several of whom were found to be in possession of arms. The excitement in the quarter of Guillotière, on the other side of the Rhone, is assuming disquieting proportions.

5 30 P.M.

There is no diminution of the excitement, and demonstrations continue in all parts of the city. Two delegates went to the Prefecture with a fresh scare to protest against the closing of the Labour Exchange. The Prefect, however, replied that he was unable to sanction any labour meetings to-day. Some 1,000 persons made an attempt to go to the Lovasso Cemetery across the Saone in order to hold a demonstration at the graves of those who fell in the riots of 1831 and 1834. When about 300 yards from the cemetery, however, the way was barred by two companies of cuirassiers, and the mob then retreated, displaying red and black flags. They were finally dispersed in the Guillotière quarter by cavalry charges. The soldiers were loudly hooted, and one cuirassier was slightly injured by a stone. The agitation in the town grows momentarily. About 600 demonstrators singing the "Carmagnole" tried to force a passage across the Lafayette bridge over the Rhone leading from the Guillotière to the Bourse. The police charged several times, but were unable to repulse the crowd, and the cavalry had to intervene. Two ranks of mounted men sufficed to render the soldiers masters of the position. In regard to the descent of the mob from La Croix Rousse, is spoiled on that last night some practical joker painted a number of blocks a red colour and set them up in irregular rows in the Jardin des Plantes, a proceeding which seems to have either greatly irritated the mob or to have been taken for a signal that they were to collect in the garden. Many of the soldiers arrested were a member of the council of arbitration on labour disputes and a delegate of the Syndical Labour Chamber. Many of the soldiers arrested were found to have armed themselves with saw files, one being over 40 centimètres long.

8 P.M.

The state of affairs shows no improvement up to the present. The police and soldiers have all their work out out for them in dispersing meetings in the various quarters, where Socialist orators are haranguing the crowd in violent language. Crowds continue to parade the city singing the *Carmagnole*, and have collected near the Prefecture. The excitement appears to be concentrated on the left bank of the Rhone, in the Brotteaux and Guillotière quarters. About a hundred telephone cables have been cut by the rioters near the Labour Exchange, where the crowd was so dense that the soldiers had to advance with fixed bayonets and even threaten the mob with cannon before the people would disperse.

A great meeting is announced for 2 o'clock on the Place Bellecour, a large square in the centre of the city opposite the General Post Office. Altogether nearly 40 arrests have been made up to the present.—*Reuter.*

FOURMIES, MAY 1.

One-half of the workmen here are working as usual, the remainder are idle, contenting for the singing. A crowd of about 4,000 persons having hooted the gendarmes, the latter drew their sabres in order to disperse the mob, but were received with a shower of stones, a lieutenant and one gendarme being wounded. A military detachment having arrived on the scene, the soldiers were hailed with cries of "Long live the army." Order was, however, only restored with difficulty, but then the tranquillity was only comparative.—*Reuter.*

LISBON, MAY 1, 11 40 A.M.

Complete tranquillity prevails both here and at Oporto, and the suspension of work is not of a general character.—*Reuter.*

MADRID, MAY 1, 12 30 P.M.

A meeting of about 4,000 workmen and Socialists was held here to-day. Several speeches were delivered in favour of an eight hours working day, including one by Señor Pablo Iglesias Graham, who, speaking in Spanish, denounced the middle classes, and declared that the English Socialist party, although opposed to political strike, was an advocate of the eight hours working day. The proceedings passed off in perfect order.—*Reuter.*

RHUS (CATALONIA), MAY 1.

A petard was exploded in front of one of the squares of this town, and considerable damage was done to a private house.—*Reuter.*

NAPLES, MAY 1.

Order has been undisturbed in Naples, and, as far as is known up to the present time, throughout Southern Italy and Sicily. The military and police arrangements made by the authorities were complete.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

ROME, MAY 1, 10 40 P.M.

The city is very quiet this evening. More than 100 persons have been arrested in Rome during the day, most of them having arms in their possession. Altogether nine soldiers and five civilians were wounded in the various conflicts which have occurred here. All is quiet at Florence to-night. Seventeen people have been taken into custody there, including the leaders of the Anarchist parties. In reply to questions in the Chamber to-day, Signor Nicotera, the Minister of the Interior, stated that there were 200 Anarchists among the demonstrators in Rome. The public forces had been attacked, he said, with revolvers and stones, and shots had also been fired from the window of the house occupied by the Deputy, Signor Ciprinni. On that the meeting had been dispersed.—*Reuter.*

ROME, MAY 1.

A meeting of workmen was held to-day in the Piazza Santa Croce. The proceedings passed off quietly, and the speeches delivered by the several leaders had been peaceful, when a workman named Vincenzo Landi mounted the platform, and, after proclaiming himself an Anarchist, called upon the assembly to attack the troops drawn up near the meeting. Then ensued a scene of terrible confusion, the mob pelting the soldiery with stones, and, the cavalry charging the mob, several shots were fired at the troops and many soldiers wounded. Several of the mob were also killed and wounded. Amongst the latter was Ciprian, the notorious Socialist leader, who was mortally wounded. The exact total of the casualties is not yet known.—*Dalziel.*

FLORENCE, MAY 1, 3 15 P.M.

About a thousand workmen met this afternoon on the Piazza Savonarola, the issue of which was guarded by police and military. One of the speakers having called upon his hearers to make for the centre of the city and plunder the houses of the rich, was arrested by the police. A great tumult ensued, and it was finally necessary for the cavalry to charge in order to disperse the people, who fled back, broke the windows of some shops on the Via Cavour, and in the Piazza della Signoria. All the shops in the city are now shut. Some arrests have been made.—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, MAY 1.

May Day passed off in Vienna as quietly as last year, in fact more so, as the town was entirely free from that excitement which characterised the new movement on that day in 1890. Both the authorities and the public seem to have come to the conclusion that the congregation of some thousand artisans in the Prater need not necessarily result in rioting. There were no soldiers kept in readiness in the park as last year, and the police mustered but in small force. The aristocracy and the well-to-do classes were not afraid of taking part in the customary *corso* which, favoured by brilliant spring weather, offered, as usual, a very gay aspect. The Court was represented by the Archduchesses Maria Theresa and Margarethe and the Archduke Louis Victor and Albert.

Although some large employers refused to give their workmen a holiday, it is estimated that about 90 per cent. of the industrial population of Vienna took part in to-day's proceedings. The programme consisted of meetings in the morning in which four orators only addressed the crowd, suffrage and the eight hours working day were passed, and an excursion in the afternoon to the numerous beer gardens in the Prater. The meetings were, however, not allowed to march in processions, but had to walk over the Ringstrasse in small groups. On the whole, the visit to the Prater was less than last year, most of the workmen, accompanied by their wives and children, preferring trips to the outlying suburbs of Vienna. No incident of any sort occurred during the day, which in the afternoon acquired the appearance of a holiday by the fact that, owing to the wish of the compositors to join their fellow-workmen, the Vienna newspapers published no evening editions.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

BUDAPEST, MAY 1.

The bulk of the workmen here abstained from celebrating the 1st of May, which was only kept by about 3,000 men. Some inflammatory speeches were delivered and a few arrests made, but the tranquillity of the town was not disturbed. Equally satisfactory reports come from the provinces.—*Our Correspondent.*

BERLIN, MAY 1.

The strike in Westphalia is still on the decrease, and promises soon to finish out altogether.

No May Day demonstrations of any importance are reported from any part of the Empire.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

GENEVA, MAY 1.

There has been complete tranquillity in Geneva to-day. The police have forbidden a Socialist meeting that was to have been held to-night.—*Our Correspondent.*

BRÜSSELS, MAY 1.

The general council of the workmen's party decided, after consulting with the delegates of the Progressist party, that a general strike was not advisable at present.

To-day military and police precautions have been taken everywhere. The demonstrations in the provinces for an eight hours' day were numerous but peaceable.

Brussels during the day was perfectly calm. A demonstration began at 6 in the evening. About 6,000 men went from the Bourse through the town and dispersed on the Grande Place. The number of spectators was enormous.

Everything quiet.—*Our Correspondent.*

AMSTERDAM, MAY 1.

The city is as quiet as usual. A red flag waves over the Socialist meeting-place, where about 1,700 persons assembled. The Socialist Deputy Troelstra spoke on the eight hours movement and referred to the Chicago "victims."—*Our Correspondent.*

ANTWERP, MAY 1.

The Labour Day celebration was observed here as in favour of an eight hours day. Various speeches were delivered in favour of a normal working day and of the organisation of labour.

The proceedings passed off in perfect order.—*Reuter.*

FITTSBURG (PA.), MAY 1.

Two thousand carpenters and 800 bricklayers are out on strike within 15 miles of this city, and 1,000 carpenters are working on the eight hour basis.—*Dalziel.*

NEW YORK, MAY 1.

Several firms have yielded to the demands of the housesmiths for an eight hours day, and this morning the *employés* of these firms went to work as usual. The other firms having refused to make the concession asked for, 2,500 housesmiths are now on strike.—*Dalziel.*

COLUMBUS (OHIO), MAY 1.

All the mines at Shawnee are idle with the exception of those in the Hocking Valley; all the miners elsewhere being on strike.—*Dalziel.*

LASALLE, ILLINOIS, MAY 1.

The coal mines here are closed in consequence of the wages question. Ten thousand miners are idle.—*Dalziel.*

DULUTH, MAY 1.

The plumbers here are striking for an eight hours day at the nine hours rate of wage, and seven hours work on Saturday. The carpenters also struck for nine hours and 30c. an hour.—*Dalziel.*

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Manipur news has been delayed for two or three days, as the telegraph is not open beyond Kairong. Lieutenant Power commands the mounted infantry sent to pursue the Senapati, and is now marching. The party has taken only three days' rations.

The remains of Mr. Quinton and his companions, which were cremated in the Residency, by a committee consisting of Colonel Mitchell, Major Maxwell, Captain Boileau, and Dr. Calvert, were to be buried to-day. The funeral will start from the Residency with full military honours, General Collett reading the service, and all the regiments furnishing a company each.—*Dalziel.*

The Court, consisting of Colonel Ewans, Major Travers, and Captain Birch, appointed to inquire into the causes of the outbreak, has made a proclamation of disarmament shall be issued after the Manipur officers have furnished the names and residences of the Sepoys who are now scattered.

The wounded officers of the Tamu column are doing well.

Owing to the difficulty of rationing so large a force, the Cachar column was to start on its return on Wednesday and the Tamu column yesterday, or to-day.—*Our Own Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

The Manipuris state that the murder of Mr. Quinton and the others took place shortly after their seizure. The negotiations having failed, the officers were leaving the durbar hall, which was full of armed and excited men. The Senaputy instructed by a god that the massacre might begin, and then retired with the Jubraj. Mr. Grimwood, who was walking last, was stabbed with a spear in the back; he fell and was dragged about 50 yards and then beheaded. Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skene were beheaded in the same place, while Mr. Cossins, Lieutenant Simpson, and the bugler were killed near the hall. There appears no reason to believe that they were tortured.

The Residency is a complete ruin. The palace also is burnt, having been set on fire before the Princes fled.—*Our Own Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

MANIPUR (*via* KARONG), APRIL 29, 7 P.M.

Four men of the detachment of mounted infantry sent out in pursuit of the fugitive rulers found four scouts bearing with instructions to report that Lieutenant Dewar, of the 60th Rifles, believes that his party is on the track of the Maharajah and Senaputy, a rifle presented to the Maharajah by the Viceroy having been found on the road. The Maharajah is reported to have taken to flight three days before the arrival of the British forces; but this story is regarded as improbable.

Confidence is being gradually restored. The people are returning to their homes, and supplies of provisions are coming in.—*Reuter.*

We have received the following telegram from the India Office :—

"From Viceroy, April 30, 1891.

"Collett telegraphs that Manipur Regent and brothers, with following of 80 armed men, have fled in north-east direction, apparently to Ukasad, in Tonzal Naga country. Mounted infantry sent in pursuit, but not likely to overtake them. Burial place of our murdered officers has been found, and a military funeral ceremony was to be held this morning."

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The situation in the Black Mountain remains changed. A party has been sent towards Mashal to capture 65 head of cattle belonging to the Akazais, but the tribe still refuses to submit. Probably a prolonged occupation by a combined force will be necessary. Meanwhile roads are being made along the crest of the Black Mountain and also from Oghlgram new base, to the different passes.—*Our Own Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

We have received the following telegram from the India Office for publication :—

"From Governor, Madras, May 1, 1891.

"Cholera in Chingleput and North Arcot unchanged. 5,800 employed on special works in former district, 5,020 in latter district. Numbers on gratuitous relief in North Arcot, 200. There is no longer cause for anxiety in Nanguneri. Prices stationary."

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

LISBON, MAY 1.

The evacuation of Massi Kesse by the British South Africa Company is confirmed, and gives satisfaction here.—*Our Correspondent.*

LISBON, MAY 1.

General d'Abreu de Sousa, the Premier, is stated to have declared in the Council of State that Portugal had proposed to Great Britain an extension of the modus vivendi relating to Africa, but that the British Government had not yet replied.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRALASIA.

MELBOURNE, MAY 1.

Both Sir Henry Parkes, the New South Wales Premier, and the Hon. C. Pearson, Prime Minister of South Australia, are now here conferring with the Victorian Government on the subject of federation. Sir Henry Parkes's scheme of a complete agreement being arrived at. Mr. Playford has expressed the strong feeling prevalent in South Australia in favour of the election of a Federal Parliament on the system of one man one vote.—*Reuter.*

HOBART, MAY 1.

The Tasmanian Parliament has been dissolved, and the elections have been fixed for the 22nd inst.—*Reuter.*

SYDNEY, MAY 1.

The census of Sydney and the suburbs shows that the population is 380,000, being an increase of 159,000 since 1881.—*Reuter.*

EGYPT.

CAIRO, MAY 1.

Mr. Justice Scott has arrived here to take up his post as Adviser to the Egyptian Government for Judicial Reforms.—*Reuter.*

EAST AFRICA.

BERLIN, MAY 1.

A private telegram from Zanzibar repeats a rumour from Uganda to the effect that Emin Pasha has gone on an expedition to the Albert Nyanza, and was on his way to Kibiro, on the north-west bank of the lake, for the purpose of fetching the store of ivory which he left there. At Zanzibar this rumour is treated with scepticism.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1.

The New York Stock Market presents a dull day. The sum of $2,900,000 in gold was engaged today for export to-morrow, making $4,300,000 exported during the week. It goes to the Continent.

Money advanced to 9 at the close. Most loans were made at 4@5 p.c.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has declared a 3 per cent. dividend, payable on May 29 in cash or to scrip convertible into new 4 per cent. stock at the privilege is exercised by August 1. Pennsylvania shares hardened, closing at 51¼ ex dividend.

The arrivals of immigrants have lately attracted much attention, as being the largest ever known. Sixty thousand are hundred and forty-three immigrants have landed at New York during the month of April, besides many others at Philadelphia and Baltimore. The arrivals have been mainly from the States of New York. Concourse consists largely of Italians and Germans.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

The Treasury to-day purchased 175,000 ounces of silver at 97 60 to 98 40.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK, MAY 1.

The stock of silver is estimated at 5,300,000 ounces.—*Reuter.*

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

Mr. J. M. Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, has issued an order relieving Hudson County, New Jersey, from cattle quarantine on account of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases. This embargo has been maintained since May 29, 1889, and has been a serious injury to the dairy interests of Jersey City, which is the capital of Hudson County. The removal of this quarantine practically leaves the State of New Jersey free from contagious cattle disease, and shipments will now be made through it, as before the quarantine, for the New York and European markets.—*Dalziel.*

CHICAGO, MAY 1.

Mr. B. F. Hutchinson, the well-known grain speculator, was arrested this morning at Evansville, Indiana, by order of his son, and he will be brought to Chicago. He stated to the officer who arrested him that he left because he was afraid he would be put into a lunatic asylum.—*Dalziel.*

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

In reply to an article from Sir Charles Tupper on the Canadian question in the *North American Review*, Professor Goldwin Smith writes to the *New York Times* as follows :—

With his characteristic urbanity towards his opponents, Sir Charles Tupper entitles his article, "The Conspiracy Unmasked." The two portions of the English-speaking race have been long estranged from each other by an old feud, revived in 1812, and again in 1861 by the Civil War, by a quarrel between the United States and British Toryism, which involved the colony. They are now again drawing near to each other. This movement, the dictate of nature long foreseen and often predicted, appears to minds like that of Sir Charles Tupper as the work of conspiracy. To Telzel and his mates the Reformation appeared, and it still appears to their totalitesmal representatives, as a conspiracy set on foot to enable Martin Luther to marry a nun. The union of England and Scotland, so imparatively enjoined by commanding circumstances and so full of advantage to both countries, was, in the same manner, clubbed by the Sir Charles Tuppers of that day a conspiracy, and the secret of it was supposed to have been discovered in the transmission from England to Scotland of certain moneys supposed to have been bribes, though it has been clearly proved that they were nothing of the kind.

What Sir Charles Tupper means by a conspiracy, and what he means by unmasking, his readers will find it difficult to understand. He cannot allege that Mr. Wiman or Mr. Wiman's friends have been otherwise than open in the advocacy of their views, or have employed any agencies other than those of the public Press and platform, of both of which Mr. Wiman especially has made constant use, while the frankness of Mr. Wiman's character repels the idea of anything on his part clandestine or indirect. Nor can he assign any object of the plot other than free trade between Canada and the United States, which hardly seems to come under the category of treason. Conspiracy in his vocabulary appears to comprise the open co-operation of honest and patriotic citizens for a public object if it happens to cross his party and personal game. It does not comprise a combination of unscrupulous politicians misapplying the public funds and raising scandalous sums to polling their entire tenure of ill-gotten power.

The charge of treason which Sir Charles Tupper hurls about so sedulously misses of party warfare fall, not only on the Liberal leaders in Canada, but on the American statesmen who must have been their confederates and accomplices. When two communities are being drawn together by mutual attractions we are sure to have increased intimacy and something like a community of counsels between the political leaders on both sides who are favourable to better relations. This is not conspiracy, nor is there anything in it derogatory to national allegiance or loyalty on either side. Sir Charles Tupper, though he has invested himself with the character of a plenipotentiary, is ill qualified to serve as an intermediary between the two nations on this question of their commercial interests. In the first place, he is a violent partizan who cannot, even when he has assumed the functions of a negotiator and declared that he represents the whole of Canada, abstain from rancorous abuse of the other party. In the second place, he has recently and prominently identified himself with anti-American movement. In the third place, he is an affiliated member of the Tory party of Great Britain, and will be socially inclined to serve its objects, which are its permanent estrangement of Canada from the American Republic and her retention under Tory and aristocratic influences. Let the Canadian negotiator who really represent the whole Canadian people, and whose sole aim it will be to improve the commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

(Signed) GOLDWIN SMITH.

"Toronto, Tuesday, April 28, 1891."

—*Reuter.*

CANADA.

MONTREAL, MAY 1.

For weeks past the Montreal *Herald* has been making exposures of the Canadian Customs system. According to the statements made, merchants are at the mercy of special agents, whose reports being often ruined without just cause, and often without the shadow of an excuse. Interviews have been published with aggrieved merchants, who strongly condemn the action of the authorities. In endeavouring to explain the officials explain the acts of their subordinates have failed until Wednesday, when a Press representative obtained an interview with Mr. J. Watters, accountant in the Customs Department at Ottawa.

Before admitting that some of the officials lacked judgment in making seizures, Mr. Watters said that some were made except under such strong suspicion as would justify their actions. He thought the *Herald's* exposure were contributed by disappointed merchants whose goods had been justly seized. The Customs have had to be stringent in order to protect honest merchants.

The articles of the *Herald* have caused a great sensation, and no doubt will be made the subject of strict inquiry during the present session of Parliament.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN.

HALIFAX (N.S.), MAY 1.

Her Majesty's ship Emerald has sailed from Bermuda for Newfoundland to join the Pelican in preventing poaching among the fishermen in Fortune Bay.—*Reuter.*

ST. JOHN'S, MAY 1.

Fifty special constables have been sworn in here and despatched to Fortune Bay. The last batt-carriers employed 56 seines for the hauling of herring in defiance of the orders. Their catch was sold at St. Pierre at a high price, the French merchants also presenting the crews of the vessels with a gratuity of $1,000. The boats have now returned to Fortune Bay in order to make a further catch. A conflict is feared, as the fishermen are armed.

Lord Knutsford's despatch to the Governor, Sir J. T. O'Brien, was read to-day in the House of Assembly by Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary. The despatch gives Newfoundland the opinion of the passing's local Act to enforce the observance of the British treaties, or of referring the disputed points to arbitration. Mr. Bond tabled the document, and the Legislature was not asked to consider it. The despatch was in fact ignored. It is supposed that the Government will answer it without consulting the Legislature, but such an action, it is thought, would be a infliate and a usurpation of the functions of Parliament.—*Reuter.*

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

It is rumoured that Mr. Blaine will soon be forced to agree to the suggestion of Sir Julian Pauncefote with regard to the closing of the Behring Sea, as it is understood that the probability given to the fact that Great Britain is willing to agree to this arrangement has made it impossible for Mr. Blaine to longer delay in the interests of the North American Commercial Company. It is reported that the agreement will certainly be that recommended by Mr. Elliott—namely, that the two Governments agree to send during a commission to the seal islands for the purpose of ascertaining the precise state of affairs there, and, meanwhile, that no agreement shall be made suspending the killing of seals upon land or water. The agreement will be strongly opposed by the Commercial Company.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, MAY 1.

The result of the test election to the Reichstag which was held yesterday in the Geestemünde constituency is that Prince Bismarck, as was expected, has headed the poll with over 10,000 votes, or twice as many as were cast for his Social-Democratic rival. At the same time, the ex-Chancellor has received over 2,000 votes less than his National Liberal predecessor in the seat.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 1.

The International Art Exhibition, which has been organised to commemorate the jubilee, or 50 years' existence, of the Society of Berlin Artists was ceremoniously opened to-day by the Empress Frederick, who was accompanied by the Emperor William, Prince and Princess Henry of Hesse, the Court, England, Austria, Spain, Italy, the United States, and other countries were also represented. The Ministers, Ambassadors, and Envoys Ministers, but M. Herbette did not appear for France. Professor Anton von Werner read an address, and the Empress Frederick also was looking very well, replied in a few almost inaudible remarks, and declared the Exhibition to be open. The Emperor and Empress Frederick drove cheers for his august mother, as the patroness of the Exhibition, which was then carefully inspected by the illustrious party. The other day I sent a list of the names of the chief English exhibitors, none of whom appeared to-day in person, but their pictures are not of a kind and quality to give the Germans an adequate idea of the present state of British art. The American section, on the other hand, which is mainly contributed by Americans living in Paris, is very much praised as a much better display of Western art than was ever expected. The Spanish and Italian sections are also very attractive. Drug Northcote heads the Austro-Hungarian department. The opening ceremony was followed by a banquet, at which speeches were delivered by Herr Anton von Werner, the new Minister of Public Worship, Count Zedlitz, as well as his predecessor, Herr von Goszler, the Commercial Company.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 1.

Reports from Bilbao as to the extent of a great fire that broke out to-day in the naval dockyard are contradictory, but it would appear to have been more serious than was supposed. Official telegrams state that the engine and boiler shops are entirely burnt out. The fire broke out at 3 in the morning and was extinguished at 9. The greater part of the yard will probably be closed temporarily, and some 3,000 workmen will be thrown out of employment.

The fire is said to have been the result of an accident, but some secrets have been made. The works are fully insured.—*Our Correspondent.*

HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, MAY 1.

The *New York Times* publishes a telegram from San Francisco stating that advices received there from Honolulu report the intervening Queen Liliuokalani, Her Majesty, on being asked what would be the result of Mr. Blaine's rejection of the proposed new treaty with the United States, replied that American trade would be seriously injured and the permanent investments of hundreds of Americans hopelessly ruined. The Queen declared that if the treaty were not carried out the bulk of Hawaiian trade would go to England, and intimated that Mr. Carter had resigned his post in the Cabinet because the sympathies were too strongly American. Her Majesty added that she liked Americans, but preferred the English, among whom she numbered her warmest friends.—*Reuter.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that Major-General Sir Baker Russell, who, as we lately mentioned, was designated for the Curragh command, does not desire that appointment, and will retain his present position as head of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot. The probabilities are that Major-General Sir Henry Ewart, who was to have succeeded him at Aldershot, will now go to the Curragh.

The Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth from India yesterday morning. She brought home 46 officers, 955 men (including 200 invalids and 40 time-expired men), 89 women, and 161 children. Among the passengers were Col. Ford, R.N., Major Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards, Major Wade, Leicestershire, Major Townley, Suffolk Regiment, Capt. Creagh, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Capt. Pearson, Staff Corps, Capt. Going, 7th Hussars, Capt. O'Connor, 24 Dragoon Guards, Capt. Lushington, 24 Dragoon Guards, Capt. Turner, R.A., Capt. Vialls, West Yorkshire, Capt. Bromhead, Derbyshire, Lancashire Regiment, Capt. Martin, King's Royal Rifles, Capt. Metvill, Manchester Regiment, and Capt. Grant, Commissariat Department. During the voyage home Private Kavanagh, Medford Regiment, and Private Hughes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, died. The ship made a remarkably quick passage.

The Thunderer, it is intended to relieve the *Téméraire* in the Mediterranean Squadron, was inspected yesterday by Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell. During her experimental trials she blew in two of her boilers gave out, and the fires had to be drawn. Provided the defects can be made good in time, the Thunderer will leave for her destination to-day.

The Comodoro Py, the second of a pair of twin screw torpedo-boat destroyers built by Messrs. Yarrow-croft and Co. for the Government of the Argentine Republic, passed a very successful speed trial at the Tower Ferry on Wednesday last. The Argentine Government was represented by Capt. Logoi, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Henry, and the builders by Mr. Sydney W. Barnaby. The vessels are 150ft. long by 14ft. 6in. beam, and are propelled by triple compound engines supplied with steam by two of the new well-known Thornycroft water-tube boilers. The new vessel of this type were the Ariete and Hoya, built for the Spanish Government, which, not being so heavily armed or loaded, attained a speed of 26 knots. These were followed by the Cesarevo, which gave such satisfaction to the French Government from her high speed and excellent seagoing qualities that, with a slight modification in the machinery, she has been adopted as the type of seagoing torpedo-boat now being built in France from drawings supplied by Messrs. Thornycroft. The Comodoro Py and the Murature are armed with the new 16in. Whitehead torpedo, which destroyed the Stance Enenlada, and with three quick-firing guns capable of projecting a 4in. steel plate. Although it was blowing hard on Wednesday and the sea at the mouth of the Thames was rough, the vessel attained a speed of 27·500 knots on the measured mile and 24·2 knots on a run of two hours' duration, in each case slightly exceeding the guaranteed speed of 27 knots on the measured mile and 24 knots on the two hours' run. The remarkable speed of these vessels, which their large size enables them to maintain in weather that would materially affect the pace of the smaller craft, and the fact of our torpedo gunboat type, which, although specially designed as "catchers," have a speed of only 18 or 19 knots, will be a matter of serious concern to the rulers of our shores and we are not likely to go to war with Argentine, otherwise our 18-knot catchers might have some difficulty in overhauling the 24-knot ships that we stand when the French boats are completed?

Mr. J. Samuel White, of East Cowes, has just completed four steam launches for the Naval Government, specially designed and built for service as vessel launches on the Amazon. Not only were the vessels constructed at East Cowes, but they were engined at the same yard, where also a special engineering plant has been recently laid down. The conditions to be fulfilled by the vessels were of a stringent character. The steamers, when fully equipped and carrying a coal load of 33 tons, are to draw on a draught not exceeding 4ft. 11in. in fresh water, while a speed of ten knots was required with a full complement of officers, armament, and coal on board, including seven tons of coal, or an aggregate of 50½ tons. They are 90ft. 6in. long by 20ft. 6in. beam, and 7ft. 9in. in depth, and are built entirely of steel. The engines, constructed throughout by Messrs. Hall and Sittings being of East India teak. The machinery is of the compound surface-condensing type, of comparatively light construction, and is designed to develop 300 horse-power when driven off the main engines, the water being circulated through the condensers by centrifugal pumping engines of the duplex type. The cylinders of the main engines are 12in. and 24in. by 12in., with a strokes of 12in. Each boiler, which is 9ft. 3in. long by 6ft. 6in. diameter, has a heating surface of about 600 square feet and a grate surface of 27 square feet; it is constructed of steel with metal tubes, arranged after the system of Messrs. Yarrow, to meet the

Portland, Oregon, yesterday. The disturbance was also felt at Salem, but no damage was done at either place.

Mr. Francis Hendricks, member of the New York State Senate, has been appointed to the important post of Collector of Customs at New York in succession to Mr. Fassett, who has resigned.

The close traffic agreement between the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé and Denver and Rio Grande Railways does not amount to a consolidation of the two lines, such a step being prohibited by the laws of Colorado.

It is officially announced that the Syndicate which obtained the control of 250,000 of Philadelphia and Reading shares has been dissolved, the purpose for which it was formed—namely, the casting of Mr. Corbin—having been effected. —*Reuter.*

CHILI.

BERLIN, SEPT. 17.

The official recognition by the German Government of the Provisional Government of Chili was, according to the *Reichsanzeiger*, officially communicated to the Government concerned on the 7th inst. by the German Minister to Chili, Baron Gutschmidt.—*Dalziel.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

The Fifth Goorkhas will furnish 200 men to be added to the Resident's guard at Gilgit. Two mountain guns will also be sent.—*Our Own Correspondent, by Inde-European Telegraph.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, SEPT. 16.

The census returns, which are now complete, have been issued by the Government statistician, who gives the following interesting facts relating to the private and public wealth of New South Wales :—The private wealth comprises land to the value of £178,352,000; houses and improvements, £129,800,000; live stock, £27,000,000; public lands leased, but not sold, valued at £94,400,000. The total of the public wealth thus amounts to £173,895,000; the municipal property is valued at £6,400,000; the above sums give a grand total of £988,700,000 as the wealth of New South Wales. The private wealth equals £383 per head of the population, and the public wealth £164 ; or, together, £617 per head. In 1861 the private wealth was estimated at £204,000,000, which was equal to £215 per inhabitant. The present return thus shows an increase of about a hundred per cent. in the total wealth, and 43 per cent. in the distribution per inhabitant, a ratio of increase which the statistician declares to be without precedent in any part of the world. —*Reuter.*

TASMANIA.

HOBART, SEPT. 17.

Sir Edward Braddon has been reappointed Agent-General of Tasmania in London for the term of three years by the Governor in Council.—*Reuter.*

REPORTED MIRACLES AT TREVES.

TREVES, SEPT. 17.

The Roman Catholic journal *Le Publicateur* reports of several miracles which are stated to have occurred in connection with the exhibition of the Holy Coat. The cases mentioned are given out as "authentic." One of the most noteworthy is the cure of a certain abbess, whose withered arm, it is averred, was healed through being brought into contact with the relic. A cripple was enabled to walk without the use of crutches, and in another case an old woman who had to be carried into the Cathedral suddenly recovered the use of her limbs, walking away without assistance. Several blind persons are said to have received sight. Each cure, it is explained, has been carefully investigated by the episcopal authorities, and after personal examinations of the subjects, both before and after the so-called miraculous change, have been given. A full report of the cures, however, is not to be published till after the present exhibition of the Holy Coat has terminated. The number of pilgrims who have come to Treves for the purpose of adoring the relic now exceeds one million. —*Reuter.*

MR. BOOTH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 2.

"General" Booth returned to Cape Town on Thursday, after visiting Kimberley, Grahamstown, and Port Elizabeth. In the evening he addressed a crowded farewell meeting in the Drill-hall, and in his discourse he said that he derived the best impression was correct, and that his first experiment in connection with the social scheme should be tried in South Africa.

Preaching at St. George's Cathedral on Sunday, the Dean of Cape Town drew the attention of churchgoers to the vigorous methods of the Salvation Army, and said of Mr. Booth :—

"He is a man who controls thousands of souls, a man with wonderful organisation powers, a man at whose autocratic command officers give up position, their friends, their relations, and all their worldly prospects. One feels ashamed, when contrasting the scant devotion of Christians to their Church, to set a man among men drawing tens of thousands after him."

In the Lutheran Church on the same evening Dr. Hahn preached a sermon, in which he warned his hearers against the army as an enemy of Christianity. —*Reuter.*

MAURITIUS.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT 2.

According to intelligence received here, smallpox is now raging at Mauritius, and it is stated that all the hospitals are full. Cholera has also made its appearance in the port on board a coolie ship, and one death is reported.—*Reuter.*

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN MASHONALAND.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 2.

Advices from Fort Salisbury, dated July 29, stated that gold discoveries are being made west of Hartley Hill, and that the gold belt appears to be very extensive.

The Bechuanaland Exploration Company's battery has arrived at Manoe. That company have started running coaches from Masicotsi with the mails and passengers, and the journey may now be made from that place to Cape Town in seven days. Travellers can therefore leave Fairbairn on one day, and catch the mail steamer for England on the following Wednesday, thus bringing England within about 21 days of Fort Tuli, on the southern borders of Mashonaland.—*Reuter.*

THE UNION OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

CHRISTIANIA, SEPT. 17.

The elections to the Norwegian Storthing, which, owing to the complicated, indirect system on which they are conducted, occupy nearly six months and will not be concluded until December next, have now made sufficient progress to permit of the first series of returns being recorded. The main issue before the constituencies has been the question of the appointment of a special Minister for Foreign Affairs for Norway and the repeal of the union with Sweden. There are three political parties in the field—namely, the Left, which is the present Ministerial party, led by M. Steen, the Premier; the Right, whose leader is M. Stang, the former Premier; and the Moderates, resembling in their political views the Moderate Liberal party in Germany, who are under the leadership of M. Ottedal, of Stavanger. Of 114 elections, the results of 38 are known at present. Of the 38 seats, 19 or 20 have been secured by the Left, which may be designated as the Anti-Unionist party, 13 or 14 by the Moderates, and five by the Right. At the last elections these constituencies returned 12 members of the Left, 21 Moderates, and five members of the Right. It will thus be seen that so far the party of the Left has obtained a decided advantage as against its former position.—*Reuter.*

THE DEFENCES OF JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 17.

Following the extensive improvements made in the Japanese Navy and the building of many new cruisers, Japan is now turning her attention to the army, and Viscount Takashima, the Minister of War, has demanded an increase in the next year's budget for his department. The amount asked for is 4,000,000 yen (dollars) over the budget of the current year, part of which sum will be devoted to the strengthening of coast defences. The Minister stated that he made the demand on the ground that implicit faith ought not to be placed in the appearance of security, which might be only the calm before the storm. The 4,000,000 yen demanded will be divided into two sums—2,000,000 yen for constructing fortifications at the chief points of defence in Japan, and the remaining 2,000,000 yen for strengthening and defending the coast of Yezo, which is the sparsely-settled, fertile portion, and other necessaries, and for military manœuvres. The Japanese Navy now consists of about 30 vessels, some of which are old and on the eve of being condemned.—*Dalziel.*

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A NEW RACE OF INDIANS.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 17.

Professor Lee, chief of the Bowdoin College Exploration party, has returned from Labrador. He claims to have discovered a race of Montagnais Indians, hitherto unknown to white men, and has brought back a valuable collection of material illustrary of customs. The Japanese Navy now consists of about 30 vessels, some of which are old and on the eve of being condemned.—*Dalziel.*

FATAL EXPLOSION NEAR PRAGUE.

PRAGUE, SEPT. 17.

A terrible explosion attended by loss of life occurred to-day at a percussion cap manufactory at Zizkow, near this city. It was caused by a workman dropping a flask containing a highly inflammable compound, which, in dispersing, set fire to the other combustible contents of the building. The whole fabric almost immediately afterwards blew up with terrific force. Two workmen were killed, the body of one of them being forced clean through the window into an adjoining field a distance of 150 yards.

THE PRARY ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

RICHMOND (VA.), SEPT. 17.

Mrs. Peary's mother has received a letter saying that the Greenland explorers are in no distress. On the contrary, they have built a splendid house and have 60 tons of coal and 20 oil stoves. The boats are in good condition. Lieutenant Peary is well and asks for no aid. The party expect to return in November, 1892.—*Dalziel.*

HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 17.

Advices from Honolulu state that the Minister of Finance has issued a notice that traders will be received up to September 15 for the sale of Six per Cent. Gold Bearing Coupon Bonds issued under the Act of October, 1886. They are redeemable in not less than 10 or more than 20 years from the date of issue.—*Dalziel.*

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17.

The following despatch from Washington is published by the *Post* :—

"Mr. Moreno, the agent in Washington of the national party of Hawaii, has laid before President Harrison a letter received from Honolulu asserting positively that England is planning to take possession of the kingdom. Queen Lilioukalani is favourable to British interests, and is ready to commenance a move. The writer says that action on the part of the United States is necessary. President Harrison expressed his interest in the matter and asked Mr. Moreno to communicate with Mr. Blaine."—*Reuter.*

THE RECENT SUMMER WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The recent charming spell of summer weather, whilst it has not been the record for September, was yet nevertheless the warmest experienced so late in the year during the 13 years wherein I have filled the daily weather reports at the Meteorological Office. Moreover, Sir, "I could a tale unfold," but that I fear to trespass; but briefly it may be of interest to state the closest parallel or recurring cycle of weather it has been in my power to trace dates from September, 1879, to September, 1880, on the one hand, and from September, 1890, to September, 1891, on the other; and this, be it observed, shows an 11 years' cycle, in exact agreement with the cycle of sun spots. In 1879, from September to Christmas, anticyclonic conditions prevailed generally; November and December was a period of dense London fogs; the winter of 1879-80 was exceedingly dry and colder than the average. The new July, which was very warm, still September, whom a most brilliant burst of summer was experienced. These conditions, I am sure, without any selecting have been the most salient, must be fresh in the memory of your readers as applying equally to the past 12 months, but the recent summer weather, and the existing period of fine weather, is worthy of nothing to compare therewith during the intervening corresponding months, pomits of especial note.

The stations of the daily weather report number 30; they are distributed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, enabling us with the best available sources to form a fair average as applying to the whole kingdom. From these the warmest September day within the period indicated was September 4, 1880, and the next warmest the 12th of the present month, the mean of the whole country for the former being 75·7 deg., and for the latter 73·1 deg. This spell of brilliant weather in 1880 lasted from the 1st to the 5th, but that from the 8th to the 12th; if, therefore, the cycle indicates a source of forecasting for next winter, the outlook is not very promising, for the winter of 1880-81 was a severe one. The greatest snow-storm London experienced for a large number of years was in the month of January, 1881.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Eastbourne. R. SHEWARD, F.R. Met. Soc.

THE MAINTENANCE OF METROPOLITAN HIGHWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In this age of progress we are too apt to ignore old systems often based upon sound common sense and substitute for them some nostrums wanting in these elements. Our forefathers, for example, established turnpike gates on the reasonable plea that those who used the roads should pay for their maintenance. Now our present gigantic system of rating, but traffic is the chief factor in the destruction and wear and tear of our roads, a fact which would seem to suggest the adaptability of the old system to present conditions, and here comes in the question of the unused bicycle. I live in one of the chief outlets to the valley of the Thames, and on these fine days statistics prove that the population of the vehicular and horse traffic as compared with tricycle and bicycle is less than 25 per cent.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD LEE.

Bridge-house, 181, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meetings of the Library Association were resumed at Nottingham yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Harrison, of the London Library. Mr. W. A. Copinger, of Manchester, read a paper on "The Necessity for a Bibliographical Society." He said it was surprising, considering the large number of persons now engaged in bibliographical research, or interested in bibliography, that there was no bond of union among them. Bibliography was especially a subject in which one could render much assistance to others without injury to oneself. Among the objects which such a society as he proposed should set before it should be the production of a complete bibliography of English literature, for which the British Museum catalogue should form the basis, a new edition of Hain's "Repertorium Bibliographicum," the publication of a list of 15th century works founded on Proctor's, and of a work containing a list of privately known press in the 19th century, which would help to identify anonymously-printed books and tracts. He suggested that there should be periodical meetings for the reading and discussion of papers and for the exhibition of rare books. In the course of the subsequent discussion the president remarked that he should be disposed to give his support to such a society if it were to confine its operations to publishing. Mr. Joseph Gilbert, of the British Library, Bloomsbury, followed with a paper on "Some Librarians made Books and Titles," in which he complained of the misleading titles frequently chosen by authors, and commended a practice which had already been adopted by some librarians, of binding together in one volume selected magazine articles dealing with the same subject, and giving to the volume a title which was concise and yet thoroughly expressive of its contents. Mr. W. H. K. Wright, of the Public Library, Plymouth, read a paper on "Some Unofficial Occupations of Librarians," and Mr. Talbot B. Reed one on "The Use and Classification of a Typographical Library." In the afternoon the members of the association visited Berkeley Castle, the Leicestershire seat of the Duke of Rutland, where a short paper prepared by the Duchess of Rutland was read. After having given a brief account of the Manners family, she said that she had found a real book-hunger existing among villagers and labourers, and what was much needed was a list of works suitable for their reading, which should be instructive without being dull. amusing and not childish.

IRELAND.

BELFAST, SEPT. 17.

The hearing of the evidence in the case of the Crown against William Agnew was charged with having exposed an objectionable print and portrait, was resumed to-day before Mr. R. J. Eaton, R.M. The interest manifested in the case was very great, the Court being crowded almost to suffocation. Mr. Campbell prosecuted at the instance of the Attorney-General. Mr. Dodgson appeared for the prisoner; Mr. Whitaker represented Mr. Dodgson, and Mr. Cobain's solicitor. About midday the prisoner was conducted to the dock, and almost immediately afterwards Constable Devenell brought Mr. Bitson, who was arrested yesterday evening, from the enclosure at the back of the Court to the witness-box. Mr. Dodgson had, meanwhile, taken his seat beside Mr. Whitaker, with whom he engaged in an animated conversation, but his attention was drawn only to a very few of the persons present.

When the magistrate took his seat,

Mr. Dodgson said,—I have been charged with an allusion to the opening speech of counsel for the Crown.

Mr. Eaton.—I have not seen you before. What is your name?

Mr. Dodgson.—My name, as I said, is Dodgson, and I trust that I could not be presumed guilty.

Mr. Campbell.—I may at once say on

Mr. Dodgson.—I ask for the production of the summons that was issued for my attendance, because I do not believe any such was issued. I do not believe any justice of the peace would sign a summons against an Indigan. A summons was served at a quarter to 1 o'clock in the morning by Constable Devenell.

Mr. Campbell.—A stop must be put to this.

Mr. Dodgson.—I say that my character has been impugned in this case. I have a right to explain why I could not be in attendance.

Mr. Campbell.—I suggested that he could not be in attendance yesterday, and I stated so.

Mr. Dodgson.—I have a right to ask for the production of the original summons issued for my attendance. If I am charged with a misdemeanour would sign a warrant for the attendance of witness on Monday. I was handed a copy, dated September 15, at a quarter to 1 o'clock in the morning, by a man in Stranraer. I was served by a detective of the name of Devenell. I say that it is a case open to technical objection, but tell Mr. Seddal that it is impossible I can submit to it.

Mr. Eaton.—I know nothing about the summons.

Mr. Dodgson.—I do not believe any summons was signed.

Mr. Campbell.—Of course this is all for effect, but it is quite open to technical objection.

Mr. Dodgson.—I have a right to insist on this. Unprecedented haste was exercised in the service. I do not attend in pursuance of the summons, for the reasons I have already stated. I suppose that you consider I have been properly summoned.

Mr. Eaton.—I do not attend to answer the Crown, which is nominally prosecuting in this case.

All the witnesses in the case, including Mr. Dodgson, then left the room.

Edwin Cole, ex-detective; Mr. Rogers, at present employed for the Crown; and Mr. Joseph Lynch, who admitted that he had been several times in the dock, were examined. It appeared that they had been employed by Mr. Dodgson on the 9th inst. to follow Mr. Cobain, and some of them had been specially retained. Mr. Dodgson was accompanied by Mr. Bitson in the case of the Crown against him.

Mr. Dodgson, in reply, was examined. He said; —I am a solicitor, and am at present practising at Omagh. I left for the Queen's Bench Division, and crossed from Kingstown to London on the night of the 12th of October. The new Act is a detective Act, the Great Eastern Railway police, in London. On the 14th I received a telegram from Mr. Cobain in Belfast on a Tuesday night, and would arrive in London on Thursday. There was no occasion whatever with the disappearance of a witness named Franks. Cook was discharged by me because he had been followed and watched, that his service

Mr. Campbell.—At any rate, before the end of July? Yes, or

Do you remember seeing Allen in the Rainbow Tavern on the 1st of August?—Yes; I do.

Did you recognise Cole in that public house?—No, except to ask him whether he would have a drink. I was not sure of him.

Might I ask you what was your idea in asking a man with whom you were not sure if he would have a drink? You want that answered you will have to tell me.

Had you ever seen Allen before?—Never. I asked to have Allen pointed out to me, as I wished to know him.

Then was he pointed out to you before you asked him to have a drink?—Yes.

So you know when you asked him to have a drink that he was one of the persons who had made an information against Mr. De Cobain?—I did.

Who pointed him out to you?—He was pointed out to me by Mr. Devenell, and I got him to have a drink.

You also had a man named Cole in your employment?—He was employed by Cooke. I gave Cooke fifteen and ten shillings.

Did you state to one of the police that you had settled £9,000?—I said that if it would take £5,000 it would be spent to unravel the conspiracy, and it was.

Did you state to one of the police that you had settled £9,000?—I said that if it would take £5,000 it would be spent to unravel the conspiracy, and it was.

And you gave Cooke *carte blanche*?—Yes, to employ assistants.

Did you also tell Rogers in your employment?—Yes, I got anything I asked for

his carriage to return to the train, the weather was very unpleasant, the entire population of Reims seemed waiting in the streets to cheer him as he passed, among cries of "Vive la France! Vive la République! Vive Carnot!" and also "Vive la Russie!" At half-past 11 the Presidential party was back in Chalons.

Rain was falling this morning when the President entered his carriage at Chalons to visit the hospital, the École des Arts et Métiers, and the industrial establishments of the city. The President spent some time at the École, where he made an address. He lunched at the Prefecture, and left immediately afterwards for Epernay. The same outward evidences of enthusiasm greeted him there as at Chalons. The crowds were very large, and the town was *en fête*. M. Carnot visited here the famous firm of Moët and Chandon, which for more than 150 years has been engaged in the production of the renowned champagne wine which bears the name. In the "Book of Gold" in which President Carnot inscribed his name are the names also of Napoleon I., 1814, of King Jérome of Westphalia, of Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia, and of Charles X. The President then went to the establishment of the Merciers. At the shops of the Eastern line, which he next visited, he presented medals to 45 workmen who had been for more than 30 years in the service. It is this line which has so successfully transported during the last 24 hours more than 8,000 men and 2,000 horses engaged in the recent manœuvres.

At 6 o'clock the President took a special train back to Fontainebleau, where he arrived at 9.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

"LOHENGRIN" IN PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

Two unpleasant incidents marked the second performance of *Lohengrin* on Friday. At the end of the first *entr'acte* an old, white-bearded man rose in the orchestra stalls and said:—"Conductor, will you be so good as to play for us the 'Marseillaise'?" The audience immediately protested, with the exception of some few persons in the fourth gallery. These two men sitting together in the parterre sprang up, crying out, "Vive la Russie; vive la France," and demanding the "Marseillaise." The audience, however, eagerly called for their expulsion. This was immediately done, and the opera proceeded. The other incident was the scattering of some offensive compound of ammonia about the hall. This chemical has the smell of bad eggs and for a time caused much annoyance in certain parts of the house; but the perpetrators of this sorry amusement did not remain long undiscovered and were ejected.

Lohengrin will be given again on Monday and Friday of next week at reduced prices.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 20.

Mme. Grévy and M. and Mme. Wilson have sent to the Prefect of the Jura 10,000f., to be given to the poor of the department.

General Galliffet left Calais on Saturday for England.

Cardinal Lavigerie has sent the following letter to Mme. Grévy:—"I return to Algeria after a long absence and I find our entire colony still moved by the irreparable loss that it, as well as the whole of France, has just suffered. I beg you to accept the expression of the feelings which scarcely three weeks ago I begged our illustrious Léon Honnat to convey to the ex-President of the Republic and to his family."

The famous oath of the Gallic chieftains has been discovered, according to M. Arbois de Tubainville, in an Irish text of the second century of our era. At the last sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres the following translation of the oath was given by M. de Tubainville:—

"The heavens are over us, the land below us, the ocean around us—everything in a spirit bound us. If the heavens do not fall, casting from their high fortresses the stars like rain on the face of the earth, if the land does not sink, and shatter the land itself, if the ocean from its blue solitudes does not rise up over the bowes of all living things, I, by victory in war, by combats and battles, will bring back to the stable and the fold the cattle and to the house and to their dwellings the women that have been carried away."

M. Cassagnac Mendès fought a duel on Saturday with M. Viels Griffin, during which the latter was wounded in the stomach, although not seriously. The cause of the duel was a quarrel that was caused by M. J. Huret's book, "L'Enquête Littéraire."—*Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

The dockers' strike here continues. The company have posted up bills announcing that they are ready to engage workmen at yesterday's rate of 6f. per day, but the notice has met with no response.

The strikers stand by their former demands. The wharf watchmen are the only men at work. There is no disorder.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 19.

The steamer Taygète, with the supplementary mails of the West Coast of Africa, arrived here last night. From the advices she brings from the Congo, it appears that the confirmatory news of M. Crampel's death rests only on the reports brought by a native. No evidence of a fight, no positive fact, has yet come to light in corroboration of the bad news. In the absence of such proofs, M. de Brazza, the Governor of the French Congo, thought himself justified in receiving with some doubt the report of the death of the explorer.—*Reuter.*

THE ORDER OF DOMINICANS.

LYONS, SEPT. 19.

The Congress of Dominicans met here to-day and appointed Father Fruhwirth, Provincial of Austria, to be General of the Order.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 20.

The proposed resolution to abstain from Prince Galitzin, the leader of the great Russian expedition in the Pamir, which will take place at the beginning of the autumnal sessions of the Imperial Geographical Society, is the subject of much to-have with very great interest. Prince Galitzin is a very highly-educated and wealthy landed proprietor, and a companion of the Emperor. He must not be confounded with the former Ataman of the Ural Cossacks of the same name. There are hundreds of Princes Galitzin in Russia, and the one now in question has not been otherwise known. Many ominous rumours have been spread in Europe about this expedition in the Pamir, and fears have been expressed that it accord with the flippant contempt with which a Bombay journal, followed by some other contemporaries, treated the idea of Russia's desire to capture the "roof of the world." The British authorities seem to have been disturbed by the news of the expedition, which is all the more remarkable when it is known that an English official, who was also a friend of the Prince, accompanied him to the Central Asia when it started. However this may be, the sinister reports in the Press which seem to have taken their rise from the departure of this expedition are not in any way confirmed in Russia.

Nothing whatever is known here of Russo-Afghan encounters on the Afghan frontier, and Russian news from the spot declares that all is quiet on that boundary.

An interdict has at last been launched against the export of rye through the port of Archangel. The export of oats has also been forbidden from the province of Simbirsk only, and not as yet from any other district.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 19.

The Russian Government will shortly commence the construction of the Siberian Railway at the Ural Mountains and the Amur river, the two extremities of the projected line. It is likewise proposed to extend the Transcaspian Railway to the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan. The project is also attributed to the Government of extending the line from Samarcand to Tashkend, although this conjecture is regarded in well-informed circles as premature.

The Holy Synod has issued detailed directions with regard to the collection and distribution of relief to the distressed population. Help will be extended to all sufferers without distinction of creed. Food will be given in preference to money. The relief committees have to furnish the Holy Synod with an account of the donations sent in and of their effect upon the recipients. The Government of Saratoff, a district largely inhabited by German immigrants, is also affected by the failure of the crops.—*Reuter.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TURKISH MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 19.

Agop Pasha Kazandji, Minister of the Civil List and formerly Minister of Finance, died this evening from the effects of a fall from his horse. He was out riding when he was thrown, being so seriously injured that he expired an hour afterwards.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, SEPT. 20.

The Austrian manœuvres have now terminated, the Emperor Francis Joseph has issued the following significant order to the army:—"In attending my manœuvres you have had the best exercises in arms of my army and the two Landwehrs I convince myself of the steadily progressing efficiency for war of my entire defensive powers. The manœuvres of this year which have just terminated, being partly designed on a more extensive scale than heretofore, have given me to my great satisfaction that my defensive force, furnished as it is with means for war equal to modern exigencies, splendidly disciplined and fortified with the consciousness of its being united in all its parts by true *esprit de corps*, and inspired with the unanimity that is its heirloom of centuries—my defensive force, I say, affords every guarantee for the devoted fulfilment of the tasks devolving upon the forces in peace as well as in the days of danger." I express my warmest thanks and fullest approbation to my army and to both of my Landwehrs for the efficient services rendered by all their leading officers and by every single part of the army."

His Majesty speaks only of the days of danger as if it will be observed that the word "war" is avoided. Nevertheless it is but a complimentary characteristic of the situation if in the present circumstances the Emperor issues a proclaim to the world that the Austrian army is perfectly ready for fight and furnished with all the modern appliances of war. It is also a confirmation of the high terms in which the Emperor William, who attended the Austrian manœuvres, spoke of the German army. And the sentiment the Emperor Francis Joseph really wishes to give utterance to is that the Austrian army, although numerically weaker than the German, is equal to the latter in point of military ability and organisation so as to form a thoroughly homogeneous body. Whoever is that shall one day face as enemy these new armies will find it impossible to undervalue the one at the expense of the other, and will have to reckon with the two perfectly equal and most ready armies of the world. In fact the whole Austro-Hungarian army is already provided with repeating rifles. They are also going to begin this year with providing a reserve supply of rifles as well as large quantities of smokeless gunpowder.

The conferences of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, at which Count Kalnoky presided, concerning the war estimates to be submitted to the Delegations, have been continued yesterday and to-day. It appears that the War Minister, Baron Bauer, demanded an increase of the War Budget of no less than 19 million florins. But since the Finance Ministers of the dual monarchy, as already announced, were against so heavy an overcharge of the Budget, the War Minister is stated to be inclined to reduce his demands to 12 millions.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

BULGARIA.

SHUMLA, SEPT. 20.

Prince Ferdinand attended by the Minister of War, by Colonel Petroff, Chief of the Staff, and by a numerous suite, left Sandrovo, his marine residence near Varna, to-day for Shumla, where he inspected the troops encamped. The artillery of the garrison of Varna is largely composed of Turks who form some of the best soldiers in the Bulgarian army. After the manœuvres, which were executed in a highly satisfactory manner, Prince Ferdin. nd left Shumla for Rustchuk.—*Our Correspondent.*

PHILIPPOPOLIS, SEPT. 19.

The anniversary of the establishment of the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia has been celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm. The Municipality decided to combine the national *fête* with the inauguration of the new waterworks which supply the town in a pipeline brought in conduits from the Rhodope mountains. After a *Te Deum* had been sung in the Cathedral, a procession, headed by the clergy, wended its way to the Djoumaa-e-square, where the dedication of the water was performed with much solemnity, and several public fountains were opened. A few speeches were delivered. Congratulatory telegrams were sent to the Prince, to M. Stamboulof, to ex-Minister Stransky, who was one of the promoters of the Union, and to the widow of M. Zacharia Stoyanof. This evening the town is illuminated. Public rejoicings are reported from other towns of Eastern Bulgaria, where the commemorative day of the union was duly kept.—*Reuter.*

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, SEPT. 20.

During the council of the Ministry yesterday, held under the presidency of King Alexander, it was decided that 5,000 soldiers should be sent to the Bulgarian frontier. The Minister of War said that the Servian army was in a perfect state of inferiority to that of Bulgaria, and asked that more credit should be opened for the War Department. His request was agreed to by all the Ministers present.—*Daïeiel.*

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 19.

A terrible colliery accident is announced from Forchies, in the province of Hainault, where a formidable explosion of firedamp occurred at 3 o'clock this morning in the Monceau Fontaine mine. Twenty-seven men were at work at the time on a landing at a depth of about 350 yards were all killed.

The pit has always been held to be one of the safest in the country, and the accident can only be explained by meteorological disturbance. The explosion was preceded by a prolonged subterranean rumbling, which caused consternation in the whole locality, and the fearful report caused by the explosion itself brought all the inhabitants in a few moments to the mouth of the mine. Rescue parties were at once organized, and miners of forty who hour the workings volunteered unhesitatingly to go down in search of their comrades.

It was not long before the news reached the pit's mouth that the effects of the explosion had been very deadly, and soon after the bodies of the victims began to be brought to the surface. The greater number of the 27 men who perished were married, and there were most distressing scenes at the head of the shaft as the wives identified the bodies of their husbands. By half-past 10 all the corpses and several injured miners had been brought up.

This colliery consists of five pits, in which 2,700 men are employed. In accordance with the prevalent custom, all the miners will refrain from work until after the funeral of their comrades.

An explosion, due primarily to an escape of gas, occurred there at half-past 12 this afternoon in a house situated in the lower town. This caused a quantity of explosive material in the house to blow up also. The top floor of the building was completely destroyed, and the windows of many houses in the neighbourhood were shattered. One person was killed and three others were injured.—*Reuter.*

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 19.

The Dutch East Indian Budget for 1892, which was presented to the Second Chamber to-day, shows a deficit of 16,000,000fl., of which 4,000,000fl. figure in the ordinary Budget. The sales of coffee are estimated at 230,000 picols, at 60f. per half kilo. The yield from the cultivation of coffee is estimated at 13,500,000fl. The Finance Minister considers that the present financial condition of the colony is unsatisfactory, and a special inquiry will be instituted into the best means of effecting retrenchments in expenditure. The Minister proposes to assign a sum of 3,000,000fl. for irrigation purposes generally, and further announces that measures for the irrigation of the valley of the Lolo river will be submitted at an early date. Finally, he demands credits for the construction of two cruisers, to be employed in suppressing the contraband trade in opium, and for the building of three war vessels.

The Budget estimates for one year the exemption of the East Indies from the export duty on sugar is still under the consideration of the Government.—*Reuter.*

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

LISBON, SEPT. 19.

The *Official Gazette* will publish to-morrow a Royal decree granting territorial concessions to certain companies in Africa. The territories to be conceded are those of the Cape Dolgado district. They are limited on the north by the river Rovuma, on the west by Lake Nyassa, on the south by the river Lurio up to Lake Chiron, and on the east by the Indian Ocean. On the other hand, it is stated on good authority that the Minister of Marine and Colonies intends to make further concessions of territory in the regions of the upper Zambesi. After making these concessions of territory he will, he says, be able to secure the equilibrium of Portuguese finances for one year.—*Reuter.*

OTTAWA, SEPT. 18.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the Premier, has been offered the late Sir John Macdonald's old constituency of Kingston by a deputation of both political parties with a promise of election by acclamation.

The Premier expressed his high appreciation of the generous spirit which dictated the offer of the deputation. This is held to be the final decision that Mr. Abbott will continue leader of the Senate and Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, leader of the House of Commons.—*Reuter.*

THE MAIL COACH DISASTER IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, SEPT. 20.

Colonel MacGregor has arrived at Bergnen to make arrangements for the transport of Mrs. MacGregor's remains, which he desires to have buried at Portsmouth, where the funeral will in consequence take place. The Colonel has thanked the Swiss postal authorities for the measures taken by them after the catastrophe, and has expressed his conviction that it was due to a mishap, for which no blame could be attached to anyone.—*Reuter.*

"GENERAL" BOOTH.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 19.

"General" Booth arrived here to-day from Tasmania, and met with a splendid reception on landing.—*Reuter.*

SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 20.

The following intelligence from San Salvador is published by the *Herald*:—

"The current rumours of impending trouble between Salvador and Guatemala are their origin to the statement that Guatemala has been welcoming the refugees from Salvador of the President's scheme of arming them and sending them back into Salvador to start a revolution from the rear. Colonel Gregorio Amayas from the War Department and the expulsion of General Ezeta from the country tend to confirm the rumours received from the Guatemalan frontier that President Barillas is massing troops and war material. The Guatemalan Minister has received all telegraphic communication with San Salvador."—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN FINANCE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 20.

In a special report, which has just been published, the Minister of Finance, Baron Lucena, recommends that the Bank of the Republic be granted the sole right of issuing bank-notes with a maximum of 600,000,000 milreis (£67,800,000) guaranteed by bonds. The report also advises the suppression of the existing gold deposits into bonds. The present emission is about 450,000,000 milreis (£56,250,000).—*Reuter.*

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A telegram received here from Buenos Ayres states that the Chamber of Deputies is discussing the second reading of the Bill for the creation of a bank entitled "The Bank of the Argentine Nation," which will undertake the liquidation of the affairs of the National Bank. It is considered probable that the measure, which has already been adopted by the Senate, will be rejected by the Lower House. It is proposed to create a new monetary unit in order to reduce the amount of paper money by 40 per cent.—*Reuter.*

HONDURAS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 19.

The *Herald*'s to-day publishes advices from Colombia stating that a report is current that General Bogran, ex-President of Honduras, has delivered his private office by a prominent adherent of General Barillas.—*Reuter.*

HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

Naval officers ridicule Rear Mcrone's story of the British occupation of Honolulu, and the British warship at Honolulu at present. The United States steamer Pensacola was last week ordered to Honolulu as a permanent station.—*Daïeiel.*

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. JOHN NANSON, Clerk of the Peace of Carlisle, and for over 40 years town clerk of that city. He resigned the town clerkship three years ago, and went to live at Ambleside, where he died. He was 71 years of age.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE.—Our correspondent writes:—"Considerable indignation has been caused in the City by the action of Captain Shaw, by which it is considered the very high-handed action of a subcommittee of the London County Council in a matter of an unprecedented character. Between the piers of the river tugs of the brigade, proceeding down the river at night, run to Tower Bridge under Westminster bridge, doing considerable damage. Captain Shaw, finding that the tugs were returning to their moorings heard the case, the further consideration of which he postponed. In the meantime, and in Captain Shaw's absence, the sub-committee of the London County Council met, and at once ordered the suspension of those on board the tugs, the effect of which was a large-owner has made on the Council; and it is setting an important precedent, for the fireman on the float at the time had no responsibility. Of course the unfortunate man had nothing whatever to do with the collision, because the responsibility of navigating the floats is left in the hands of a special staff of pilots. The officers of the brigade, who have thus expressed by suspension to laying down a rule that if an engine driven by a coachman and proceeding hastily to a fire collides with anything or anybody the driver of which will be liable to immediate suspension at the hands of the London County Council, is a direct intervention of their chief officer; and they declare that under the present conditions no officer will allow a coachman to incur the risk of collision which necessarily always arises in the rapid conveyance of an engine to a fire. Of course the matter is the subject of considerable discussion, but will proceed at the less dangerous rate of six miles an hour. The question is being very angrily discussed throughout the ranks of the brigade."

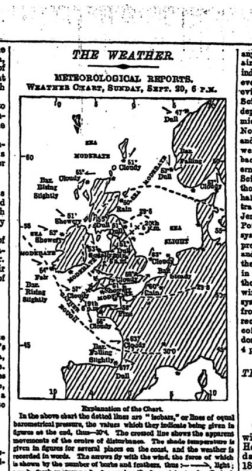
THE AQUARIUM FASTING MAN.—On Saturday, Jacques, the fasting man at the Aquarium, completed his self-imposed task of fasting for 30 days. During the fast he was allowed to drink water, of which a small jug and plate, he has had only a little over 2½ gallons. He also consumed nearly four ounces of his powder. On Saturday afternoon he took his first meal since July 21. F. R. Benson, Esq., of the central stage, where Mr. J. Ritchie, the president of the Aquarium Board of Directors, was present, and presented him with a medal. After leaving the Aquarium, Jacques returned to Gravesend, where he was met by a procession and band, and conducted to his home by some thousands of people.

THE LABOUR CONVENTION.—Our correspondent writes:—"Although the direct representation of 'labour' in our many Parliaments is nil, writes a Canadian correspondent, it is almost non-existent in the Dominion. There is no member at Quebec and one in the Federal House at Ottawa—the political leader of the Knights of Labour vote. The Provincial Premier, Mr. Mercier, and several of his colleagues, have been present at visits to the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress that have been held annually, only corresponding to that simultaneously in session at Toronto, and which is largely representing the more distant parts of the Dominion. Besides passing a resolution in favour of eight hour movement, the congress declared in favour of the State ownership and management of the railway and telegraph lines (the latter being at present in the hands of a company, the Great North-West), contending also that all gas, electric light, and water works, with tramways and telephones, should be the property of the municipalities which they served. The Federal Government was called upon to prohibit the further importation of Chinese labour, and also to withdraw the subsidies from steamship companies which employed cheap and unskilled labour from Europe to compete with the artizans and working men of Canada. In regard to the great question of the day, the assistance brought to fight at Ottawa, it was resolved:—'Whereas recent investigations before the Committees of the Senate and the House of Commons have demonstrated that the system of consciously paying public works by contract is the cause of flagrant and disreputable corruption, resulting in enormously increasing the cost of said works to the country, it is the opinion of this Congress that the system should be abandoned in the future, and all public works be built by day labour.' The abolition of property qualification in candidates for municipal positions, the appointment of women as inspectors of factories where women were employed, and the establishment of manhood suffrage in the provincial elections of Ontario and Quebec (being practically in vogue already at Federal elections) were also demanded."

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

WEATHER CHART, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20, 6 P.M.



Explanation of the Chart.

In the above chart the letters or "bases," or lines of equal barometrical pressure, the values which they indicate being given in figures at the east, thus—30·4. The crossed line shows the apparent movement of the centre of disturbance. The double temperature is given in figures for several places on the coast, and the weather is recorded in words. The arrows fly with the wind, the force of which is shown by the number of barbs and feathers, thus:—, Light; , Fresh or strong; , Gale; , Storm; , A calm; , A violent gale (?) and lets calm. The state of the sea is indicated by dotted lines. The "A" notes the various stations.

Remarks (8 30 p.m.).

In the course of the past 24 hours a shallow but well-defined depression has travelled in a north-northeasterly direction across England and has occasioned heavy rain in many parts of our western and northern counties. The disturbance is now passing away over the North Sea, and north-westerly winds are setting in very generally, with improving weather; but the general appearance is not at all settled. In London, where the weather to-day has been mostly fair, temperature has risen to a maximum of 69deg. At 6 o'clock this evening, pressure was highest, 30·0in. and upwards, in an anticyclone extending from the Atlantic over Spain, the Bay of Biscay, and the extreme south-west of Ireland, 29·9in. and upwards in another area lying to the northward of our islands; lowest, 29·2in. and less, in a depression lying off the north-east of England. Temperature was highest, 73deg., at Lisbon, 67deg. at Biarritz, 63deg. at Yarmouth and Rochefort, 61deg. at Hurst Castle, and 60deg. at Dungeness; lowest, 47deg., at Christiansund, 50deg. at Aberdeen, 51deg. at Sumburgh Head, Shields, and York, 52deg. at Nottingham, and 53deg. at Stornoway, Belmullet, and Holyhead. Wind was moderate from the north-westward over the greater part of Ireland, England, and France, but south-westerly on our south-east coasts; easterly or north-easterly in Scotland, strong in force at Aberdeen, variable or westerly at the Scandinavian stations. Weather was fine in the extreme south-west of our islands, but cloudy or overcast elsewhere, with continuous rain in the east of Scotland and shower in many other parts of the Kingdom; the amount of bright sunshine registered at Westminster to-day has been about three hours quarter hours. Sea was moderate to smooth generally, but rather rough in the North Sea, and locally on the coasts of Ireland.

Forecasts of Weather for Monday, Sept. 21 (issued at 8 30 p.m. of the previous day).

6. Scotland, N.—North-easterly winds, moderate or fresh; showery.

Scotland, E.—Same as No. 6.

2. England, N.E.—Northerly winds, light or moderate, squally; showery.

3. England, E.—Same as No. 5.

4. Midland Counties.—Same as No. 5.

5. England, S. (London and Channel).—North-easterly winds, moderate; changeable, some showers, colder.

6. Scotland, W.—Light variable breezes; dull, showers.

7. England, N.W. (and N. Wales).—North-westerly winds, moderate or fresh; changeable, some showers.

8. England, S.W. (and S. Wales).—Same as No. 7.

9. Ireland, N.—Westerly and north-westerly winds, fresh; cloudy, some rain.

10. Ireland, S.—Same as No. 7.

Warnings.—None issued.

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY, SEPT. 20.

Summit Station (4,407ft. above sea level).

	Bar.	Temperature.		Wind.		Cloud.		
	At 32°	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Direction.	Force.	Species.	Amount. 0 to 10
	In.	Deg.	Deg.				
9.A.M.	29·22	34·5	34·0	S.E.	2	Cirro-strat	10
6 P.M.	29·23	42·1	41·8	N.N.W.	1	Strato-cumulus	10

Maximum temperature, 47·1; *minimum* temperature, 32·3. Black bulb, 85. Sunshine, 41min. Rainfall, 0·07in.

Base Station (42ft. above sea level).

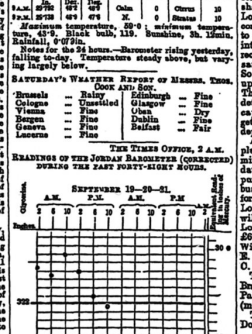
	Bar.	Temperature.		Wind.		Cloud.		
	At 32°	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Direction.	Force.	Species.	Amount. 0 to 10
	In.	Deg.	Deg.				
9.A.M.	29·22	48·5	47·9	Calm	0	Cirro-strat	10
6 P.M.	29·23	49·1	47·6	N.	0	Stratus	10

Maximum temperature, 52·0; *minimum* temperature, 43·9. Black bulb, 85. Sunshine, 3h. 12min. Rainfall, 0·07in.

Notes for the 24 hours.—Barometer rising yesterday, falling to-day. Temperature steady above, but varying largely below.

Saturday's Weather Report of Mercantile Ports, Coast and Sea.

Brussels	Rainy	Edinburgh	Fine
Cologne	Unsettled	Glasgow	Fine
Vienna	Fine	Oban	Dry
Berlin	Fine	The Skaltin	Fine
Geneva	Fine	Belfast	Fair
Lucerne	Fine		



The Times Office, 2 A.M.

Readings of the London Barometer (corrected) during the past forty-eight hours.

Temperature and Hygrometric Condition of the Air in London, September 20–21.

Hours of observation.	Temperature.		Tension of Vapour.	Degree of Humidity. (Vapour at Saturation = 100.)	Degree of Humidity. (Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot.)	Humidity (Amount of Rain.)
	Air.	Dew Point.				
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Grains.	Grains.	Per Cent.
Noon	57	49	·365	36	13	76
3 p.m.	57	49	·365	36	13	76
9 p.m.	52	48	·352	41	14	92
Maximum Temperature, 58deg.		Minimum Temperature, 49deg.				

The weather of the past 36 hours has been very peculiar. On Saturday afternoon there was a steady fall of a quarter of an inch of rain in London, without any irregularity in the feebaic to account for it; the air was close and damp that walls and woodwork indoors were covered with moisture. At 6 p.m., however (when the rain in London had ceased), it was ascertained that a very heavy fall had near the Scilly Islands, and was increasing both in size and depth. Yesterday morning this had reached our north midland counties, and last evening it lay over the North Sea. It left behind a record of north-easterly and southerly winds over England, veering to southwest later, but of westerly and north-easterly winds, backing round to north and north-west, on our western coasts. Very large quantities of rain fell over Scilly, Cornwall, and Wales, the amounts reported in those regions exceeding an inch in some places and half an inch in many others. Just clear of the centre's track, on its eastern side, the fall was very slight; Jersey had only a trace, and a record of north-easterly and southerly winds over England, veering to southwest later, but of westerly and north-easterly winds, backing round to north and north-west, on our western coasts. Very large quantities of rain fell over Scilly, Cornwall, and Wales, the amounts reported in those regions exceeding an inch in some places and half an inch in many others. Just clear of the centre's track, on its eastern side, the fall was very slight; Jersey had only a trace, and a record of north-easterly winds over England, veering to south-west

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

At the opening of the criminal sessions of the High Court of Calcutta to-day the *Bangabasi* case was called on. Mr. Pugh, standing counsel to the Government, stated that the accused had made their submission and promised never to repeat the offence. They had also given a guarantee by joining the association lately formed by the leading members of the native Press. Therefore, as the Government did not wish to be vindictive, he was instructed to say on behalf of her Majesty that it was not intended to proceed with the prosecution. The defendants were then discharged.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

BURMAH.

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

Sir James Donner has arrived at Bhamo.

Lieutenant Boyd, R.A., died at Bhamo to-day of fever. He arrived on the previous day from the jade mines.

The field telegraph is being extended to a post on the Chinese frontier 45 miles from Bhamo.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

THE REVOLTS IN CHINA.

PEKIN, Nov. 29.

Two serious revolts have broken out on the northern side of the Great Wall of China. The origin of these risings is involved in obscurity. In one case a large insurgent band has occupied a small town to the north-east of Kinchow, and against these rebels the troops forming the garrison of Shanhai-Kwan have been despatched. The other rising, which has broken out in the district of Tabou, due north of Kaiping, is much more serious.

The local Mandarins, after temporising, came to an arrangement with the, insurgent leaders, whereby the latter undertook to spare the inhabitants as a whole on condition that they should have free licence to sack and pillage in respect of the Christians alone. As a consequence, the European Missions and the houses of the native Christians were handed over as a prey to the ferocity of the rebels. The most frightful atrocities were perpetrated on the unhappy people, who after being subjected to every form of torture, were massacred to the number of 300. Of the European and native Christians, not a single soul is believed to have escaped. The Imperial Government is thoroughly alarmed at the state of affairs, and *Li Hung Chang* is acting with great energy. He has despatched several thousand Imperial troops to the front to hold the chief points where the rebels might pass through the Great Wall. In order to secure greater expedition the Viceroy has given orders to the Chinese commander to avail himself of the railway, by the use of which three days will be saved.

The Protestant missionaries have abandoned Trun Hoa, near the Great Wall to the north-east of Pekin, the local authorities having declared themselves unable to afford them any protection. —*Reuter.*

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Captain Birkholm, of the American schooner F. S. Sedfield, from Shanghai, reports that all the foreigners are gathered near the Europe in that city in fear of the movement against them, which Captain Birkholm thinks is certain to take place this winter. The missionaries and missions are believed to be the cause of the trouble. The Chinese are being incited to drive all missionaries out of China.—*Daïeiel.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.

Advices from Formosa viâ Shanghai state that bands of native pirates have been raiding the villages along the littoral, plundering and killing the inhabitants. The troops, which were dilatory in their action, finally drove the marauders back to the mountains. The Governor has charged two garrison commanders with negligence.—*Daïeiel.*

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Nov. 30.

It is expected that the Budget, which will be delivered, according to present arrangements, by the Treasurer, Mr. See, to-morrow evening, will reveal a large deficit. It is understood that Mr. See will make the imposition of ad valorem duties and economy in public expenditure the chief features of his financial policy. The position of the Government is believed to depend entirely on the attitude of the labour party to the financial proposals, and this attitude, it is supposed, will very likely be determined by fear of a dissolution of Parliament.—*Daïeiel (The Times Special).*

MELBOURNE, Nov. 30.

The City of Melbourne Building Society, one of the largest corporations of its kind in Victoria, has suspended payment. This disaster has been caused by a depositors' run upon the institution. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to arrange such terms with the depositors as will enable the society to continue.—*Daïeiel (The Times Special).*

BRAZIL.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 29.

Even allowing for Brazilian exaggeration, the situation in Rio Grande has become again very unsatisfactory. The following is the substance of special telegrams which have been received here. The present authorities of the province refuse to comply with the orders from Rio de Janeiro to restore Fonseca's officers to their posts. Despite the instruction sent by the National Minister for War to disband the recent levies instantly, in a majority of cases this will not be done until the arrival of General Camara from Porto Alegre, the object being to gain time.

Later despatches are more alarmist. The Rio Grande people decline to accept the governorship of Senhor Castilho, and the province continues in arms. The National Guard is mobilized, and fears are expressed that grave events are impending.

After what has passed previously it is doubtful whether the good offices of Uruguay will pass beyond wordy warfare, but the attitude of Rio Grande clearly shows how loosely the Brazilian Federal Republic is strung together.—*Our Special Correspondent.*

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

URUGUAY.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 29.

The Montevideo Congress is discussing financial projects. Uruguayan commercial circles continue to be strongly hostile to the introduction of paper money.—*Our Special Correspondent.*

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

CHILI.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 29.

President Montt has requested the elimination of his name from the list of those to whom it is proposed that Congress should grant pecuniary recompense for services during the war. The proposal is contained in a Bill which has been introduced unofficially in the Chamber.

The Budget submitted for 1891 shows an expenditure of $56,480,865, and estimated receipts of $59,968,000. The expenditure for 1892 is 11 millions less than in the Budget of 1890, and 10 millions below Balmaceda's estimates for 1891.—*Our Special Correspondent.*

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field is seriously ill. He is prostrated by an accumulation of misfortunes; his wife died recently, his daughter is ill, and his son Edward has been made insane by financing the recently suspended firm of Field, Lindley, and Co., whose failure disclosed serious irregularities. Mr. Field, it is reported, desires to devote his private fortune to making good the firm's losses. Universal sympathy is expressed for him. The latest estimate of the actual loss when the firm's affairs are settled is $800,000, of which about half falls on the Union Pacific Railway.

The New York Stock Market was quiet to-day because of the disclosure of the irregularities mentioned above.

The additional sum of $245,000 in gold is reported to have been shipped to New York from Paris. The steamer Mariposa, from Sydney, has landed $2,750,000 in Australian gold at San Francisco, making the total that has arrived there lately over $7,000,000. These sums have been deposited in the Sub-Treasury at Chicago. The total amount of gold that has been received or is known to be coming into this country since September 12 is $34,000,000.—*Our Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

The report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the statistics of the American railways for the year ended June 30 last shows that the total length of track was 209,000 miles. The number of corporations, including private roads, operating companies, and subsidiary companies, was 1,797. Forty companies operated as much as 77,873 miles, and there were 74 companies, the gross income of which amounted to $687,000,000. The estimated capitalization of railway property represented $9,894,483,400. The increase of capital

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Johnston Island.

Category: News

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JOHNSTON ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 25.

According to intelligence just received here by steamer from Honolulu, the Hawaiian Minister for Foreign Affairs states, with regard to the reported annexation of Johnston Island by the British warship Champion, that the Cabinet has not yet been officially informed of the occupation, and that it is the impression of the Hawaiian Government that Johnston and Kaluna islands are still possessions of Hawaii. Not having received any official notification of the seizure, the Minister does not consider it advisable to protest, believing that Great Britain, on learning the facts, will withdraw, and that, therefore, there will be no necessity for a formal protest. The Minister also declares that the Hawaiian Government never agreed to transfer any portion of Pearl Harbour or any portion of Hawaii to any foreign power.—*Reuter.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 28.

The Hawaiian steamer Claudine, which arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, brings startling news from the Sandwich Islands. The long-threatened revolution has been carried out, the Queen and Government have been overthrown, and a provisional Executive and President have been appointed. A commission representing the Islanders, headed by Mr. Thurston, were on board the Claudine on their way to Washington with a petition praying the Government of the United States to annex the islands. Queen Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani, the constitutional Monarch of the House of Kapaakea, who has been thus summarily deposed, has enjoyed a brief reign of rather less than two years. She succeeded her brother, King Kalakaua, on January 20, 1891.

The first indication of the coming storm became manifest on the 15th inst., when the Queen endeavoured to induce the Cabinet to sign a new Constitution, in which there was a provision disenfranchising all foreigners. The then existing Constitution, which dated back to August 20, 1854, was last altered in July, 1887. The Parliament consisted of a Legislative Assembly, which was convoked every two years, and was composed of the Ministers and 76 nobles, who were required to have a real estate of the value of $3,000 or an annual revenue of $600. The members were elected for six years by secret ballot, and one-third of the number retired by rotation every two years. There were also 24 members elected for a period of four years. Every citizen who had reached years of maturity was eligible for membership. The Cabinet, headed by the Premier, Mr. George Wilcox, refused to give their assent to the proposal of the Queen, and her Majesty threatened them with death in the event of their opposing. The Ministers fled. A public meeting was held in front of the palace in the afternoon, at which the Queen announced the failure of her plans, and a native orator demanded that the refractory Ministers should pay the penalty of their disobedience with their lives.

Early in the same evening the citizens met to form a Committee of Public Safety. The next day a mass meeting was held in front of the palace at 5 o'clock in the evening. At the same time the United States cruiser Boston, which was lying in the bay and had been telegraphed for from the shore, landed a force of 300 marines, who surrounded the United States Consulate. The marines afterwards marched through the streets with two Gatling guns and encamped on the grounds of the United States Legation. On the 17th there was a great excitement in Honolulu, the entire community. The Committee of Safety had however, by this time perfected the arrangements necessary for the proclamation of a new form of government, and for its protection by an armed force. At half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon three native policemen attempted to arrest two members of the committee. Swords were drawn and pistols were fired, but no one was seriously wounded. The committee proceeded to the Government building, where the following proclamation was read :—

Upon the accession of her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, for a brief period the hope prevailed that a new policy would be adopted. That hope was soon blasted by her immediate tendency into conflict with the then existing Cabinet, which held office with the approval of a large majority of the Legislature. The result was the triumph of the Queen, the removal of the Cabinet, and the appointment of a new Cabinet subservient to her wishes. Their continuance in office until a recent date gave new opportunity for the further indication of the policy which would be pursued by her Majesty until the opening of the Legislature in May, 1892. The whole history of that Session has shown a stubborn determination on the part of her Majesty to follow the tactics of her late brother in all possible ways to secure the extension of the Royal prerogatives and the abridgment of popular rights. The five prorogations and consequent delays of the Government which have occurred within five years and seven months, culminating in the revolutionary attempt of last Saturday, will, unless radical measures are taken, weaken our already damaged credit abroad and practically destroy the last remaining preventive of financial condition. We feel that the guarantees for the protection of life, liberty, and property are daily on the decrease, and that the political situation is rapidly growing worse. It is this belief which is the deliberate conviction that the action hereby taken is and will be for the best personal, political, and property interests of every citizen in the land, and we, therefore, the residents of the Hawaiian Islands, organized and acting for the public safety and good, hereby proclaim as follows :—

(1) The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated.

(2) A provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established until the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

(3) Such provisional Government shall consist of an Executive Council of four members, who shall administer the executive departments of the Government, with an advisory council of 14, who shall have general legislative authority.

(4) All officers of the Government are to exercise their functions except the Queen, Marshall Wilcox, and the members of the Cabinet.

The members of the provisional Government, after the proclamation had been read, went to the palace and submitted this document to the Queen. She refused to yield, but at last, upon being informed that she would be regarded as a prisoner in the palace, she retired to her apartments. The troops surrendered to the new Government, which has been recognized by the representatives of all foreign Powers except Great Britain.

The steamer Claudine was chartered to convey the commission to San Francisco, and left Honolulu on the 19th inst. The commission is composed of the following :—Mr. Lorin Thurston, Mr. William Wilder, Mr. William Castle, Mr. Charles Carter, and Mr. Joseph Marsden.

The deposed Queen, who is in her 55th year, is the widow of the late John O. Dominis, a native of the United States.

JANUARY 29.

After the provisional Government had been established the new authorities assumed formal control of the Palace and barracks, and the Queen retired to her private residence, Washington-place. The Government granted her an honorary guard of 16 men. The household guards were paid up to February 1 and disbanded. A strong force of Volunteers took possession of the Government buildings and of the barracks and police headquarters. The provisional Government has issued a notice in English, Hawaiian, and Portuguese, declaring martial law and prohibiting public meetings. Under the orders of the Executive Committee all the liquor stores were closed. The ordinary routine work of the public departments was but little interfered with. The main idea of the provisional Government is to secure peace, and carry on the business of the Government until a treaty of annexation to the United States shall have been concluded. One of their first steps was to prefer a formal demand for possession of the police station. After some hesitation, the Queen's Marshall finally yielded unconditionally, and the police station was handed over to the new commander-in-chief. Before leaving the station in Honolulu the following proclamations were made :—

I, Liliuokalani, by the grace of God, under the Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional Government, and declare that I am the lawful head thereof.

I do declare that I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose Minister, Mr. John L. Stevens, caused the United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and assured that he would support the said Government. Now, to avoid any collision with armed forces, and perhaps loss of life, I do under this protest, implied by the said force, yield my authority until such time as the Government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the acts of its representative and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional Sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands. Done this 17th day of January, 1893.

LILIUOKALANI.

To Mr. S. B. Dole and others composing the provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, the provisional Government having been duly constituted in place of the recent Government of Queen Liliuokalani, and the said provisional Government being in full possession of the Government buildings, the archives, the Treasury, and in control of the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby recognize the said provisional Government as *de facto* the Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN L. STEVENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States.

The United States warships Alohican and Ranger have been ordered to proceed to Honolulu. The Mohican sailed at 5 this afternoon.—*Dalziel.*

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 29.

Further particulars received here of the circumstances which led to the revolution show that when the Queen's intention to proclaim a new Constitution became known a large crowd of Hawaiians gathered about the palace. The Queen summoned her Ministers to the Blue Room, where her Majesty, seated at a table in a magnificent morning costume, and wearing a sparkling coronet of diamonds, at once demanded their signature to the new Constitution, declaring her intention to promulgate it immediately. The Attorney-General and the Minister of the Interior promptly and in decided terms refused their assent.

The other Ministers at first hesitated, but finally also declined to sign. All then earnestly advised the Queen not to violate the law, but her Majesty was not to be dissuaded, and, bringing her clenched hand down upon the table, said :—"I do not wish to hear any more advice. I intend to promulgate this Constitution and to do it now." Then the Queen threatened to go to the steps before the palace and tell the natives that she wished to give them a new Constitution. The Ministers prevented her from doing this immediately by the threatening demeanour they themselves should she carry out her intention, they hastily left the palace and sent round information to all the friends of what had passed. The leading citizens of every political complexion met hurriedly, and decided to support the law and the liberties of the people, and to resist the revolutionary encroachments of the Queen.

The Ministers revisited the palace, though not without apprehension for their personal safety, and brought great pressure to bear in order to induce the Queen to retrace her steps. Her Majesty was very angry; but finally said that, since she had met with obstacles, she would postpone for a few days the proclamation of the new Constitution. During the conference the Royal troops were drawn up outside the palace. After the Queen left the Throne Room a native harangued the crowd outside, demanding the blood of the Ministers who had opposed the Queen's wishes. The Queen subsequently addressed the people from the balcony of the palace, denouncing the perfidy of the Ministry; but a representative of the whites, speaking from the palace steps, told the crowd that the Queen had betrayed them, and demanded her death. It was at this juncture that the Committee of Public Safety was formed, and the Queen saw that further resistance was useless.

The Executive Council consists of Mr. S. B. Dole, Mr. J. A. King, Mr. P. C. Jones, and Mr. W. C. Smith. The first named is Acting-President, Chairman of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The others hold respectively the posts of Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance, and Attorney-General. Mr. Dole, who has hitherto been Judge and Associate Judge in the High Court of Hawaii, is a son of the late American missionary of that name.—*Reuter.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

Advices received from Honolulu by General Foster, Secretary of State, declare that the Provisional Government was established in the interests of the whole people. The Cabinet was defeated on the 12th and another appointed on the 14th, when the Queen prorogued the Legislature and attempted to proclaim a new constitution, which also increased the Royal prerogatives. On the 16th the citizens organised a committee, and on the 17th a Provisional Government was established, and the Queen was deposed. Not a single life was lost in the revolution. The United States forces were landed at the request of the American Minister for the protection of the property of American subjects. The new Government is generally recognized by most of the representatives of the foreign Powers. The four gentlemen who are at the head of the Provisional Government are of high character. The islands generally are tranquil.

Immediately after the receipt of the intelligence, Mr. Foster proceeded to the Navy, had an interview with the Secretary of State. The Boston is the only United States warship now in Honolulu, and it is expected that she will stay for another to get there. General Foster also conferred with President Harrison in the course of the afternoon. It is understood that the commission which is on its way here from Honolulu to request the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will be cordially received. Apart from the fact that any such course on the part of the United States would be an innovation in the policy of the Government, the interests of other countries in Hawaii are too great to permit them to acquiesce in the proposal. Annexation, it is understood, would involve responsibilities which the United States would not care to incur, and which the country's long-settled policy forbids it to assume.—*Reuter.*

PARIS, JAN. 29.

The Hawaiian revolution is attracting some popular attention, and is also causing much discussion in official circles at Washington. While the prevalent feeling is that the United States should control Hawaii and prevent any foreign domination, the outcome of the demand for annexation is not yet clearly indicated. The subject was discussed informally in Congress yesterday, when considerable uneasiness was expressed. It was generally agreed, however, that European control should not be allowed.

The Hawaiian Commissioners, who are now travelling across the continent, say that their mission is to secure annexation to the United States and nothing else; they would rather be protectorate nor an independent Republic, as the ignorant Kanakas would rule. The foreign residents, they declare, are unanimous in favour of annexation.—*Our Correspondent.*

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 28.

The International Navigation Company announces that when the Inman Line service goes from Liverpool to Southampton the name of the Inman Line will be changed to the American Line, and that the names of the steamers will be altered by omitting the words "City of," making them simply the Paris, New York, Berlin, Chester, and so forth. Contracts have been made with Messrs. Crumps, of Philadelphia, for two new steamers for the Southampton service, each to be 510ft. long, 63ft. beam, and to draw 30ft. They will be furnished with twin screws, and are to equal the speed of the Paris and the New York. These steamers, of almost equal capacity, will also be built here for the Inman service.

The House Appropriation Committee has fixed the pension vote at $166,400,000 for the next year, being an increase of about $10,000,000. There will be 15 millions more wanted before the fiscal year ends.

A sum of $1,800,000 in gold will be exported by the German steamer on Tuesday.—*Our Correspondent.*

THE LATE MR. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

Mr. Cleveland, who will attend Mr. Blaine's funeral, has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Blaine :—"Mr. Blaine's brilliant statesmanship will always be an inspiration to the nation which he served so long and so well. Permit me to extend my sympathy to you on the occasion of the death of your distinguished husband.—CLEVELAND."—*Dalziel.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

The arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Blaine on Monday next are nearly complete. There will be a private service, first of all, in the residence of the deceased, and afterwards a service, which will be of a very simple character, at the Church of the Covenant. Seats will be reserved for the President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and the foreign diplomatists in Washington. The interment will take place in Oakhill Cemetery in this city in a grave beside the tomb of the son of the deceased statesman.

Telegrams of condolence are pouring in from every part of the United States as well as from abroad, and many representatives will attend the funeral unofficially.—*Reuter.*

TARIFF REFORM IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, JAN. 29.

The strength of the tariff reform movement in Canada is exemplified by the number of notices of motion proposing changes in the tariff which members of Parliament are putting down. Certain Conservatives are joining the Liberals in urging the advisability of reductions in the Customs duties. Most of the notices affect the farming community. For instance, reductions of duty are demanded on the following articles : —Agricultural implements, wire-fencing, binder-twine, maize for feeding, and the 10 per cent. all round. This proposal is not likely to be adopted, as it would also apply to Germany and Belgium under the most favoured nation treatment, but were the British treaties with those countries to be abrogated there would be a good prospect of the adoption of Mr. M'Carthy's policy by Canada.—*Our Correspondent.*

AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, JAN. 29.

Sir George Dibbs has telegraphed to Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General of the colony in London, declining to assent to the nomination of the officer recommended by the War Office for the position of commandant of the military forces of New South Wales in succession to Major-General Richardson. Sir George Dibbs points out that the appointment is one which should be made in touch with modern military science.

The Treasurer states that nearly the whole of the first million locally issued funded stock has now been subscribed.

Lord Jersey expresses great regret at the necessity imposed upon him of leaving the colony before the end of his normal term as Governor of New South Wales. His Excellency states that his personal wish would have been to prolong rather than to shorten his stay in Australia.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

MELBOURNE, JAN. 29.

In consequence of persistent withdrawals by depositors in England from the colonies, the directors of the Federal Bank of Australia, at a meeting held on Saturday, decided temporarily to suspend payment. A meeting of shareholders has been called for Wednesday next, when it will be proposed that the bank shall go into voluntary liquidation under the provisions of the Act of 1890.

At the half-yearly meeting held in October last it was decided to pass the dividend, and to carry forward the amount of profit earned during the six months. Then, notwithstanding that the policy then adopted apparently met with general approval, confidence appears to have been withdrawn from the institution, and this was immediately shown by the action of the depositors. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at £2,000,000, about half of the amount being due to the British depositors. On the other hand, the assets of the bank show a considerable surplus, and it is confidently asserted that their realisation, even in the present depressed times, will result in all the creditors of the bank being paid in full.

The directors of the Federal Bank did not deem it desirable to ask assistance from the other associated banks, as they might have done in terms of the resolution of March last, by which the associated banks agreed virtually to assist one another in case of difficulty. The reason given for the decision is that the bank would have been necessary to deposit securities with the other banks to a value far beyond that of the amount required, and the securities were strongly impressed with the desirability of keeping their securities intact. In these circumstances, by adopting their position in the clearest light before their fellow members of the association, coupled with an intimation that they had been approached to request the bank must go into liquidation on account of the persistent withdrawal of deposits both in England and the colonies, the directors argued, they invited the associated banks to undertake jointly the liquidation of the Federal Bank's affairs. The proposal was received in a manner that it should be conducted in the usual manner.

As the result of searching investigation into the conduct of the bank's affairs, both in this and the other colonies, nothing has been discovered to impeach the honesty and integrity of the management. There are funds in hand to meet the note liability and to pay the Government deposits. In addition to the branches in Melbourne, the Federal Bank has branches in Sydney and Adelaide. The London directors of the bank are Sir Henry Loch, late Governor of Victoria, Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, the acting Agent-General of the colony, and Mr. Howard Spensley, who is now in Victoria. The nominal capital of the bank is £2,000,000, of which £800,000 is subscribed and £400,000 has been paid up, so that the shareholders are under liability for £400,000 to the bank's creditors in case the miscellaneous assets should prove insufficient to meet all demands. The Federal Bank was founded in 1883 by Mr. James Munro, the late Agent-General of the colony of Victoria in London, who conducted the institution with great success for a period of three years.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

THE BURMESE FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

RANGOON, JAN. 29.

Sima is still surrounded by the Kachins, who number about 1,000. The two reinforcements of military police under Captains Alban and Adamson have reached Sima to-day or will do so to-morrow, and no anxiety is felt for the safety of the garrison. In Sima there are two mountain guns belonging to the Megoung battalion of military police. The Sima garrison, although believed to be of ample strength for repelling attack, is not sufficiently strong to send out parties to suppress the revolt; hence the strong reinforcements which have been sent. It is believed that the force of 300 men now in Sima is sufficient to disperse the insurgents, but in case the opposition proves more serious than is expected the Burma battalion of regular troops is being got ready at Bhamo for despatch to Sima, and will be able to start within the next few days. There are also two companies of 100 men British infantry, 100 native infantry, 25 mounted infantry, and two guns. To replace the troops who may be sent from Sima to Sima, 300 men of the Cornwall Regiment leave Mandalay to-day for Bhamo.

It is difficult to say whether the Kachin revolt is likely to spread. The Kachins around Sadon, where such sharp fighting occurred last February, are reported to be quiet, and the eastern column, which has worked through the country south of Sima, has met with no opposition. If the Sima rising be promptly suppressed there seems no special reason to anticipate that the disturbance will extend. The Kachins, however, are a wild, fierce, stalwart race, accustomed in the past to little control, and they naturally resent interference from outside. The Sima post has been established to complete the line of posts between Bhamo and Mogaung to dominate the Kachins and to prevent their raiding into the Irrawaddy valley and levying blackmail on caravans between China and Burmah. Sima occupies a central and commanding position in the Kachin hills, and will specially secure order during the turbulent Sadon season. Sima, too, are among our most determined opponents and fiercely resent the establishment of a post in their midst. Sima will probably be selected for the headquarters of the political officer who will certainly be appointed sooner or later to deal with the Kachins. Considerable progress has already been made in reducing the Kachin tribes to order. They have been made to understand that they must not make raids on each other or on the plains, and that caravans are not to be molested.

Details have been received of the recent skirmish in which Inspector Brook Means was killed, and show that the account which originally reached here was erroneous. Mr. Hertz, the political officer, with Lieutenant Newbold and 25 Sepoys, succeeded in getting out of Sima on the night of the 16th unperceived by the Kachins, and proceeded to Nkwing, where they joined Lieutenant Drever and a body of Goorkhas. The united force, which numbered 112 men, attacked the village of Nkwing Mali, which they surprised and destroyed. On the way back they were hotly assailed by a body of Kachins forming part of the force attacking Sima, and lost Mr. Brook Means and seven Sepoys killed. Since the 17th the road from Sima to Nkwing has been blocked by the Kachins, who have strongly stockaded it. Our officers report that the Kachin stockades constructed this year closely resemble those made by us in previous years.

The Nwengal and Siyin Chin tribes, who are in open revolt, apparently are receiving the hopelessness of their resistance, and show signs of submitting. There is no indication that the revolt is likely to spread. The force now assembled by the local Government from the Chin tribes to the north and south of the Siyin and Nwengal territory are at present in the Siyin district and a number of his party. It is necessary to inflict punishment for this outrage and to prevent a recurrence of such events. One chief difficulty has been to reach the Chins, whose habit it is, on the approach of our troops, to burn their villages and flee. The more important Siyin villages are now destroyed either by the Chins themselves or by our troops. Military posts are established on the sites where the villages stood.

If the Siyins and Nwengals submit, the terms to be imposed on them will include general disarmament and the surrender of the individuals primarily responsible for the murder of the Burman magistrate and his party. As owing to the presence of our troops the Siyins and the Nwengals can cultivate their fields until they cease to resist, their submission is a mere matter of time.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The Viceroy, presiding as Chancellor of the Convocation of Calcutta University, yesterday made a speech in which he said that the rules to be framed under the Indian Councils Act would probably provide one member of the provincial Legislature to be elected by the University Senate.

Lord Wenlock will open the new Kistna bridge on March 15. The portion of the East Coast Railway from Beckwada to the Godavery will be opened on February 15. The Government has decided to spend 100 lakhs yearly on that railway till completed. The middle portion, from Bezwada to Cuttack, will be finished first, then the two end sections to Madras and Calcutta respectively.

Lord Wenlock contemplates assembling a conference to consider what steps can be taken to reform the Mahomedan education.

It is reported that severe fighting has occurred between Cura Khan, of Bajaur, and the Khan of Nawagai.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JAN. 29.

The Khedive leaves on Saturday to open the railway extension to Girgeh, 240 miles south of Cairo, and to visit the large centres of Upper Egypt, which hitherto he has not visited. The tour will last six days. His Highness will be accompanied throughout by the Ministers and by the financial and political advisers. Other high officials will go only to Girgeh for the opening of the railway. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Khedive, whom the foreign and native Anti-English intrigues have made more popular since his recent struggle to throw off English control.

This journey may perhaps tend to alter his Highness's mind by turning it to the improvement of the country instead of to the ejectment of English influence. But the impetus he has given to the old national anti-English party here is still working; secret meetings are held daily for the purpose of fomenting this spirit, and those who know the country best are extremely anxious, believing the crisis to be far from over. Riaz Pasha is doing his best to keep the peace in normal state. Much depends on his influence with the Khedive. The Sultan has conferred on Riaz Pasha the First Class of the Order of the Osmanli in Brilliants.

An endeavour is being made to allay the ferment which has existed in the Coptic community for some months. The Bishop in consequence recommend that the Patriarch be recalled, and that his banishment from Cairo, which was ordered by Sir Evelyn Baring, should cease. It will be forbidden to exercise any temporal functions as formerly, when he was president of the Coptic community. In addition to this, it is recommended that the present vicar and the clergy who opposed the Patriarch's pretensions be pensioned. The ex-Patriarch's council is relieved from the ban of excommunication pronounced by the Patriarch. These recommendations will be submitted to the Khedive.—*Our Correspondent.*

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 28.

Her Majesty's troopship Himalaya, with the 1st Battalion Royal Highland Regiment, has sailed for Alexandria this afternoon, with instructions to await orders there.—*Reuter.*

The *Estafette* publishes an account of an interview on the Egyptian situation with M. Jules Ferry, in which the ex-Premier is represented to have said that the Egyptian question is to-day an alarming character as regarded the peace of Europe, had nevertheless considerable importance, and was not worth a European war. The attitude of the Cabinet to power would in no way change the direction of Great Britain's foreign policy. "At present," M. Ferry added, "Europe can scarcely hope for anything in Egypt. To-day, after the mistakes which have been committed, our diplomatic position is very difficult. Perhaps in a few years must elapse before we can regain the diplomatic positions we have lost. The rôle assigned to Europe in Egypt is a very modest one. Yet Europe accepts it. France may, some day, by her general policy, recover her footing in the valley of the Nile, but she must wait for what she must wait, for she cannot overcome the deliberate and calculating obstinacy of Great Britain by isolated negotiations."—*Reuter.*

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S MISSION.

MADRID, JAN. 29.

Some of the Madrid newspapers profess to see as great a danger to Spain in an alliance with Great Britain on Algerian affairs as in the latter's supposed aggressive policy. Now that, after Sir West Ridgeway's assurances to the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, any selfish intention on the part of England must be admitted to be non-existent, they warn the Government against being cajoled by the British Envoy's soft words into a compromising coalition. These journals, however, forget that Sir West Ridgeway clearly stated that his instructions were to act in harmony and accord, not only with Spain, but with all other nations having legitimate interests in Morocco.—*Our Correspondent.*

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 28.

Sir West and Lady Ridgeway, accompanied by Captain Copley, arrived here this evening from Madrid.

JANUARY 29.

Sir West Ridgeway and party, who are the Governor's guests, attended service at the cathedral this morning. He will proceed to Tangier to-morrow on board her Majesty's ship Pheston, which will afterwards call at Gibraltar on her way back to Malta.—*Dalziel.*

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

PARIS, JAN. 29.

As the logical sequence of the proceedings for extradition, Dr. Cornelius Herz has been expelled from the Legion of Honour.

M. Lasserre and other Deputies will to-morrow submit a Bill for punishing wholesale charges against public men without naming them individually and without attempting to substantiate them.

The two Judicial Chambers will meet on Wednesday to consider the bribery charges.

Another duel seems impending. In the Chamber yesterday M. Déroulède exclaimed to M. Pichon, who was interrupting, "You ought to be silent, your sleeping partner is ill. Silence, Panamist Pichon." This was an allusion to M. Herz having at one time invested money in M. Clémenceau's paper, the *Justice*, on which Pichon is a leader writer. M. Pichon has asked two friends to call on M. Déroulède for an explanation, and the matter is pending.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

FRANCE

PARIS, JAN. 29.

The law raising the issues of the Bank of France to four milliards was promulgated yesterday. Some weeks previously the Bank recommenced payments in notes, the amount in circulation having fallen slightly below the legal limit of 3½ milliards.

The navy estimates were disposed of by the Chamber yesterday. M. Chichoussan, who for obvious reasons had been of late remarkably silent, reappeared at the tribune and sharply attacked the navy authorities for not keeping their artillery up to the times; but he brought no fresh charges against them. Colonel de la Rocque, a navy official introduced by the Government to defend the estimates, and M. Chichoussan had to confess that his speech on a subject which he did not understand had been prompted by his brother, a marine engineer at Marseilles. The body of the Chamber much enjoyed his discomfiture.

M. Delafosse is expected to put a question to-morrow on Panama.

If the following story, gravely credited by serious journals here, be true, it shows how close the heels of Panama trips its stirrup-leather. At the lower end of the Avenue Marceau is a familiar house of two storeys, separated from the Hippodrome by a high garden. This house belongs to the Marquis de Panisse-Passis, but at the time of the adventure in question he was in the country with his children. He left his wife behind him in charge a *concierge* and his wife. In the dusk of Friday afternoon the bell of the garden gate was rung, the *concierge*, Mme. Queurel, going thither, found four well-dressed men, one of whom asked to see the Marquis. The *concierge* told him his master was not at home, but the man said instantly, "Oh, that does not matter. I am a Commissary of Police, and have a warrant for a search." Nevertheless he forced his house. I have also a warrant of arrest made out against you and your master for matters relating to Panama."

The *concierge* protested that he was the last person in the world to have ever dabbled in Panama affairs, and expressed his absolute confidence in the innocence of M. de Panisse-Passis, but the person playing the *rôle* of agent of justice would have none of this. "Come, come," said he, "first let us finish our work; then you can explain yourself to M. Franque-ville. I am going to begin my search, and you will be good enough to help me." "Show me your badge," said the *concierge*. But this demand was in no way embarrassing. The man opened his coat and displayed the tricolour scarf of authority; then with artistic fitness, completing the impression, he said to his companions, "Here, my friends, are these gentlemen." No sooner said than done, and the poor *concierge* was compelled to lead the way upstairs to the study of the Marquis.

Meanwhile, three other men had been let into the garden and were keeping watch over the wife of the *concierge* at the lodge. Upstairs in the house havoc was being made. Cupboards and drawers were emptied, the door of the safe was smashed in, and all the papers, money, jewels, and papers were abstracted. All portable trinkets were, too, together with the money, were seized. Finally the woman was called up to aid in the search. This novel form of burglary went on until almost midnight, when finally the band went away leaving the *concierge* and his wife fettered, but unhurt. The booty, carefully packed, was carried away in two carts, which left the stricken house at 5 o'clock in front of the gate. The two prisoners managed to get free towards 3 o'clock in the morning, when the first servants arrived with, but no further clue has yet been obtained.

M. Loubet stated at yesterday's Cabinet Council that, Canella having agreed to reduce the duties on wines and other products, France would consent to the reduction of tariff on certain Canadian articles.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 28.

In to-day's sitting the Parliamentary Revision Committee, which has already rejected the proposal of M.M. Janson and Nothomb (manhood suffrage at the age of 21 or 25, with them one to three years' residence), agreed to the principle of increasing the votes of the 12 votes to 6, with one abstention; and of the "capacity" qualification by 8 votes to 6, and five abstentions. Both of these resolutions emanated from the Government. The compulsory vote proposed by the Government was rejected by 7 votes to 7 and five abstentions, and polling in communes, instead of in the arrondissement, was adopted by 13 votes to 6.

The Liberal proposal to establish a manhood suffrage of adult males to the exclusion of all who cannot read and write and who are assisted by the poor law was rejected by 13

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LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—The preparations for the opening of Parliament are practically complete. The Speaker of the House of Commons has gone into residence at the Palace of Westminster, and the offices of both Houses have been on duty for some days. A large number of members have already arrived in London, and to-day conferences are to be held by Liberal Unionists, Ulster Conservatives, and English and Scottish Radicals.

IRELAND.—The arrival in Dublin of James Egan, the released dynamiter, was last night celebrated by an amnesty demonstration, of which a leading feature was a torchlight procession. The crowd which thronged the streets was very large, but quite orderly.—At a meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Association at Cork Alderman O'Brien and other speakers were loud in their complaints of the manner in which the evicted tenants' fund is being administered, and insisted on the necessity of pressing the claims of these tenants on the Government without regard to the question of causing embarrassment to Ministers. Resolutions in accordance with these sentiments were adopted.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY.—In reply to a shareholder who recently inquired whether any steps are being taken to bring to justice all who are responsible for the failure of the Liberator and kindred societies, Sir A. K. Stephenson, the Public Prosecutor, says he considers it inexpedient to try to explain or discuss the questions which have to be dealt with before any such action as is suggested can be properly taken by him.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—At the weekly meeting of the Unemployed Organization Committee, yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., intimating his intention of raising the question of the unemployed by an amendment to the address.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.—The operatives are understood to be willing to continue the struggle, although the funds of several of their organizations are exhausted. Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, has been asked to offer his mediation, but has declined to do so unless furnished with some evidence that it will be accepted. The loss of wages to the men during the 12 weeks the dispute has already lasted is estimated at about £980,000.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.—At a conference between representatives of masters and men in this trade, held on Saturday at Newcastle, the masters declined to grant the men's demand for a 7½ per cent. reduction in wages to 5 per cent. This proposal is to be submitted to the men.

FIRES.—Two extensive fires took place in London early yesterday morning—one at a large tannery in Bermondsey, and the other at a three-storied building occupied by a timber merchant, a veneer merchant, and others, in Park-street, Camden-town.—Last night a fire occurred in a baker's shop and house above it in upper Marylebone-street, Marylebone. Five persons were rescued with difficulty from the burning building.—On Saturday a fire broke out in a linoleum factory at Northallerton, and the building was gutted, damage being done to the estimated amount of £30,000.

THE HOUSE.—It is anticipated that all the known injuries on the port side of the House will be unearthed by the evening of Wednesday next, after which pumping will be begun with the expectation that by the following week the ascertain more definitely than has hitherto been possible the extent of the injuries on the starboard side of the vessel.

A VICTIM OF FOOTBALL.—At Huddersfield, on Saturday, an inquest was held on the body of a young man who died from internal injuries causing paralysis in a football match as long ago as the February of last year, and who had been ever since in the infirmary. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.—At this theatre on Saturday night there was a revival of the farcical comedy *The Queen's Advocate*, which was first presented in 1880 at the same theatre.

THE LAW COURTS.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, on Saturday, before Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Lawrance, a third application was made for a rule nisi for a *certiorari* against a decision of the Lambeth police magistrate, who had sentenced two members of the Salvation Army to a month's imprisonment, in default of payment of a fine of 40s., for playing a drum and singing near a dwellinghouse after the householder had desired them to depart. It was contended in support of the application that though the conviction was good the sentence was excessive, as the period of imprisonment was limited, in the Act under which the applicants were convicted, to three days. A rule was granted.—In the Probate and Divorce Division, before the President, the hearing of the suit for judicial separation, "Gooch *v.* Gooch," was resumed. Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., addressed the Court for the respondent, and Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., was replying for the petitioner when the Court adjourned.—Before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes, a divorce suit, "Whitworth *v.* Whitworth and Thomasson," was heard, in which it transpired that the petitioner believed himself to have been divorced from his wife when both of them had signed an agreement to separate, and had actually gone through the marriage ceremony with another woman, while his wife had married the co-respondent. His Lordship reserved judgment.

POLICE COURTS.—At Bow-street, bail was tendered for George Newman, charged with frauds in connexion with the Liberator Building Society, but, after hearing a statement from a police-inspector, Mr. Lushington declined to accept the sureties offered.—At Marlborough-street, three men were committed for trial for burglary in Wardour-street. They had got into a jeweller's shop, and obtained possession of jewelry of a total value of £320, but were caught on the premises by the police.—At North London, the man Cresswell, an inmate of the Islington workhouse, charged with libelling the master of the workhouse in a letter addressed to the Local Government Board, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.—At Woolwich, Smith, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, was remanded on charges of stealing a gold watch, chain, and ring, and attempting to steal other articles of jewelry, on the presumption that they were wanted by the men of his company to be presented as a testimonial to their sergeant-major.

CHESS MATCH.—Two teams, of 16 a side, representing the amateur chess-players of the North and South of England, encountered each other on Saturday at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, with Mr. Blackburne as referee, and the result (including 3 games in which the referee was called upon to adjudicate) gave 63½ games to the South and 52½ to the North. The South was thus victorious by a single game.

FOOTBALL.—Under Rugby rules, on Saturday, Oxford University beat London Scottish by two tries to nothing; and Cambridge University defeated Kensington by four tries to two.—Under Association rules Sunderland defeated Sheffield Wednesday; Blackburn Rovers beat West Bromwich Albion; Notts Forest converted Derby County, and Everton defeated Stoke.

SPECIAL ARTICLES are published to-day on "The Colonies," "The Present Strength of Parties in the House of Commons," "The Inman Line and Southampton," "Agriculture," "Art Exhibitions," and "New Etchings and Engravings."

THE CITY.—The Money Market was quite insensitive on Saturday. Silver fell 1d. On the Stock Exchange business was very quiet, and there were few changes in prices.

EGYPT.—The Himalaya, with the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch, left Gibraltar for Alexandria on Saturday.—M. Jules Ferry, in an interview with a representative of the *Paris Eclair*, has expressed the opinion that recent events in Egypt are important as showing that the advent of the Gladstone Ministry to power has in no way changed the direction of Great Britain's foreign policy. France might, some day, by her general policy, recover her footing in the affairs of Egypt, but this was a time for which she must wait.—Tewfik Khedive is to leave Cairo next Saturday for Upper Egypt, where he will open the railway extension to Girgeh. Our Cairo Correspondent says that the impetus given by his Highness to the old anti-European feeling is still working, and that those who know the country best are extremely anxious, believing that the crisis is far from being over. The new Premier, Riaz Pasha, is doing his best to bring Tewfik into their normal state, and much depends on his influence with the Khedive.

INDIA.—Presiding in his capacity as Chancellor over a convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the Viceroy said that the rules to be framed under the Indian Councils Act would probably provide that one member of the provincial Legislative Council should be elected by the Senate of the University.—It is reported that severe fighting has taken place between Umra Khan, of Dajaur, and the Khan of Nawagai.

BURMAH.—The military post of Sima, which was established to complete a line of posts between Kindat and Homalin, is still surrounded by the insurgent tribesmen. The garrison is strong enough to maintain itself, but not to send a force into their neighbourhood. The reinforcements of military police which have been sent to the relief of the post were expected to arrive there yesterday, but in case of their not being able to disperse the insurgents, small columns of regular troops, including both British and native infantry, have been organized at Bhamo and are ready to march. It is believed that this can be promptly put down, it is not expected that the insurrectionary movement among the Kachins will spread. The Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Bernard, has also been in revolt, are now showing a disposition to submit.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sir George Dibbs has telegraphed to the Agent-General of the colony in London, declining to assent to the nomination of Colonel Scratchley recommended by the War Office to succeed Major-General Richardson as commandant of the military forces of the colony, on the ground that a younger man is required, and one more in touch with modern military science.

VICTORIA.—The Federal Bank of Australia (Limited) has informed the other associated banks that, in consequence of the persistent drain on its deposits, it must go into liquidation. The request has been granted, but has declined, to undertake the liquidation. Meantime the Federal Bank has temporarily suspended. Its liabilities are estimated at about two millions sterling, but the assets are believed to be much in excess of this sum.

CANADA.—A large number of notices of motion in favour of the principle of the tariff have been given by members of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. M'Carthy, who has recently seceded from the Conservative party, has put forward a proposal for reducing the duty on British goods 10 per cent. all round.

THE SOUDAN.—The military expedition which left Aden on the 12th inst. against one of the Somali tribes is on its way back, an amicable settlement having been effected with the tribe, which showed a disposition to revolt.

FRANCE.—The Chamber on Saturday further discussed the Naval Estimates. The criticisms of M. Lockroy were replied to by M. Thomson and by Admiral Riennier, and several of the votes were subsequently passed.—The *Paris Gazette* of Saturday contained a decree removing the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz from the list of members of the Legion of Honour on account of his having engaged in proceedings of a dishonourable nature. The preamble says that, according to the facts of the examining magistrate, Dr. Herz received from the Panama Canal Company, through Baron Reinach, upwards of two millions of francs without having rendered any appreciable service in return.—An extraordinary robbery is said to have been effected on Friday night in Paris. Four men, who, professing to be armed with a warrant from M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate, stripped the house of the Baron Reinach of all its portable contents of value.

GERMANY.—The Cesarewich left Berlin for St. Petersburg on Saturday morning. The Emperor William accompanied him to the railway station, and the farewells exchanged between them were of the most cordial description. The hearty welcome accorded to the Cesarewitch in Berlin has produced a very favourable impression in Russia.—The general debate on the Army Bills was concluded in the Committee of the Reichstag on Saturday, and General von Caprivi declared that the object of the Bills was to make suitable provision for a state of things constituting a permanent change. The Secretary of the Treasury justified the financial expedients by which the Government proposed to provide for the necessary increase of the expenditure. The Committee adjourned till Tuesday, when the discussion of the clauses will begin.

ITALY.—The third day's debate in the Italian Chamber on the subject of the bank scandals on Saturday was very noisy and excited. Proposals for a Parliamentary inquiry were submitted by members both of the Right and of the Extreme Left. Signor Giolitti, the Premier, absolutely opposed them, on the ground that he did not wish to compromise the national credit. He demanded that all motions on the subject should be postponed for three months, and made the question one of confidence. Signor Crispi said he did not think the case was one for a Parliamentary inquiry, but as there was apparently a desire to bush the matter up, he should vote against Signor Giolitti's demand by way of protest. On a division the Premier's motion was carried by 274 to 154 votes.—Signor Monzilli, Director of the Department of Commerce and Industry, has been arrested in charge of participation in connexion with the affairs of the Banca Romana, and it is rumoured in Rome that many more arrests are imminent.

HUNGARY.—The Archduke in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet held a conference on Friday evening in order to consider the position of affairs caused by the differences which have developed in the party through the intention of the Government to bring forward a measure establishing civil marriage. The Premier, Dr. Wekerle, announced that the Government absolutely adhered to the ecclesiastical policy, whereupon three members announced their secession from the party on the ground that they could not agree to the enactment of civil marriage. It is feared that further secessions will take place when the Ministerial proposals are laid before the Diet.

HAWAII.—News has reached Washington of a revolution in Hawaii. On January 14 the Queen attempted to abrogate the Constitution and to promulgate another increasing the Royal prerogative. Thereupon the foreign population at Honolulu formed a provisional Government, and the Queen was deposed. A force of British sailors and marines was landed, at the request of the American Minister, from the United States warship Boston, to preserve order, and no bloodshed occurred. The provisional Government, which is headed by Mr. Dole, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, has been recognized by the representatives of all the Foreign Powers except Great Britain, and a proclamation protesting against the acts of the provisional Government, and declaring that she yields to the superior force of the United States until such time as the American Government, being put in possession of the actual facts, shall reinstate her, has been issued by the Queen. One of the members of the commission bearing the annexation petition to Washington has stated to an interviewer that the petition is strongly in favour of British rule.—As Washington it is not thought likely that annexation will be decided upon; but the subject was discussed on Saturday in both Houses of Congress, and in the Senate most of the speeches were in favour of annexation or of an American protectorate. The Democrats in the House of Representatives are strongly opposed to annexation, but are unanimous against allowing any other Power to become control over the islands.—Two American warships have been ordered to proceed to Honolulu.

To-morrow MR. GLADSTONE'S long spell of power without Parliamentary control, criticism, or support comes to an end. Notwithstanding heroic sentiments bravely expressed in other circumstances, concerning the importance of an early beginning of the work of the Session, he has delayed to the day comprehensible with colourable consistency the evidently unpleasant but unavoidable meeting with the House of Commons. The public are in possession of information upon many minor political points, but even now, with a few hours of the assembling of Parliament, nothing whatever is known, except in the most general terms, of the policy which MR. GLADSTONE lives to carry out. It is extremely probable that his colleagues themselves are in some doubt as to what they will be called upon to defend; they have certainly kept any secret they may have with quite unprecedented fidelity. The Anti-Parnellites, indeed, believe that the Home Rule Bill has been laid before them and has won their admiration. It is reasonable to suppose that some draft has been submitted to them, because their reception of it would furnish MR. GLADSTONE with the only approximately fixed point he can discover for a policy which is demonstrably destitute of any intelligible principle. But that even the Anti-Parnellites have any knowledge of a definite scheme by which MR. GLADSTONE is determined to stand or fall, we venture to think more than doubtful. Be that as it may, they, in common with all the rest of the people of Ireland have the smallest knowledge, on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, of a measure which cannot be sincere unless meant to take over Conservatives by the throat. It is either a sham and a fraud, or it is intended to dislocate the fundamental arrangements binding the United Kingdom into a whole; yet MR. GLADSTONE'S systematic action as a whole is to be broken up has any information been vouchsafed. No commonplace everyday piece of legislation is ever attempted in a constitutionally-governed country without the open declaration of the principles and provisions which has hitherto been absolutely denied in this case of revolutionary change.

The methods by which these tactics are to be carried out depend in a large measure on the Chamberlain observed the other day, upon the tenour of the QUEEN'S Speech and the circumstances that may arise in the debate on the Address. Some declaration of policy, if only by way of negation, must be made every year by the most wily and slippery of politicians. But the Unionist party is placed in a curious difficulty by that persistent secrecy to which MR. GLADSTONE has pinned his faith, and which we do not expect, and cannot have, detailed expositions of policy upon any subject. What we usually find are intimations, more or less definite, of the intention of the Government to promote or to proscribe a policy, the drift and main outlines of which have been settled by public discussion. There are symbols and formulas having their well understood significance, although these alone appear in the Speech from the Throne, their meaning is so well settled that the use of them does in effect amount to a declaration of policy. But in the present case, thanks to MR. GLADSTONE'S systematic reticence and equivocation upon the Home Rule question, the one measure upon which the different sections of his following are supposed to be unanimous, and which alone can be said to be before the country, is understood to exist, has no definite shape or outline of any kind, and cannot be indicated by any intelligible formula whatever. The difficulty accordingly is this—that any attempt to frame a definition of Home Rule into the Address would inevitably be ruled out of order by the SPEAKER, while, on the other hand, the usual materials for raising such an issue in an orderly manner do not exist. It is simply impossible that the QUEEN'S Speech should contain any allusion to Home Rule conveying a definite intimation of policy, because no policy has been associated with the phrase. Nor in the circumstances would it be possible, even apart from the point of order, to insert by way of amendment to the Address any adequate definition of Irish policy, except possibly a declaration that no Irish legislation should be attempted. That, of course, is inadmissible, yet if Irish legislation be admitted in the existing absence of public knowledge and discussion, where could we stop short of practically drafting a Bill?

We feel the keenest sympathy with MR. CHAMBERLAIN in his anxiety to attack this huge imposture, and that sympathy, we doubt not, is felt by the whole Unionist party. Not only so, but it is expected of MR. CHAMBERLAIN that he will play a great part in the onset, and we cannot doubt that he will fully satisfy expectation and prove equal to a repetition of his past achievements in the same field. Moreover, under MR. BALFOUR'S vigorous leadership the Unionist party will not miss any fair opportunity. But we are not at all sure that a successful amendment on the Home Rule question, even if all preliminary difficulties could be overcome, would be an unmixed advantage for Unionism. For the veiled prophet would go back among his dupes with the full mischief in his way—if ours a perfect, complete, and final; reconciling all just claims and settling all difficulties; but these wicked Unionists, knowing that its disclosure would reduce them to eternal confusion, have upset my Government by a miserable cabal. Strange as it may seem, and unquestionably is, the plea would be convincing to all true believers. The mystery would not be dead but only pushed aside for the time, and might again come to the front and give infinite trouble. It is better policy to get the veil lifted, to give the prophet every opportunity to show his dazzling countenance, and if he will not show it to make it plain, even to dupes, that he does not. There is no lack of subjects for damaging criticism on the Address; indeed, there is scarcely a topic that does not call either for invective or ridicule except Lord ROSEBERY and the question of foreign affairs. There is no more acute critic upon general policy than MR. CHAMBERLAIN himself, and he will have ample opportunity to lay about him. But what we want in this Home Rule business is to see our adversary out in the open. We want to know with some approach to precision—it can only be an approach when MR. GLADSTONE has to be dealt with—the actual proposals of this terrible Parnellite Bill, and not the enthusiasm, real or factitious, of MR. HEALY. That can be done only by giving the Government reasonable time. If, as is quite possible, it attempts to shirk the proposition of a Home Rule plan, then we will be time to insist upon the main business of the Session being laid upon the table. Ordinary business of an innocent character will, of course, receive due consideration from the Unionist party, but no ambitious fights can be permitted until we know what shape Home Rule is to take, nor can MR. GLADSTONE be allowed to hang it up by agreement with his Irish friends after it is introduced. He can hardly plead for time to mature a public opinion which he has done all in his power to strangle.

The geographical situation of Hawaii gives a certain importance to the disunity which exists in the eyes of the outside world. The group of islands which form the Hawaiian kingdom occupies a commanding position on the highway between Australasia and America—the two countries which are most deeply concerned in the future development of the Pacific lands; and the members of both communities are very sensitive to all changes which can in any way affect the control of that road. But while the news of the revolution, which took place at Honolulu on the 16th of this month, must naturally excite special interest in this country and at Washington, it cannot be regarded with complete indifference by other Powers. According to the census of 1890, the German population of Hawaii is but little inferior to the English, and the German and English communities together slightly exceed in number the American settlers. The French residents are very few, but there are French missionaries in the country on whose behalf the French Government has actively interposed before now. Portugal has no fewer than 8,600 subjects living in the Sandwich Islands, whilst the American citizens are but little over 1,900. There are 15,000 Chinamen who make up the bulk of the native race, and labourers, and 12,000 Japanese engaged mostly in the sugar industry. The Powers to which all these settlers of different races owe allegiance are all in a measure concerned in the transactions which have ended in the overthrow of the recognized Constitution of Hawaii at the hands of a provisional Government. The details of those transactions are still far from clear, nor do such particulars as have reached us all come from sources in which it is possible to repose implicit confidence. There can be no doubt, however, about the main facts of the situation. QUEEN LILIUOKOLANI has been deposed, after a reign of two years, by a provisional Government has been set up; it has declared the Monarchical system to be abolished; and it has sent a deputation to Washington to beg that the Constitution which further the kingdom of Hawaii may be annexed forthwith by the United States.

About some of the incidents which immediately preceded the insurrection there seems to be little dispute. Hawaii has enjoyed a Constitution for half a century, which was regranted in 1864 and revised for the last time so lately as 1887. This document provided for the establishment of a Legislature consisting of 24 "nobles" possessed of property qualification and elected for six years, 24 other members elected for two years, and the Ministers. On the 12th of January a vote of want of confidence was carried against the Ministry, and a new Cabinet was formed. The Legislature stood adjourned, and the QUEEN proposed to her Ministers the draft of a new Constitution. The Ministers objected, and thereupon a Committee of Public Safety was formed, and the provisional Government established, under the presidency of MR. DOLE, who was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. One of the first acts of the Committee was to request that troops might be landed from the American cruiser Boston, which was lying in the harbour, and this step was taken with a promptitude which is probably characteristic of the race landed. It will be observed that all three of MR. DOLE'S colleagues on the new Executive, and all five of the members of the deputation despatched to Washington, bear unmistakable Anglo-Saxon names. This circumstance and some other incidents seem to point to the inference that the revolution was in fact caused by the jealousy which has long existed between the native and the foreign Irish races on one hand, and the white immigrant population on the other. The passions which have been inflamed by the contest are probably reflected in the descriptions telegraphed of the events which occurred in all of the motives and conduct of the principal actors. But without attaching implicit credit to all the dramatic incidents contained in these narratives, we may easily believe the statement that the new constitution propounded to the Cabinet by the QUEEN provided for the disfranchisement of all foreigners. The further assertions that the indignant monarch threatened to harangue the populace from the palace stage, unless her Ministers complied with her wishes, that she subsequently did denounce them to the mob, that a native orator asked for their blood, and that a white politician retaliated by demanding the death of the QUEEN, must be accepted with greater reserve. They are not indeed antecedently impossible, but they are perhaps a little suspiciously picturesque. On the other hand, it is probably true that the meeting has once been an artisan or a labourer on employer in a small way, and has become, by his gifts as a speaker or organizer of men, a trade union secretary, the leader of some strike, or the trusted adviser of a body of working men. He sells his tools, forgets his mechanical cunning, perhaps makes himself unpopular with employers, and cannot well return, even if he wished, which he never does, to the calling by which in early days he made a living. He has become a professional politician, and from that business he must for the rest of his days get bread for himself and his family. If a man of honour, he will keep his hands clean, but he will not think it too harshly if he shows a disposition to cling to an office which for him is a necessity. He is not the person who will stand up to his constituents and tell them that he will not take their orders, believing them to be in the wrong. Nor may he have the courage, when they press him to go one way and the interests of the community point the other, to treat with contempt threats to turn him out or stop his wages. No positive scandals might ever occur; and yet an absence of moral fibre might be distinctly perceptible among legislators who took their stipends and their orders from their constituents. But the mischief might not end there; sooner or later, it is to be feared, when financiers needed help, some salaried delegate would succumb to temptations of the kind which were too much for certain French Deputies.

A salary of £300 a year to a member of Parliament does not in some constituencies mean as much as 3s. a head; and we see no reason why those who wish to be represented by some one to their liking with the functions should not subscribe the necessary money. As the miners have done, so others can do. Something is to be said for the proposal that a constituency should be able by a large majority, say three-fourths of the voters, to take upon itself this burden. If this borough or that county paid in such circumstances its own member, there might be some sort of security, imperfect, no doubt, against the return of the worst kind of political buccaneers. Let the burden be thrown upon the whole nation, nobody distinctly feeling that he paid anything, and breeds of professional politicians would be hatched with alarming frequency. In the comments of the French Press on the revelations as to the Panama Canal a note of irritation and surprise is repeated—irritation and surprise that with universal suffrage in full force the French people have been duped as they have been. They may come to see that all that has come to pass is incidental to the existence of a class of professional politicians obliged to make a living out of their calling. All sorts of expedients for purifying future Chambers of corruptible elements have been proposed. We read the old dreary discussions as to the merits of *scrutin de liste* and *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and unedifying recriminations as to the failure of this or that Ministar or statesman to expose practices which he must have known were going on. There is the old cry for the "New Republic," that always underlies abusive ideas of which certain Frenchmen at once turn when anything goes wrong, and the familiar denunciation of the "cumules of the Republic," as if some of the men who gave or pocketed bribes were not as true Republicans as their neighbours. The root of the matter is not touched. We miss the point of the lesson set for all communities with Parliamentary institutions, if we see in the scandals anything but the consequence of the concession of the unpaid representative, unfettered by anything but an honourable understanding with his constituents, into the salaried delegate who goes to Parliament as to other men go into the City. There is no making Deputies more servants and paid dependants, without some of them proving bad servants, whose vices may be dishonesty and faithlessness to the offences brought to light in the investigations now in progress in Paris. The Panama scandals are a foretaste of what the professional politician has in store for every country foolish enough to tolerate him.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—Mr. Swinburne has written an ode called "Last not West," suggested by the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition. The ode has been set to music by Professor Stanford, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. There are three stanzas. We quote the last:—

So from England westward let the watchword fly,
So for England eastward let the song reply:
Praise, honour, and love everlasting be sent on the wind's wings, westward and east,
That the pride of the past and the pride of the future
And the sons of the lords of the world-wide seas be one till the world's end.

DEATH OF A BRITISH COMMISSIONER.—A Reuter telegram from Chicago, dated Saturday, says that Mr. George Grover, one of the British Commissioners to the World's Fair, was found dead in his room at the Virginia Hotel this morning. Heart disease is said to have been due to heart disease."

THE SCIENCE DEGREE.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £30 from "R. M. A." for income-tax.

LEAMINGTON SCHOOL.—There will be an examination on Tuesday, March 28, for seven or eight scholarships, open to all boys under 15 years of age, who were born in or after the year 1878. Few further particulars apply to the head master's secretary.

THE HOME RULE BILL.—Mr. Bryce, Q.C., M.P., who has been addressing a series of meetings in the Hawborough Division of Leicestershire, was entertained to dinner at the Liberal Unionist Club on Saturday night. In reply to the toast of his health, he said he had been assured by those who had seen the Home Rule Bill that its provisions were such as would be satisfactory to the Irish people, and although there were minor details upon which it was possible for honest men to differ, he believed the settlement proposed would terminate the difficulty in a way which would meet the views of the Irish people and be honourable to England. As far as the retention of the Irish members at Westminster was concerned, the Irish representatives were willing either to stay or to go, but if they did stay at Westminster it would be the second day of their life to assist in giving the deathblow to the domination of the classes in England. He was true that there were extreme men in Ireland, and he deeply regretted that Mr. Parnell spoke last night in favour of the bill-side men, but the extreme physical-force party was kept almost entirely in Ulster hands, and he declared that if £10,000 were sent to Parnellite candidates by Mr. Thompson, the chairman of Mr. Balfour's election committee in Manchester, the constituency of their political opponents was such that the Unionist party, while apparently democratic in its views, were secretly supplying the money to keep that very party in existence.

AN ILLEGAL ARRANGEMENT PREVENTED.—A curious point was raised in the case of "Joyce *v.* Wing," heard in the Mayor's Court on Friday. The plaintiff, Mr. S. C. Joyce, of Mildmay-grove, Newington, was represented by Mr. A. C. Wing, a baker's clerk, to enforce payment of a sum of £2 12s., being the amount of a judgment in the High Court. It appeared that a previous judgment summons had been taken out in the said Mayor's Court, which, however, the defendant withdrew on an undertaking given by the defendant's solicitor to pay the costs. The plaintiff's solicitor explained that he was unable to issue a judgment summons in the High Court, which was the reason for the Mayor's Court proceedings. Mr. Commissioner Kerr.—Which Queen's Bailiffs are you alleging? You had no right to issue a summons in the Mayor's Court; and you had no right to make the undertaking you did about costs. I see through the whole matter. Not only shall you not have the costs, but I will not do anything upon this summons should you have the costs of the Mayor's Court summons. The solicitor.—But this summons was issued on a High Court writ. Mr. Commissioner Kerr.—I know it, and it was illegal; the summons should have been issued in this Court. I will give you a month to pay him damages for the annoyance caused to him through the Mayor's Court proceedings. You have persecuted this man quite unnecessarily. The plaintiff said he would pay the costs forthwith if the case could be heard at once, but as a business man he objected to have his time wasted in this manner. Mr. Commissioner Kerr.—If you talk to me as a business man I will make your ears tingle as a business man. The case is adjourned for a month, and if you are an honest man you had better pay him damages. The plaintiff left the Court, complaining that his character had been smeared.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER, MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

THE QUEEN DETHRONED.

DEMAND FOR ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

EXCITING SCENES.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.

Official advices have reached the State and Navy department announcing the outbreak of a revolution in Hawaii. The Hawaiian Minister in this city, who has received official confirmation of the event, proceeded to the State department to-day in order to communicate the intelligence to General Foster.

LATER.

Advices received from Honolulu by General Foster, Secretary of State, declare that the Provisional Government was established in the interests of the whole people. The Cabinet was elected on the 17th, and another appointed on the 14th, when the Queen prorogued the Legislature and attempted to proclaim a new Constitution, which also increased the Royal prerogatives. On the 16th the citizens organised a committee of 17, and a provisional Government was established, and the Queen was dethroned without a single life being lost. The United States forces were landed at the request of the American Minister for the protection of the property of American subjects. The new Government was promptly recognised by most of the representatives of the foreign Powers. The four gentlemen who are at the head of the Provisional Government are men of high character, one of them having resigned the Presidency of the Supreme Court to assume his present position. The islands generally are tranquil.

It is considered here that the mission which is on its way here from Honolulu to request the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will hardly be successful. Apart from the fact that any such course on the part of the United States would be an innovation in the policy of the Government, the interests of other countries in Hawaii are too great to permit them acquiescing in the proposal. Annexation, it is pointed out, would involve responsibilities which the United States would not care to incur, and which the country's long settled policy forbids it to assume.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY.

A revolution has occurred here during the last fortnight by which the monarchy has been overthrown and a Provisional Government established. The first event which led to the great change was the resignation of the Cabinet on the 15th inst. in consequence of a vote of want of confidence passed by the Legislature. A new Ministry was formed, comprised of Messrs. Parker, Cornwell, Colburn, and Paterson, and the Legislature was prorogued until the 14th. On the same day Queen Liluokalani expressed a desire to promulgate a new Constitution, but the Ministry objected. The citizens held a meeting to consider the whole situation, and authorised a committee of 13 to devise measures for protecting the public interests. At the request of this committee the United States Minister landed marines from the American warship Boston. About 200 citizens were placed under arms, and a provisional Government was formed, composed as follows:—Mr. Dole, President and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Smith, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Jones, Minister of Finance; Mr. Smith, Attorney General. An advisory council of eighteen was also appointed. The Hawaiian monarchical system was abrogated. Marshal Wilson was dismissed and Mr. Soper appointed in his place. The provisional Government proposes to control public affairs and to ask for union with the United States. Queen Liluokalani and the late Government will forward a protest to Washington against the United States Minister's action in landing men from the war vessel. A deputation from the provisional Government, consisting of Messrs. Whiter, Thurston, Marsden, Castle, and Carter, have left for Washington by special steamer. Queen Liluokalani's representative was not allowed to take passage on board the vessel.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY.

The revolution in Hawaii occupied most of the senators' executive session yesterday, when the speeches delivered seemed generally to favour annexation of the islands or the establishment of a protectorate over them. In the House of Representatives a strong feeling was expressed by the Democrats against annexation, but there was an equally unanimous opinion that no other nation should be permitted to assume control of the islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY.

After the formation of the provisional Government in Hawaii Queen Liluokalani issued the following proclamation to her people:—"I, Liluokalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom queen, hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional Government of the kingdom by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional Government of and for this kingdom. I declare that I yield to superior force of the United States of America, whose Minister, Mr. Stevens, caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support said Government. Now, in order to avoid a collision between armed forces, and perhaps loss of life, I do, under this protest, and yielding to the said force, yield my authority until such time as the Government of the United States, upon facts being presented to it, shall undo the action of its representative and restore me in authority, which I claim as constitutional Sovereign, Given at Honolulu this 17th day of January, 1893.—LILUOKALANI."

MR. J. L. Stevens, the United States Minister, has issued a proclamation recognising the new Government.

Further particulars received here of the circumstances which led to the revolution in Hawaii and the deposition of Queen Liluokalani show that when the Queen's intention to proclaim a new constitution became known a large crowd of Hawaiians gathered about the Palace. The Queen summoned her Ministers to the council room, where Her Majesty, in a magnificent morning costume and wearing a sparkling coronet of diamonds, at once commanded their signatures to the new constitution, declaring it to be necessary to promulgate it immediately. The Attorney General and the Minister of the Interior promptly and in decided terms refused their assent. The other Ministers at first hesitated, but finally followed suit, and then earnestly advised the Queen not to violate the law, but Her Majesty was not to be dissuaded, and laying her sheaf of paper down upon the table, said—"I do not wish to hear any more advice. I intend to promulgate this constitution and to do it now." Then the Queen threatened to go to the steps before the Palace and tell the natives that she wished to give them a new constitution. The Ministers prevented her from doing this immediately, but fearing the consequence for themselves should the Queen put her intention, they hastily left the Palace and sent round information to all their friends of what had passed. The leading citizens of every political complexion met hurriedly, and decided to support the law and the liberties of the people and resist the revolutionary encroachment of the Queen. The Ministers revisited the Palace, though not without apprehension that their personal safety, and brought great pressure to bear in order to induce the Queen to retract her steps. Her Majesty was very angry, but finally said that since she had met with obstacles she would not persist for a few days the proclamation of the new constitution. During the conference the Royal troops were drawn up outside the Palace. After the Queen had left the Throne-room a message arranged the crowd outside, demanding the blood of the Ministers who had opposed the Queen's wishes. The Queen subsequently addressed the people from the balcony of the Palace, announcing the dismissal of the Ministry; but a representative of the Whites, speaking from the Palace steps, told the crowd that the Queen had betrayed them, and demanded her death. For a year at this juncture that a committee of public safety was formed, and the Queen, seeing that further resistance was useless, retired to her private apartments, where a guard was stationed by the provisional Government.

The proclamation issued by the Committee of Public Safety, after recounting the history of the islands and the misrule of the native line, says that for a brief period after the Queen's accession the hope prevailed that a new policy would be adopted. This hope, however, was soon blasted, as Her Majesty has shown a stubborn determination to follow the tactics of her brother, and in all possible ways to secure the extension of the Royal prerogatives and the abridgement of popular rights. The proclamation proceeds to announce the abrogation of the monarchy and the establishment of a provisional Government, to remain in power until terms of union with the United States are negotiated.

The Queen is stated to have submitted unconditionally to the provisional Government, which is sustained by volunteers.

The war vessels Mohican and Ranger have been ordered to proceed to Honolulu immediately, and the former sails for Honolulu direct to-day.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FEDERAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, SUNDAY.

It is announced that the Federal Bank of Australia, limited, has informed the other associated banks that it must go into liquidation, owing to the continued and persistent withdrawals of deposits both in England and in the colonies. The Federal Bank invited the Association to undertake the liquidation. After fully investigating and discussing the position, however, the Associated Banks finally decided that compliance with the Federal Bank's invitation would be foreign to their ordinary functions, and that as liquidation was inevitable it was better that it should be undertaken in England and in the ordinary manner. The management will consult the shareholders next Wednesday. Meanwhile payment has been temporarily suspended, although the doors of the bank have not been closed. The liabilities are estimated at £2,000,000, half of which amount is said to be owing to Great Britain. The assets, however, are believed to exceed the liabilities. The news of the bank's provisional suspension has not caused much surprise here, but not the slightest doubt is expressed of the integrity of the management.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

PARIS, SATURDAY.

The presentation of M. Franqueville's report has been immediately followed by the publication in to-day's *Official Gazette* of a decree removing the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz from the list of members of the Legion of Honour, on account of his having engaged in dealings of a dishonourable nature. The decree is preceded by a preamble giving the reasons for the measure. This preamble deals first with the examining magistrate's report, and then declares that Dr. Cornelius Herz received from the Panama Canal Company, through the intermediary of Baron de Reinach, sums exceeding 2,000,000 francs, apparently without having rendered the Company any appreciable service in return. The suspicions aroused are, it is added, confirmed by the stealthy departure from France of Herz from the country, and by documents seized among the papers of Baron de Reinach. The preamble then refers to the prosecution instituted against Dr. Herz for swindling and abuse of confidence, and to letters showing the discreditable manœuvres resorted to by Dr. Herz and the violent pressure brought to bear by him on the late Baron de Reinach.

In the course of to-day's sitting of the Chamber M. Deroulède called out to M. Pichon, "Conduct yourself with more modesty! You, with Dr. Herz as your sleeping partner!" Shortly afterwards M. Deroulède, addressing M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that he had seen the Baron de Reinach's son-in-law, M. Arthur Salis, at the Pas Perdus, asked him whether he was right in imagining that he (M. Deroulède) had addressed an insult to him. M. Deroulède, for a reply, repeated the remark which he had made in the Chamber, and added: "It is for you to judge whether you are insulted or not." M. Pichon then requested MM. Doumer and Tertier to wait upon M. Deroulède, and demand from him an explanation. M. Deroulède replied, "I said, 'Do more modest, you young man, with Cornelius Herz as a sleeping partner.' He can take that how he likes." M. Pichon thereupon instructed his seconds to demand satisfaction. M. Deroulède has appointed MM. Millevoye and Barres to act for him, and the four seconds will meet this evening.

M. Imbert, Baron de Reinach's executor, to-day lodged a formal complaint at the Public Prosecutor's office charging Dr. Cornelius Herz with having extorted money from the late Baron.

SUNDAY.

The seconds appointed by M. Pichon to arrange a duel with M. Deroulède, having failed yesterday evening to obtain an interview with the latter deputy, have now requested him by letter to make an appointment for to-morrow.

SUNDAY EVENING.

M. Deroulède has written to M. Pichon declaring them not to make any arrangements for a duel with the seconds of M. Pichon until the latter has replied to the explanation addressed to him as to what constitutes the insult in saying that he had relations with Dr. Cornelius Herz.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.

The House of Representatives has adopted Mr. Follows's resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the charges made as to the existence of an American corruption fund in connection with the Panama scandals.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

M. JULES FERRY INTERVIEWED.

PARIS, SATURDAY.

The *Eclair* publishes an account of an interview on the Egyptian situation with M. Jules Ferry in which the ex-Premier is represented to have said that affairs in Egypt, although not of a very alarming character, were regarded in the peace of Europe, had nevertheless considerable importance, as they showed that the advent of the Salisbury Cabinet to power would in no way change the Gladstonian policy in foreign policy. "At present," M. Ferry added, "France can scarcely hope for anything in Egypt to-day. She has made mistakes which have been committed by Great Britain. Her policy has changed, and long years must elapse before we can regain the diplomatic position we have lost. The *rôle* assigned to Europe in Egypt is an intolerable one, yet Europe must play it." Nevertheless, to-day, by her general policy, forever her footing in the affairs of Egypt, but this is a time for which the Chambers, for she cannot overcome the deliberate and calculated obstinacy of Great Britain by isolated negotiation."

GIBRALTAR, SATURDAY.

Her Majesty's troopship Himalaya, with the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders on board, has safely for Alexandria this afternoon, with instructions to await orders there.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

BERLIN, SUNDAY.

According to an official report just published of a speech made in the German Emperor delivered in proposing the health of Her Majesty the Queen at a luncheon given on Wednesday last in honour of His Royal Highness's appointment as an Admiral in the German navy. His Majesty spoke as follows:—The British navy is purely for the German navy not only from a technical scientific point of view, for the heroes of the British navy such as Nelson, have ever been and will ever be guiding examples for the German element is thoroughly original, was obviously painted under Whisterian influences. Then we have some charming landscapes painted by Miss Blanche Jenkins, who is another student with a colour-sense of her own. Mrs. Wright, a former prize winner, has some lovely pictures of fruit and flowers. Nor must I pass by without mention a study of "Contentment" and winter cherries by Miss Welby, a teacher at the school. A clever painting of a Spanish priest by Miss Harding, in which the crinkled skin of an old man is painted with uncommon skill, forming to the work of present students who have still to learn. Nevertheless, to make, I was struck with Miss Hake's water-colour drawings which obtained for her the Gilchrist Scholarship. The subject, set by Mr. Poynter, R.A., was a branch of a tree, a bird's nest, and a cuckoo in the china bowl. A more dreadful mixture could hardly be imagined, but Miss Hake surmounted its difficulties as well as they could be surmounted. Miss Whiteside, a young lady from Leeds and a former Gilchrist Scholar, has some beautiful face studies in water colour, and I hear that she is thought highly of by her teachers. The vacation sketching prize was deservedly won by Miss Cox, for with a water-colour drawing of still lagoons on a misty night. This is exactly the kind of painting that I was thinking of when I wrote British Impressionists. It is not a great work of art, but it is a faithful work, and it seems strange that we should see and beautifully true in its atmospheric effects, which one would never tire of.

Besides these paintings there is in the exhibition much designing that is meritorious but hardly lends itself to description. I must, however, mention with especial pleasure Mr. Hodgson's fine lithographic illustrations to Lord Lilford's book on British birds now in course of publication. Here is some really excellent work, and it seems strange that we should send to Germany for nine-tenths of our chromo-lithographs when these could be done so well here in England. Women, as we are always complaining, want more and more openings in life, and chromo-lithography is one which, with the greatest deftness, patience, and neicty, is peculiarly fitted for women who have had the necessary training.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY.

At a Cabinet Council held this morning M. Develle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed his colleagues that a commercial agreement had been concluded between France and Canada, by which France granted to Canada the minimum tariff for a certain number of articles in consideration of reduced duties upon wines and other French products.

The Chamber to-day resumed the debate on the Naval Estimates. M. Thomson, the reporter of the Committee, said that the naval armaments would always show an important progress since those of 1892. The French Mediterranean squadron was superior to the Italian, while the northern squadron was nearly up to parity strengthened that it now had almost the same number of ships as the whole of the German squadron. The offensive strength of the navy was being increased every year, and the number of fighting ships, which now was 429, would be increased to 516 by 1897. Admiral Riunier asked the Chamber not to hesitate in accepting the credits, which would be expended in the best interests of the country. M. Lockroy, he thought, had taken a too pessimistic view of the naval position. The French navy was fully conscious of the duties which devolved upon it, but he agreed with M. Lockroy in regard to the defects in the coast defences. This question, however, could not be entered upon at the present moment, but he assured the Chamber that it might repose confidence in his zeal and devotion. The Minister's speech was received with applause, and several clauses of the estimates were subsequently adopted.

GERMANY.

THE ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, SATURDAY.

The Reichstag Committee on the Army Bill to-day concluded the general debate. After Dr. Schädler, a member of the Centre, had spoken against the measure, declaring that the bill and the alternative proposals of Dr. von Bennigsen to be unacceptable to his party, Count von Caprivi rose to address the House in defence of the Government measure. He began by saying that the bill was not intended to avert a momentary danger of an acute nature, but that its object was to make suitable provision for a state of things that must be described as presenting a permanent danger. The Federal Governments, proceeded the Chancellor, were absolutely convinced that the country was in a position to bear the burdens which they sought to lay upon it, and when the serious aspect of the situation became clearly apparent the Government would not fail to receive the support of the people. Baron von Maltzahn, Secretary of the Treasury, next spoke on the financial aspect of the bill, and justified the way in which the Government intended to apply the funds for meeting the additional expenditure involved. Dr. Lieber having again affirmed the inability of the Centre to concede more than simple support, Herr Rickert, after complaining of the manner in which the Chancellor had expressed his opinion of the Progressists, declared that the Government had not proved the necessity for the proposed increase of the army. Herr Richter, who followed, said that the Government had not made out a case for the bill, and that the Progressists could not support it. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, declared that the Government had not proved the necessity for the bill, and that the Socialists would vote against it. Herr Rickert's motion to refer the bill to a Committee of Twenty-one was then rejected by 16 votes to 13, and the Committee proceeded to discuss the bill clause by clause.

Some opponents of Home Rule never tire of asserting that it is a disloyal demand. But the complete answer to that charge is to be found in the loyalty and duty of the people of Scotland. And I would also point out in this connection that the Irish people, in spite of what has seemed to them long neglect and abundant provocation, have, with few and pardonable exceptions, remained loyal to the Throne and the framework of our Constitution. And nowhere in all our dominions are more loyal people to be found than in Wales. But let me not be misunderstood. Loyalty I do not mean remaining quiet and passive under grievous wrongs. The first civic duty of a people is to resent oppression and despotism in every form. True loyalty must, and always does, consist in pruning away the withered branch, redressing wrong, improving the condition of the people, and keeping our Constitution and its administration ever abreast of the circumstances and requirements of the time. The Welsh people demand Home Rule. I know this assertion will be met with the request for my authority. Well, I have forestalled that very reasonable request. A year or two ago I took the trouble of putting myself in communication with every, or nearly every, representative person in the Principality. I formulated a series of questions based on a bill which had previously been introduced into the House of Commons, entitled the National Institutions Bill. That bill practically provided Home Rule for Wales. I had called the attention of the authority which I proposed to set up the Welsh National Council; but it was to all intents and purposes a Parliament. Among the questions which I sent out were—1. Do you approve of the principle of the bill? 2. Do you approve of the general provisions of the bill? 3. Are you in favour of the creation of a Welsh National Council? 4. Do you approve generally of the scope and purpose of the bill? It may be as well that I should here explain that copies of the bill were sent to the persons to whom the questions were addressed, and the replies I received satisfied me beyond all doubt that, however they might differ on details, the recognised leaders of the Welsh people were practically unanimous in their belief that Home Rule for Wales has become essential. Since then I have in other ways still further pursued my investigation into the opinions of the people of the Principality on the need for a Welsh Home Rule measure. And I am still further convinced that as time proceeds and as the people more fully understand the national requirements and the advantages of self-government in domestic legislative as well as administrative affairs the demand for Home Rule will increase. I had no idea until I had tested the opinions of my countrymen on this matter that their views on this question were so unanimous and mature. The opinions to which I allude were obtained from all sorts and conditions of the people, and may be regarded as representative of Welsh opinion generally. Now, when the opinion of the people is made known on a question which will gather volume and be more loudly proclaimed when the demands of the Irish people have been embodied in legislation—it is only reasonable for us to inquire what has led them to such a conclusion. Why do the Welsh people desire Home Rule? The reasons that have actuated the Irish people in their demand are in every respect the same as those of the world. The chief reasons that Scotland has put forth are sufficiently evident, but the case of Wales is peculiar and different. To begin with, we are in much smaller proportion to the land than Ireland, and our internal resources are not so large, and further, Ireland and Scotland were until a period not so far remote independent or semi-independent kingdoms. Wales, on the other hand, legislative independence of Wales must be traced to the time of the Plantagenets. It is easy to understand the demand of Ireland and of Scotland, but England's claim to Home Rule on the same grounds as the demand of Wales so clearly. It is claimed by the ordinary Englishman that Wales is part and parcel of England as much as Devon or Cornwall is, and he wonders why the Welsh cows would only take the trouble to travel through the Principality I believe their minds would be considerably broadened, and they would find occasion for a great deal of fun. But there is a fundamental difference between Wales and England. The latter is a nation, but a visit to Pontypridd or Carnarvon would settle that question in the minds of most people. Nationality is based on the oft-repeated arguments of language and racial distinction, I contend that our national peculiarities are so distinct and pronounced as to give rise to a set of circumstances that is peculiar to ourselves. And I say I do not mean remaining quiet and passive under grievous wrongs. The first civic duty of a people is to resent oppression and despotism in every form. True loyalty must, and always does, consist in pruning away the withered branch, redressing wrong, improving the condition of the people, and keeping our Constitution and its administration ever abreast of the circumstances and requirements of the time. The Welsh people demand Home Rule. I know this assertion will be met with the request for my authority. Well, I have forestalled that very reasonable request. A year or two ago I took the trouble of putting myself in communication with every, or nearly every, representative person in the Principality. I formulated a series of questions based on a bill which had previously introduced into the House of Commons, entitled the National Institutions Bill. That bill practically provided Home Rule for Wales. 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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 31.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LABOUR TROUBLES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MONDAY.

A telegram from Dunkirk, in this State, says that owing to threats of attack by 600 strikers upon Messrs. Brook's locomotive works in consequence of the engagement of new men by the firm, the sheriff has asked General Doyle, commanding at Buffalo, to be prepared to send a detachment of military if necessary. The General has accordingly ordered the troops at Jamestown and Buffalo to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the scene of the threatened outbreak.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY.

Mr. Carnegie, of Homestead, has repeatedly been requested to make a statement regarding the recent labour troubles at that place, but has refused until yesterday, when, in an interview, he said:—"I came to Pittsburg not to rake up, but to try and bury the past. That is beyond recall, and should be banished as a horrid dream, only the lesson it teaches being laid to heart for the future. For 26 years our concerns have run with only one stoppage, and I trust and believe this record will be fully equalled in the 25 years to come. When employer and employed are antagonistic, each considering the other his enemy, it is a contest between twin brothers. There is no genuine victory possible for either, but the defeat of both is the only result." Regarding his own share in the great works bearing his name, Mr. Carnegie said:—"I retired from active business four years ago. It is a great error on the part of our countrymen to endure the cares of business until they break down in harness at the time when they should be in their prime. I believe in retiring from work betimes and giving younger men a chance. I sold portions of my interests, and am gradually selling more to such young men in the service as show exceptional ability."

"PROTECTION" IN RUSSIA.

THE PRICE OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, MONDAY.

The proposal of the Minister of Ways and Communication that the Russian railways should be recorded the right to purchase abroad and import free of duty all railway material, including rails, locomotives, carriages, and trucks, had its origin in the fact that the Russian manufacturers, taking the fullest advantage of the present low and high tariff, have been charging very high prices for railway metal. The Minister's proposal, as was announced on Friday last, was rejected at a joint sitting of the Ministerial Council and the Imperial Department for Economic Affairs, but at the same time authority was given to the Minister, at his urgent and repeated request, to submit, if occasion should require, to a commission composed of the Ministers of Finance, Domains, and Communications and the Comptroller of the Empire, the question whether a motion should be laid before the Ministerial Committee authorising him to place certain orders for railway materials abroad. The expressed intention of this measure is to bring down the charges of the Russian manufacturers and not by any means to open the frontier to foreign makers or give free entry to foreign goods.

THE FINANCES OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MONDAY.

The following are the returns of the revenue and expenditure of the Imperial Russian Treasury for the first ten months of the year 1892:—Receipts: Ordinary revenue 712,435,000 roubles, extraordinary 168,174,000 roubles. Expenditure: Ordinary 767,744,000 roubles, extraordinary 167,431,000 roubles. The total revenue for the ten months of 1892 was 154,490,000 roubles more than in the corresponding period of 1891, and the total expenditure at the same time showed an increase of 105,388,000 roubles.

AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

BERLIN, MONDAY.

The official *Reichsanzeiger* this evening publishes a rescript addressed by the Emperor William to the Imperial Chancellor, in which His Majesty thanks all those who thought of him on his birthday. "His Majesty," says the rescript, "was more especially gratified by the many assurances of self-sacrifice, patriotism, and of confidence in his efforts to secure the safety of the Fatherland—assurances which strengthen His Majesty's belief that under God's gracious guidance these efforts will not fail to meet with success." The rescript was accompanied by a request for its publication.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

BERLIN, MONDAY.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, in an article discussing the revolution in Hawaii and the probable future of the islands, says:—"Whether or not the expectation of the Queen to be reinstated in power by the United States will be realised remains to be seen. This would certainly be preferable to the scheme advocated by Great Britain, viz. the institution of a tripartite control like that now operative in Samoa, a control in which Germany would again also participate. But we believe that the experiment of Samoa, which such an arrangement do not at all recommend in spite of the experiment in the Sandwich Islands and Germany, moreover, has no reason to meddle further in South Sea affairs. The United States and Great Britain had better be left to settle their relations there as they think right."

AUSTRALIAN BANK SCANDAL.

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

The question of the prosecution of the directors and auditors of the Imperial Banking Company, now in liquidation, have been for some time before the law officers of the colony. The Attorney General has now announced that the directors have not committed any act rendering them amenable to the law. With regard to the other officers of the bank and the auditors he reserves his opinion.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL COUNCIL.

HOBART, MONDAY.

To-day's proceedings in the Federal Council of Australia were of considerable interest, the discussion turning upon upon the question of a wider federation of the colonies embodied in the Commonwealth Bill adopted by the National Australasian Convention held at Sydney in 1891. The bill introduced on Saturday by the Hon. B. D. Morehead, one of the Queensland representatives, dealing with the discipline and government of the proposed garrisons of Australia, was on Thursday read a second time. In the course of the discussion Sir William Lambert Dobson, Acting Governor of Tasmania, contended that the establishment of a garrison at Hobart as well as at Albany and Thursday Island was equally essential for Australian and Imperial defence. His Excellency urged that the defences of Australia should be wholly controlled by a federal body.

The Hon. Nicholas J. Brown (Tasmania) brought forward a motion to the effect that the Federal Council observed with satisfaction the proceedings of the National Australasian Convention of 1891 and trusted that the federal union of the colonies upon the general basis recommended by that Convention would be accomplished at an early date. The resolution further affirmed that, having regard to important matters of federal concern which might require attention, it should be an instruction to the Standing Committee of the Council that in the event of any serious delay arising from acceptance by the colonies of the recommendations of the Convention it should take into consideration the advisability of increasing the members of the Council and take the necessary action. Mr. Brown, in moving the resolution, said that the Commonwealth Bill met with very general acceptance. He warmly defended the financial credit of the colonies, and declared that it was worthy of the fullest confidence. The colonies were well able to fulfil their obligations. He went on to say that if it were proved that they were hoping in vain for unity, which all desired, or for the adhesion of New South Wales and South Australia to the Federal Council, it would be necessary to increase the number of members in the latter in order to enable it to legislate on important federal matters.

The Hon. John Gavan Duffy (Victoria), who seconded the motion, said the Federal Council possessed wide powers, but would never become the greater body necessary to complete federation.

Sir John Forest, one of the representatives of Western Australia, thought the Council would be more useful if the number of members were increased. Western Australia was not opposed to federation, although it did not agree with the bill passed by the National Convention.

A KENTUCKY OIL FIRE.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MONDAY.

A tremendous commotion was caused here to-day by a fire, accompanied by a series of explosions, in the public sewer. A quantity of oil which was escaping from the gasworks into the sewer was ignited through the negligence of a workman who dropped a match into it. An explosion immediately occurred, seriously injuring a bystander, one of whose hands was blown off. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, being carried along down the sewer by the current, while fresh explosions took place at one point after another. As the flaming oil advanced with the stream pavements were blown up and windows shattered by each successive explosion, and the greatest consternation was produced among the inhabitants by these mysterious, upheavals for which there was no apparent cause. The fire brigade was called out, but was unable to cope with the subterranean conflagration, which continued until the burning oil had completed itself into the Kentucky river. The gasworks have had to be temporarily closed on account of the damage caused by the accident.

THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY.

The Anti-Option Bill was to-day taken up by the Senate, and the chief speaker was Mr. White, of Louisiana, who opposed the measure.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler (New Hampshire) brought forward a resolution requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Provisional Government of Hawaii for the admission of those islands as United States territory, and to lay the convention concluded before Congress for ratification. Mr. Chandler asked that his resolution might be considered immediately. Senator White (Louisiana) objected, and the debate on Mr. Chandler's resolution was accordingly postponed.

THE SESSION.

FORECAST OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Press Association furnishes the following forecast of the Speech from the Throne which is to be delivered at the opening of Parliament to-day.

Contrary to expectation, the Speech will be a short one, although crowded in its limited space with comprehensive legislative proposals. The Speech may be expected to open with the customary assurance that Her Majesty is at peace with all foreign Powers. So far as legislation is concerned, precedence is given to the proposed measure of Home Rule, and in connection with the formal announcement of it was the first measure of the session, it will probably be found that reference is made to the marked decrease of crime in Ireland and to the improved condition of the country. It is understood also that Her Majesty announces the intention of her Ministers to deal with the question of registration and with that of "one man one vote." A large measure will be devoted to labour questions, and various measures with regard to the condition of labour will, it is expected, be announced. A reform measure also is expected of certain steps with a view to the establishment of the Churches in Scotland and Wales. Papers will be promised with regard to Uganda and Egypt. "Lords and gentlemen" may expect to be assured that the slight increase recently found to be desirable in the garrisons in Egypt does not forbode any change of policy with regard to that country. The Speech will also, it is believed, contain a sympathetic reference to the state of agriculture. It is understood that this reference will be followed by a proposal in the House of Commons for a Parliamentary inquiry into the subject. An allusion to a measure dealing with local government in London is understood to cover the intention of the Government to bring forward a Bill increasing the powers of the London County Council, and taking other steps towards what is known as the unification of London, while it is safe to assume that the reference to county government includes a proposal for a District Councils Bill. The question of registration reform and that of the shortening of the duration of Parliaments will, it is believed, be dealt with in separate bills. The registration proposals will, there is reason to believe, not only propose the abolition of plural voting, but also the reduction of the qualifying period, to prevent disfranchisement through a break in "occupation," and to amend the lodger franchise as well as also probably a proposal that all parliamentary elections should be held on the same day, and that on that day public-houses should be closed. The proposals with regard to labour are understood to likely to propose the abolition of the doctrine of common employment. In addition to the points already referred to, the Speech will be found to contain the promise of a bill for reforming the liquor laws in the direction of extending popular control over the granting of licences. It is not to be assumed that the fact comprise an Employers' Liability Bill, which is of Scotland being mentioned before Wales in the paragraph referring to Disestablishment implies that precedence will be given to the question of Scotch Disestablishment over that of Wales. There is reason to expect that with regard to the question in both countries suspensory bills will be introduced, so as to prevent the increase and multiplication of vested interests prior to such action as may be determined upon by Parliament.

The usual parliamentary dinners on the eve of the session were given last evening. Mr. Gladstone entertained at 10, Downing-street, the members of the Cabinet in the Lower House, the Speaker, the law officers, the Chief Whip, and the whip for the address, &c. Mrs. Gladstone attended a small reception. The Earl of Kimberley, as leader of the house of Lords, gave a dinner at the India Office to the principal Liberal peers. Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons invited a large number of Conservative members to 4, Carlton Gardens. The Duke of Devonshire, at Devonshire House, entertained the chief members of the Liberal Unionist party, including the Duke of Bedford, Lord Selborne, Lord Hamilton, and Sir Henry James. Mr. Rendel invited a number of members representing Welsh constituencies, and not in the Government, to dinner at Carlton Gardens. Lord Salisbury gave a large dinner party in Arlington-street to all the principal Conservative peers.

The Central News says that a meeting of English and Scotch Liberal members, convened by Mr. Samuel Storey, was held yesterday afternoon at the House of Commons. Mr. Storey presided, and a hundred members were present, among them being Sir. G. Carmichael, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Schwann, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Colman, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Leng, Mr. W. Saunders, and Mr. Labouchere. The proceedings were private, and every precaution was observed to exclude representatives of the press. Mr. Storey, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting had been called in obedience to a decision taken at the close of last session, when it was decided to adjourn all consideration of the special aims to which the Liberal party had been committed by their pledges given at the general election until the eve of the new session. While they were loyal adherents to Mr. Gladstone it was their duty to see that due regard was paid to the natural demands of the English and Scotch electorate. There was, he said, no press harshly upon the Government, or to embarrass them. Their object was to obtain favourable places for Radical measures, and the purpose of the meeting was to decide what those bills should be. He suggested as a practical scheme that 125 members should ballot at the opening of Parliament for the six Wednesdays up to Easter, in the interest of a selected group of bills. In the discussion which followed it was made manifest that none of those present had any feeling of hostility to the Government, but there was a pretty general feeling expressed that Governments require prodding to keep them up to the mark. In regard to Mr. Storey's suggestion for the "pooling" of private members' bills, gentlemen present who were committed to specific measures thought that these should enjoy special facilities and were unwilling to take their chance after Easter. These gentlemen were principally new members, and those insisted that when their names were called they should put in one of their own measures, but the evident sense of the meeting was in favour of the larger proposal of Mr. Storey. The Conference lasted an hour and a half.

A meeting of the Irish Unionist members of Parliament was held last evening at the offices of the Irish Unionist Alliance, Westminster. The Marquis of Londonderry was also present. Colonel Saunderson presided. Mr. Pierce Fitzgerald, who has been acting as one of the secretaries, resigned that office, and Mr. Barton was elected to succeed him. The Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Londonderry were invited to attend the meetings of the party, and in accordance with custom Messrs. Smith-Barry, Petrose Fitzgerald, and J. G. Butcher, as Irishmen representing English constituencies, received a similar invitation. A full discussion took place on the business of the approaching session, and it was decided to bring before Parliament a number of questions affecting Irish Unionist interests unless the development of the Wales upon the Address should make it unnecessary. It was decided to make the release of the Gweedore prisoners the subject of an amendment, which will probably be moved by Mr. Arthur Rose. The circumstances attending the North and South Meath election petitions were considered, and it was resolved to deal with the matter both by bill and debate. It was decided to introduce bills dealing with the National Board of Education, clerical interference in elections, the illiterate vote, early Saturday closing, and the amendment of the Juries Act (Ireland).

MEETING OF LIBERAL UNIONIST MEMBERS.

THE PARTY TO SIT ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE.

The Duke of Devonshire presided over a meeting of Liberal Unionist members of Parliament held yesterday at Devonshire House, London. There were present Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, Mr. L. Courtney, Sir John Lubbock, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. H. T. Anstruther, Mr. T. O. Arnold-Forster, Mr. James Bass, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. Victor Cavendish, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. T. Cochrane, Mr. A. L. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Alexander Cross, Sir Donald Currie, Major L. Darwin, Mr. George Dixon, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. H. Hobhouse, Mr. W. Kenny, Q.C., Mr. W. Kenrick, Sir Thos. Lea, Mr. R. B. Martin, Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Hon. H. Meysey-Thompson, Mr. F. H. Mildmay, Mr. Jasper More, Sir Algernon Peaudet, Mr. Cuthbertu Qilter, Baron F. de Rothschild, Mr. C. Seely, Mr. J. Parker Smith, Mr. F. Taylor, Mr. J. Powell Williams, and Mr. E. R. Wodehouse. Mr. J. A. Bright, Mr. Jesse Collings, and Mr. W. Thorburn were prevented through indisposition from attending. Mr. T. W. Russell had not returned from Canada.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, in opening the proceedings, said that the change of Government had necessarily effected a change in the position of the Liberal Unionist Party in the House of Commons, and he had called that meeting to consider how that change would affect them. He thought it better, as he no longer had the honour of sitting amongst them in the House of Commons, that Mr. Chamberlain should submit a statement to the meeting.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, after thanking the Duke of Devonshire for summoning the meeting, and for the advice and assistance he had given, said that perhaps the most important point which the meeting had to consider was that relating to the seats which the party should occupy in the coming session in the House of Commons. He had, with the full concurrence of those with whom he had been in consultation, addressed the following letter to Sir William Harcourt early in the month:—

"Highbury Moor Green, Birmingham, Jan. 7, 1893.

"My dear Harcourt,—In the absence of the Prime Minister, I am obliged to trouble you with a question which, I think, concerns the convenience and, perhaps, to some extent, the order of the House of Commons. In the last Parliament the Liberal Unionists sat on the Opposition side of the House, partly because at the commencement of that Parliament it was intimated to us that our old colleagues did not desire to continue the friendly relations that had arisen, partly because we thought it right to assert our claim to be regarded as Liberals, although we were not prepared to follow the Home Rule policy of a section of the Liberal party. A change of Government having taken place, we have now to consider our position, and it is in reference to this that I wish to consult, and, if possible, to come to an arrangement with you. It will be conceded that the Liberal Unionists now form a separate and independent party, with their own distinct organisation, both in the House and in the country. The action of the Irish Party constructed on Continental models the natural place for them in a middle party would be in the centre, but in the *English House* such an arrangement is impossible, and there are no cross benches available. The Irish Nationalist parties remaining would appear to be on the benches below the gangway, either on the Government or Opposition side, and in either position they would, it is said, however, that the Irish Nationalist members, though they will probably be supporters of the Government, have elected to sit below the gangway on the Opposition side. If this is the case, I shall be pressed to transfer themselves to the seats opposite, but I do not know whether the Government will use its influence with the Irish Party to induce the two benches below the gangway for the Liberal Unionist party. Such an arrangement would prevent any unseemly scramble for seats, and if accepted by both parties would minimise the inconvenience which we have experienced when those who are for the time, at any rate, political opponents are compelled to sit side by side. Of course, if you could induce the Irish Nationalist members to sit on the Government side there would be no need for any such arrangement as that which I now suggest, but if they maintain their old position the number represented on that side of the House will be 226 Parnellite servatives and 80 Nationalists, or a total of 350, while 274, and, if the Liberal Unionists will only number believe, therefore, that the adoption of my suggestion will be for the convenience of all parties, and if it is refused by the Government I do not think that you can fairly complain hereafter of the unwelcome proximity of Liberal Unionists who have shown their willingness to keep themselves as far as the construction of the House will allow to the advantage of the Government as soon as possible, in order that I may communicate with my colleagues before the meeting of Parliament.—I am, yours very truly,

"J. CHAMBERLAIN."

He had received the following reply:—

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, Jan. 25, 1893.

"My dear Chamberlain,—I have discussed with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Marjoribanks the subject of your letter respecting the accommodation for Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone expressed every desire to do what might be in his power to forward arrangements that should be convenient to you and your friends. There can be no doubt that it is desirable that as far as possible gentlemen who act together should sit together, but, as you observe, in the present state of political parties difficulties have arisen on both sides in giving effect to this very general rule of Parliamentary practice. Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary recollections establish the fact that when a group of politicians have severed themselves from the principal body of their party it has been customary for them by general consent to occupy prominent seats below the gangway. This was the case in the instance of Lord Stanley of 1834, and the Peelites in 1859. This, if I remember rightly, was the position which you and others occupied in the secession of 1886 before the dissolution. It may not, however, appear that arrangements of this kind can be made by a Government as such, but have stood on general convenience and courtesy. It is also to be observed that the inconvenience which is incurred apply only to the case of some half-dozen leading members, and not to any considerable group of their followers, who have had to take their chance with the rest of the members of the House. I think it is clear that the Government could not pretend to any authority in appropriating seats to any party on their own bench, and that any such interference would be naturally resented. The whole matter rests upon general convenience and the disposition which the House has always shown to accommodate itself in a spirit of courtesy and good will to a new state of things when it arises. I think you must place your principal reliance upon this, and I am authorised to say that Mr. Gladstone will be personally willing to promote such arrangements as may most tend to the convenience and harmony of all sections of the House.—Yours sincerely,

"W. V. HARCOURT."

After reading the foregoing letters Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that he took it from the tone which had been given to his remarks that those present approved of the action he had taken (a statement which was cordially received), and that they would be prepared to agree with him that the proper course for the party to take under the circumstances of the case was to take their seats below the gangway on the Government side of the House, relying on the courtesy conveyed by Sir William Harcourt that Mr. Gladstone would use his personal influence to promote arrangements which would secure the convenience of all sections. Of course if the Irish Nationalist party thought it to depart from their determination to continue to sit in Opposition it was clear that the Liberal Unionists, as a party, would be free to reconsider their decision.

Sir HENRY JAMES expressed, on behalf of those present, their thanks to Mr. Chamberlain for the course he had taken in addressing to this matter, and for the decision which he had tendered at the meeting, and which that the Liberal Unionist members were entirely satisfied with the guidance he had given them upon it was upon previous questions that had come up for solution.

Mr. Chamberlain was then authorised to reply authoritatively to Sir W. Harcourt's letter, and at the conclusion of the meeting he addressed and dispatched the following letter:—

"40, Princes Gardens, S.W., January 30, 1893.

"My dear Harcourt,—I am obliged by your letter of the 25th inst. and recognise the courteous consideration which Mr. Gladstone and yourself have given to my suggestion. I have now had an opportunity of submitting my colleagues an the subject, and I am enabled to say that while we regret that you are unable to give us more complete satisfaction, we have decided to take our places on the benches below the gangway on the Government side in reliance on Mr. Gladstone's kind assurance that he will use his personal influence to promote arrangements in accordance with long established precedent which will lead to the convenience of all sections of the House. I may add that in the event of the Irish Nationalist members deciding to sit on the same side as the Government to which they will give their support, my friends and myself would probably reconsider their decision and be willing to exchange their seats for others below the gangway on the opposite side of the House.—I am, yours very truly,

"J. CHAMBERLAIN."

A meeting of the supporters of the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords was held at a later hour, at which the position and prospects of the party in the House of Lords were considered.

THE LAND AND THE CONSUMER IN WALES.

BY MAJOR EVAN ROWLAND JONES, M.P.

A large and very representative meeting was held in the Mansion House, London, yesterday, under the auspices of the Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic. The hall was crowded. The Lord MAYOR presided, and among those present were Mr. James Lowther, M.P., Mr. Caine, M.P., Mr. Charles M'Laren, M.P., Mr. Johnson-Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Wayman, M.P., the Marquis of Huntly, Sir A. Hickman, M.P., Sir S. Northcote, M.P., Sir B. Samuelson, M.P., Captain Bagot, M.P., Mr. Barran, M.P., Mr. Arnold Forster, M.P., Mr. Tomlinson, M.P., Sir C. Baden-Powell, M.P., Mr. W. Crosfield, M.P., Mr. Channing, M.P., Mr. C. Furness, M.P., and Mr. S. Rowlandson, the well-known cream farmer, of Richmond, Yorkshire. Among the trading associations represented were the Birmingham Millers' Association, the Metropolitan Grocers' Association, the Nursery and Seed Trades Association, the British Dairy Farmers' Association, the United Kingdom Textile Trade Association, the West Riding Traders' Association, the Agricultural Association of British and Irish Millers, the Hebden Bridge Commercial Association, the Agricultural Engineers' Association, the Bolton and Midland Traders' Association, and the Cheshire and Derbyshire Dairy Farmers' Associations. The municipal corporations represented were fifty in number, and included those of Bradford, Northampton, Tynemouth, Birmingham, Reading, Stafford, Wolverhampton, Barnsley, Grimsby, Nottingham, Hartlepool, Walsall, Brighton, York, Huddersfield, Shrewsbury, and Sunderland. Among the County Councils who sent delegates were those of Lewisham, Lancashire, Yorkshire (three divisions), Essex, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, East Sussex, Cheshire, and Buckinghamshire. Twenty-five Chambers of Commerce—including Bradford, South of Scotland, Halifax, Bristol, Walsall, Liverpool, Leeds, Wakefield, Kendal, and Pembroke Dock—were also represented, and some twenty Chambers of Agriculture, including Central Lincolnshire, Dunbarton, and Kendal.

The LORD MAYOR, in opening the proceedings, expressed the opinion that the railway companies were pursuing a suicidal policy.—(Cheers.)

Sir J. WHITEHEAD, M.P., president of the Mansion House Association, moved:—"That this meeting of traders and agriculturists from all parts of the United Kingdom is of opinion that, in view of the persistent efforts made by the railway companies for many years past to secure additional powers of charge, the large and general increase in rates which they have recently made (in spite of their frequent denial of any intention to do so, and immediately after obtaining the powers) has shown conclusively that the fixing of actual rates ought not to be left to their irresponsible discretion." He said the meeting comprised representatives from every commercial centre and every agricultural district, and there were also representatives of many of the principal corporations, County Councils, Chambers of Commerce, agricultural associations, and trading bodies throughout the Kingdom. He did not expect, however, from what had come to their knowledge in the past few days, that even that magnificent gathering would have great influence on the railway companies, but he did believe that the gathering would have a very powerful influence indeed upon a higher authority even than the railway companies, and that they might look to Parliament taking more active interest in the subject than before.—(Cheers.) In his judgment, however, the meeting would strengthen the hands of the Board of Trade, whose position the other day had the effect of raising the hopes of the traders of the country, but that was absolutely false. All that the traders had done had been to make a case in their own defence against the railway companies, who for many years past, by combining with the acquisition of canals, had deliberately attempted to break down or buy up opposition and to establish a monopoly. It was high time that the Board of Trade, the Joint Committee, and Parliament came to the assistance of the traders altogether! Simply and only because of the solemn assurances made through counsel and through managers, verbally and by letter, that the companies had not the slightest intention of increasing the rates (Cheers.) They went further, and said they could not increase the rates even if they were inclined to. The companies said they required a margin between the actual and maximum rates in order to meet certain emergencies, such as the possibility of an increase in the cost of fuel, or of labour, or the cost of iron and coal, and a reduction of the hours of labour. Fortunately Parliament believed the companies.—(Cheers.) We knew how scandalously the companies had broken their pledges.—(Cheers.) The companies said they had had no time to revise their rates. This was perfectly absurd, and, speaking as a business man, he said that they were absolutely untrue. The fact was the companies had been mutually agreed upon and matured. In proof of this statement he quoted a letter from the manager of the Midland Railway Company to one of the Company's customers, who had complained of the milk rates. It was dated the 23rd December, and said:—"The Midland Company have no power by themselves to alter the arrangements which have been agreed to."—(Hear, hear.) It had been said the companies were beginning to climb down. That might be so to some extent, but he was inclined to think they would return and endeavour to enforce on the country those rates which he said would have the effect of crushing trade and agriculture. The Companies might yield here and there, and would make special concessions in certain cases but in the main they meant to exact all the law allowed them.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. LOWTHER, M.P., seconded the resolution as the representative of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, and said that fortunately on this occasion they were not fighting the workers together for the purpose of obtaining justice at the hands of Parliament.—(Hear, hear.) They were reminded that monopolies, and rightly so, were unfair against the policy of the railway companies in the years when they had special and exceptional favour to foreigners as against home producers. It must be borne also in mind that the immense power and overpowering method of returning to the tenant a portion of the rent paid by the home producer raised his prices foreign competition shipped in and brought ruin to the trade. All who took part in the deputation to the Board of Trade on the reduction of railway rates did so with a view to obtaining a *land fair* reduction, but those reductions had not been obtained. Everything came to crush the spirit of self-respect out of the farmer. In several counties he holds his land subject to six months' notice. He is hampered about crop rotation, and, the law notwithstanding, "all game, woodcocks, snipes, &c., are reserved by the landlord with full power for him and those appointed and authorised by him to preserve and kill the same." But it were useless to attempt to catalogue the annoyances under which a South Wales farmer tries to make both ends meet. He is between the upper and the nether millstones. The price of land, like that of precious stones, is fanciful and excessive. The landlord is often too ready to raise the rent to a commercial value. The restrictions and petty tyrannies, enforced in many cases by agents, are hard to endure—those are the upper grinders. Competition, keen and ever active, from the Ganges, the Danube, and the valley of the Mississippi, constitutes the nether stone. The mining population of the Rhondda, the manufacturing and consuming millions on the slopes of the Severn, in common with their class all over the United Kingdom, will take good care that no import duty shall be levied on the necessaries and the comforts of life; but they will fail in their duty to all around them and to their countrymen, tenants and labourers, if they do not swell the volume of voices now demanding an inquiry into the land system in Wales, with the ultimate object of redeeming agriculture from its present artificial and intolerable position and placing the producer of food for the people in a position of security and equity upon the land.

THE GENTLEMEN'S CONCERTS.

SCHUBERT RECITAL.

Sonata	in A Major (known as Op. 120)	1825
Schuberti ten Trio	in B Major (first time)	Date unknown
Clavierstück	Allegretto, in E Flat (first time)	1828
Sonata	in A Minor, Op. 42	1825
Impromptu	in C Minor, Op. 90, No. 1	1827
Impromptu	in G Flat, Op. 90, No. 3	Date unknown

Sir Charles Hallé's recital has included the works of the most distinguished composers for the pianoforte. None is more delicate or piquant than Schubert. His compositions may show, to the pianist trained in the methods of the period, certain phases of treatment which prove that, with all his originality of fancy, Schubert was no great executant. But this is a small matter when we have to deal with the substance of his productions. And no one who listened to Sir Charles's recital yesterday afternoon could have failed to recognise the fact that Schubert added something—even during, or immediately after, the Beethoven period—to the development of pianoforte music which later generations will not willingly forget. The sonatas are unmistakable in character and in beauty. It would be difficult to specialise particular movements. Of the two played by Sir Charles yesterday we might deal with each separate movement in appreciation of its particular merits. So with the smaller movements. But the special merit of these recitals lies in the fact that they are educational. And of the ladies present—ladies being predominant—it would be strange if a majority did not profess a lesson such as could not be had in an equally effective manner in any other way.

THE NEW RAILWAY RATES.

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON.

The new railway rates have already been largely increased by the railway companies, especially at a time when prices were "down in the mud." The belief in the feeling in the House of Commons in this matter would be found to be not less strong than that amongst the traders.—(Cheers.)

Mr. TOMLINSON, M.P., said that some people would no doubt ask why traders could not be satisfied with the existing Railway Commission. From personal experience he knew something of that Commission, and excepting Sir Frederick Peel, who had always shown a desire to do justice between traders and companies, he asserted that the Commission was the most technical, capricious, and costly court of justice in existence existing in this country.—(Cheers.) It was a court which in the space of two years had managed to dispose of all the cases that had come before it, instead of appearing before it, not because they had no complaints, but because they had no reasonable expectation that they could get speedy justice.—(Cheers.)—because it had shown over and over again that it was not to decide the question really in contest, but to slide off, if possible, on some technical point and dismiss the case without going properly heard.—(Cheers.) Some years ago traders had been very reluctant to place confidence in the Board of Trade as proposed in the resolution, but the Board had of late years had the responsibility of the settlement of disputes, and he believed they might now depend upon finding there men capable of doing it, and he was quite prepared to act in active interest in the subject than before.—(Cheers.) In his judgment, moreover, the meeting would strengthen the hands of the President of the Board of Trade, whose position the other day had the effect of raising the hopes of the traders, but that was absolutely false. All that the traders had done had been to make a case in their own defence against the railway companies, who for many years past, by combining with the acquisition of canals, had deliberately attempted to break down or buy up opposition and to establish a monopoly. It was high time that the Board of Trade, the Joint Committee, and Parliament came to the assistance of the traders altogether! Simply and only because of the solemn assurances made through counsel and through managers, verbally and by letter, that the companies had not the slightest intention of increasing the rates. (Cheers.) They went further, and said they could not increase the rates even if they were inclined to. The companies said they required a margin between the actual and maximum rates in order to meet certain emergencies, such as the possibility of an increase in the cost of fuel, or of labour, or the cost of iron and coal, and a reduction of the hours of labour. Fortunately Parliament believed the companies.—(Cheers.) We knew how scandalously the companies had broken their pledges.—(Cheers.) The companies said they had had no time to revise their rates. This was perfectly absurd, and, speaking as a business man, he said that they were absolutely untrue. The fact was the companies had been mutually agreed upon and matured. In proof of this statement he quoted a letter from the manager of the Midland Railway Company to one of the Company's customers, who had complained of the milk rates. It was dated the 23rd December, and said:—"The Midland Company have no power by themselves to alter the arrangements which have been agreed to."—(Hear, hear.) It had been said the companies were beginning to climb down. That might be so to some extent, but he was inclined to think they would return and endeavour to enforce on the country those rates which he said would have the effect of crushing trade and agriculture. The Companies might yield here and there, and would make special concessions in certain cases but in the main they meant to exact all the law allowed them.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. LOWTHER, M.P., seconded the resolution as the representative of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, and said that fortunately on this occasion they were not fighting the workers together *for the purpose of obtaining justice at the hands of* Parliament.—(Hear, hear.) They were reminded that monopolies, and rightly so, were unfair against the policy of the railway companies in the years when they had special and exceptional favour to foreigners as against home producers. It must be borne also in mind that the immense power and overpowering method of returning to the tenant a portion of the rent paid by the home producer raised his prices foreign competition shipped in and brought ruin to the trade. All who took part in the deputation to the Board of Trade on the reduction of railway rates did so with a view to obtaining a *land fair* reduction, but those reductions had not been obtained. Everything came to crush the spirit of self-respect out of the farmer. In several counties he holds his land subject to six months' notice. He is hampered about crop rotation, and, the law notwithstanding, "all game, woodcocks, snipes, &c., are reserved by the landlord with full power for him and those appointed and authorised by him to preserve and kill the same." But it were useless to attempt to catalogue the annoyances under which a South Wales farmer tries to make both ends meet. He is between the upper and the nether millstones. The price of land, like that of precious stones, is fanciful and excessive. The landlord is often too ready to raise the rent to a commercial value. The restrictions and petty tyrannies, enforced in many cases by agents, are hard to endure—those are the upper grinders. Competition, keen and ever active, from the Ganges, the Danube, and the valley of the Mississippi, constitutes the nether stone. The mining population of the Rhondda, the manufacturing and consuming millions on the slopes of the Severn, in common with their class all over the United Kingdom, will take good care that no import duty shall be levied on the necessaries and the comforts of life; but they will fail in their duty to all around them and to their countrymen, tenants and labourers, if they do not swell the volume of voices now demanding an inquiry into the land system in Wales, with the ultimate object of redeeming agriculture from its present artificial and intolerable position and placing the producer of food for the people in a position of security and equity upon the land.

Mr. CHANNING, M.P., supported the motion, observing that he desired to impress upon the meeting the fact that the results following upon the Act of 1836 had been contrary to the wishes and the intention of Parliament, the then existing Committee which Parliament passed the Act. The feeling of all sections of the House was that not only should they get rid of undue preference but that the traders should secure from the companies a substantial concession as to all the burdensome rates which had depressed so many interests throughout the country.—(Cheers.) He was also of opinion that the traders would find the means of righting their grievances by the formation of a committee as strong and as determined as the Railway Clearing House Committee, and by the adoption of the recommendation proposed in the second resolution.

Mr. BLACKMAN, representing the Warwickshire County Council, also heartily supported.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. S. CAINE, M.P., president of the British Wine and Spirit Association, said the iron trade in its various branches furnished the railways on a larger amount of traffic than any other industry—excepting coal, and probably 40 million tons of coal were carried for that trade and for engineering works, being more than one-fifth of the total quantity of coal raised in the country. The Board of Trade recognised this great importance and the special claims of this business by placing the principal descriptions of manufactured iron and steel in class B. Tonnage which proves that, with all his originality of fancy, Schubert was no great executant. But this is a small matter when we have to deal with the substance of his productions. And no one who listened to Sir Charles's recital yesterday afternoon could have failed to recognise the fact that Schubert added something—even during, or immediately after, the Beethoven period—to the development of pianoforte music which later generations will not willingly forget. The sonatas are unmistakable in character and in beauty. It would be difficult to specialise particular movements. Of the two played by Sir Charles yesterday we might deal with each separate movement in appreciation of its particular merits. So with the smaller movements. But the special merit of these recitals lies in the fact that they are educational. And of the ladies present—ladies being predominant—it would be strange if a majority did not profess a lesson such as could not be had in an equally effective manner in any other way.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893.

charge their maxima throughout. Take for example the Cleveland district where the North-Eastern Company were entitled to charge 1s. 5½d. for a distance of ten miles in addition to terminals to the amount of 2s. 8d., making a total charge of 4s. 3½d., or about 5d. per ton per mile for traffic that was not really damaged and required no special care in handling. The thing was simply monstrous, and it looked all the more so when compared with our own rates with those paid in other countries for the same class of traffic. In Germany the iron and steel manufacturers could not pay one half the same ton mile rate under like circumstances. What was the result? The consequence that we might already trace was the importation into this country of larger quantities of Belgian and German iron and steel.—(Hear, hear.) Great though the depression had been in the iron trade of this country and ready as our manufacturers had been to accept orders at any reasonable price, they had imported more iron and steel from Germany than we have done in any previous year, and we now received from that country fully three times as much manufactured iron and steel as we sent them.—(Hear, hear.) Not only so, but Germany had now become Germany's largest customer for iron and steel which we should produce quite as cheaply as those we had imported more iron and steel from Germany than we have done in any previous year, and we now received from that country fully three times as much manufactured iron and steel as we sent them.—(Hear, hear.) Not only so, but Germany had now become Germany's largest customer for iron and steel which we should produce quite as cheaply as those we had imported more iron and steel from Germany than we have done in any previous year, and we now received from that country fully three times as much manufactured iron and steel as we sent them.—(Hear, hear.) Not only so, but Germany had now become Germany's largest customer for iron

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 30.

The Hawaiian question continues to provoke discussion, but no official statement of the policy which the United States will pursue will be made until after the Commissioners of the provisional Government formally present their request for annexation at Washington. According to a telegram from San Francisco, the Commissioners, before leaving on their journey across the continent, said that an intimation had been received that Mr. Cleveland, the President-Elect, was in favour of annexation; that their mission was confined to presenting the request to the United States and to no other country; and that if it were unfavourably received at Washington, which they did not expect, they would return to Hawaii without visiting London.

The steamers Ranger and Adams are nearly ready to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu to reinforce the Boston, which is now there, the Mohican being *en route*.—*Our Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

It is reported here that the British Government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, to protest against the action of the representatives of the United States in Hawaii and the proposed annexation of the Islands.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, brought forward a resolution requesting President Harrison to enter into negotiations with the Provisional Government of Hawaii for the admission of those islands as a United States territory, and to lay the convention concluded before Congress for ratification. Mr. Chandler asked that his resolution might be considered immediately. Senator White (Louisiana) objected to this proposal, and the debate on Mr. Chandler's resolution was accordingly postponed.—*Reuter.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

Congressman Joseph H. Outwaite (Democrat), of Ohio, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the following statement to-day:—

"A great outrage has been committed by our Government upon the Government of Hawaii. According to his own statement, Mr. Thurston, the United States Minister, ought to be recalled immediately. No pretence was made that any citizens of the United States were in danger, and even if they were it is doubtful whether the United States man-of-war should have landed troops. It looks to me like a filibustering scheme on the part of persons interested in sugar or some other staple of the islands. We have been in the habit of criticising England's method of interfering in the local affairs of small nations as a pretext for taking possession of them, but our position is even less justifiable. I consider the landing of United States troops from the cruiser Boston an act of war. How can we say we have submitted to the landing of troops in any city of ours by any nation? The Hawaiian Government conceded to us all we needed there —a coaling station for our vessels."—*Dalziel.*

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 30.

It now appears that, besides the members of the mission sent to Washington by the Provisional Government at Hawaii to negotiate the United States to annex the islands, there were also among the Claudine's passengers several emissaries of the ex-Queen Lilioukalani, who have been commissioned to proceed to Washington to put her side of the case before the United States Government. In accordance with their instructions, they will appeal to the United States Government to disavow and reverse the action of its representative, Mr. Stevens. The statement that a representative of the Queen was refused a passage by the Claudine therefore appears to have been incorrect.

Although the attempt to promulgate a new Constitution was the immediate cause of the revolution, the passage of a Lottery Bill by the Legislature had much to do with it. This Bill, which was passed on the 10 inst., authorized a syndicate of six persons to organize a lottery on their engaging to make an annual payment to the Government of half a million dollars. The Ministers refused to support the measure, which received the vote of only one white member, the other 25 votes required to carry the Bill being all those of natives or half-castes. This incident gave rise to considerable friction and controversy, and on the 12th inst. a vote of no confidence was carried against the Ministry by a majority of 29, this being, as in the case of the Lottery Bill, the exact number required to decide the question. The Ministry thus overthrown had enjoyed the confidence of the public, of the capitalists, and of the business community for a considerable period, and as the prorogation of Parliament had been fixed by the Queen for the 21st, their tenure of office was expected to continue until 1894, when, in the ordinary course, the Chamber would have reassembled. The defeat of the Ministry therefore caused great excitement among the whites, and this feeling was heightened on the following day by the appointment of a Ministry in which the white population had no confidence. The signature of the Lottery Bill by the Queen also greatly aggravated the situation, and her attempt to promulgate a new Constitution brought matters to a climax.

It is stated here that Queen Lilioukalani sent an account of the situation in Hawaii to be cabled to Great Britain from New Zealand by the steamer Alameda, which was leaving Honolulu for Auckland on the morning of the 16th inst., the day before she was dethroned. The Alameda is due at Auckland to-day or to-morrow. Knowing this the Provisional Government was anxious that the facts might be known by the United States Government before the Queen's statement could reach this country. Hence, the chartering of the vessel Claudine, which conveyed the Hawaiian delegates to the United States.—*Reuter.*

PARIS, JAN. 30.

The French papers that allude to the revolution in Hawaii (they are for the most part reactionary journals) take the opportunity of taunting England with a short-sighted lack of logic in objecting to a possibly aggressive attitude on the part of the United States at a time when Englishmen are excluding other Powers from Egypt. The following observations of the *Moniteur Universel* will serve as an example:—

"*The Times* culls upon the Powers to take an active interest in what is going on in the Hawaiian Islands, as if, after what has occurred in Egypt, the Foreign Office can decently appeal to principles of right, justice, and equity in international relations. Vain protest all this, and England knows it well. The citizens of the great American Republic are not the sort of people to let themselves be frightened by intimidation.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

BERLIN, JAN. 30.

Germany has no special interests in the Sandwich Islands, and the revolution which appears to have taken place there does not attract much notice here. The preponderance of American influence there is generally recognized, and the question is considered to be one which chiefly concerns the United States and England. The suggestion that a triple control to be shared by Germany with those two Powers, might be established on the model of Samoa meets with little favour. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says plainly that Germany has no reason to seek for any extension of her responsibilities in the Pacific, and that it would be far better to let the United States annex the Sandwich Islands, or settle the matter in agreement with England on whatever basis the two Powers might think best.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

The following statement with regard to the situation in Hawaii has been communicated to Dalziel's Agency from a diplomatic source:—

"The United States are not likely either to annex or to extend a protectorate to Hawaii enjoying as they do all the advantages of the commerce of the country without any of the responsibilities. The present movement may result either in the establishment of a Republican form of government, with a President, or in the accession of the Princess Kaiulani under a Regency, which would satisfy the sentiment of the native and be acceptable to the foreign population. A third alternative would be the restoration of the Monarchy in the person of the Queen should she be satisfied to abridge her personal prerogative and return to the throne under new conditions.

"Princess Kaiulani, the niece of the late King Kalakana, the proclaimed heiress to the throne, is now residing in England, and it was her intention to return to her native country this year. It is exceedingly probable, having regard to the present position of affairs, that she will carry out that intention at an early date.

"The position of the islands in the great highway of the Pacific almost assures their prosperity. The natives are industrious, and the exports of domestic produce exceed in value per head of the population those of any country in the world. It is my belief that the British Government will be in no hurry to sanction what has occurred, but will await further developments."—*Dalziel.*

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 30.

Stocks closed unsettled, after a heavy market to-day, as Wall-street does not like the idea of the continued export of gold. The steamer Aller, for Bremen, will take to-morrow the $1,500,000 already announced. No further engagements have been made.—*Our Correspondent.*

PITTSBURG, JAN. 30.

Mr. Carnegie left here for Washington yesterday afternoon to attend Mr. Blaine's funeral. Before leaving he made the following statement:—

"I have not come to Pittsburg to rake up, but to bury the past. It should be banished as a horrid dream, but the lessons it teaches should be laid to heart for future application. For 26 years our concerns have met with only one labour stoppage. I trust and believe that this record will be equalled in the next 25 years. When employer and employed become antagonistic their antagonism can only be described as a contest between twin brothers. No genuine victory is possible for either side, only the defeat of both."

Mr. Carnegie then said he had retired from business in order to give younger men a chance, and continued:—

"To the numerous appeals which I have received urging me to give instructions regarding the recent troubles I have paid no attention. Let me now say that I have no power to instruct anybody connected with the Carnegie Steel Company. The officers are elected for a year and no one can interfere with them. . . . As for instructing or compelling them under law to do one thing or another, that is simply an absurd suggestion. I could not if I would, and I would not if I could. I am still the holder of a majority of the shares in the Carnegie Company. I made my first dollar in Pittsburg and expect to make my last dollar here also. I do not know any form of philanthropy so beneficial that there is no charity in it. I have hoarded nothing, and shall not die rich apart from my interest in the business. Unless the Pittsburg Works are prosperous I shall have nothing. I have put all my eggs in one basket right here, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the first charge upon every dollar of my capital is the payment of the highest earnings paid for labour in any part of the world for similar services. Upon that record I could stand."

Mr. Carnegie concluded by praising Mr. Frick, whom he declared to be a grand and courageous man."—*Dalziel.*

FUNERAL OF MR. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

The remains of the late Mr. Blaine were interred to-day in the Oak-hill Cemetery in a grave beside the tomb of his son and daughter. All business in the capital was suspended during the early hours of the day as a mark of respect to the deceased statesman. In addition to the members of the family, there were present at the service at the residence President Harrison, the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the high officials of Congress, and the Diplomatic Corps.—*Dalziel.*

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

OTTAWA, JAN. 30.

Major-General Herbert has presented his annual report to the Dominion Parliament on the Militia Force of Canada, of which he is Commander-in-Chief. The report states that there has been an improvement in certain directions, based on the recommendations submitted by the commandant of the force last year, but that there is still considerable room for further improvement.

"Canada," continues the report, "has not received full value for the money expended on the training of her militia. There is an entire lack of system in the issue of clothing and marching equipment. The last uniforms are worn out with age, and the new ones are of the worst possible quality. The new saddlery will not stand 12 days' ordinary usage, while the leather of the military boots is of the consistency of paper." The report advocates the abolition of the Snider rifle and the substitution of a better weapon. The military storehouses, it is further stated, are filled with worthless equipments, obsolete stores, and condemned utensils. An entire reorganization of the service from the staff downwards is urged. "Unless such a reorganization is carried out," the report concludes, "Canada will remain in a condition of military impotence."

General Herbert's criticisms have not been favourably received in military circles here.—*Reuter.*

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, JAN. 30.

Dr. Saens-Peña, the President, has offered the portfolio of the Interior, rendered vacant by the withdrawal by Señor Bermejo of his acceptance of that office, to Dr. Escalante, chairman of the National Mortgage Bank, with whom he has had a long interview. As yet, however, nothing has been finally settled. The newspapers state that Dr. Romero, the present Minister of Finance, will take the portfolio of the Interior, and that Dr. Escalante will be appointed Minister of Finance.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 30.

No excitement whatever has been created here by the stoppage of the Federal Bank of Australia, as the event had been discounted, the collapse of the institution being unlikely to affect the colony to any material extent. All the losses incurred by the bank are concentrated in Melbourne, as there were no country branches, and those in Sydney and Adelaide occupied a quasi-local position. The banks having their head offices in the colony were desirous of assisting the Federal Bank through its difficulties, but those having their head offices in London were strongly opposed to lending any assistance outside the ordinary course of business.—*Dalziel (The Times Special).*

MELBOURNE, JAN. 30.

The question of the prosecution of the directors and auditors of the Imperial Banking Company, now in liquidation, has been for some time before the law officers of the colony. The Attorney-General has now decided that the directors have not committed any act rendering them amenable to the law. With regard to the other officers of the bank and the auditors, he reserves his opinion pending further investigation.—*Reuter.*

HOBART, JAN. 30.

To-day's proceedings in the Federal Council of Australasia were of considerable interest, the discussion turning largely upon the question of the wider federation of the colonies embodied in the Commonwealth Bill adopted by the National Australasian Convention held at Sydney in 1891. A Bill, introduced on Saturday by the Hon. B. D. Morehead, one of the Queensland representatives, dealing with the discipline and government of the proposed garrisons at Albany and Thursday Island, was read a second time.

In the course of the discussion Sir William Lambert Dobson, Acting Governor of Tasmania, contended that the establishment of a garrison at Hobart, as well as at Albany and Thursday Island, was equally essential for Australian and Imperial defence. He urged that the defences of Australia should be wholly controlled by a federal body.

The Hon. Nicholas J. Brown, Tasmania, brought forward a motion to the effect that the Federal Council observed with satisfaction the proceedings of the National Australasian Convention of 1891, and trusted that the federal union of the colonies upon the general basis recommended by that convention would be accomplished at an early date. The resolution further affirmed that, having regard to the important matters of federal concern which might require attention, it should be an instruction to the standing committee of the council that, in the event of any serious delay arising in the acceptance by the colonies of the recommendations of the convention, it should take into consideration the advisability of increasing the members of the council and take the necessary action.

Mr. Brown, in moving the resolution, said the Commonwealth Bill met with very general acceptance. He warmly defended the financial credit of the colonies, and declared that it was worthy of the fullest confidence. The colonies were well able to fulfil their obligations. The speaker went on to say that if it were proved that they were hoping in vain for the union which all desired or for the adhesion of New South Wales and South Australia to the Federal Council, it would be necessary to increase the number of members in the latter in order to enable it to legislate on important federal matters.

The Hon. John Gavan Duffy, Victoria, seconded the motion.

Sir John Forrest, one of the representatives of Western Australia, thought the council would be more useful if the number of members were increased. Western Australia was not opposed to federation, although it did not agree with the Bill passed by the National Convention.—*Reuter.*

CHINA AND THE KACHIN REVOLT.

RANGOON, JAN. 30.

The obstinate resistance of the Kachins is believed to be largely due to the support extended to them by the Chinese authorities on the frontier. In connexion with this subject a remarkable article is published to-day in one of the Rangoon journals stating, on what is termed "information of a thoroughly reliable character," that the Chinese Government recently demanded, before opening negotiations for the delimitation of the frontier, that the British troops should evacuate Sadon, a post which is clearly within our territory, and has been held by our troops for three years. In consequence of this demand the delimitation negotiations were suspended, but have since been resumed, it being agreed that the demand for the evacuation of Sadon should remain on record.

The journal adds that these unfounded demands by China are due to extravagant concessions offered immediately after the annexation of Upper Burmah, which, it alleges, included the opening of a Chinese port on the Irrawaddy north of Bhamo, the right of Chinese ships to navigate the Irrawaddy on the same terms as British vessels, and the cession to China of all the Shan States east of the Salwen.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The deputation which will wait upon the Viceroy to-morrow to state the grievances of the public services owing to the fall in the rupee value will consist of representatives of the High Court, Army, Civil Service, and the following departments:—Educational, Financial, Education, Marine, Medical, Mint, Police, Survey, Telegraphs, Post Office, and Public Works.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

THE BRITISH MISSION TO MOROCCO.

GIBRALTAR, JAN. 30.

According to present arrangements, Sir West Ridgeway will leave here at 10 o'clock to-morrow for Tangier on board her Majesty's ship Phaeton.—*Dalziel.*

A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

PARIS, JAN. 30.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Débats*, who in his last letter so strikingly anticipated recent events in Egypt, gives in another article to-night a detailed history of the important episode of January 15. He seeks to prove that the crisis was inevitable, as Lord Cromer had done everything to exasperate the Khedive, and then became angry with himself for having caused so much irritation. The writer thus describes the situation:—

"Take a young Prince 18 years old, fresh from college, full of European ideas, who had seen at Vienna an Emperor and his family living in the midst of great respect. He certainly did not look for the same marks of Royalty on the Khedivial throne, but he had a perfect right to suppose that he would there find a certain affectation of sovereignty. Now, the Anglo-Egyptians, who from the very start took the death of Tewfik as an event favourable to their policy, very early gave the new Khedive to understand that, although he was the Khedive, he owed it all to England, for three Powers, Turkey, France, and Russia, were trying to oust him in order to make room for Ismail. He was told that Mustapha Pasha Fehmy was the best of Ministers, and Lord Cromer the most disinterested of counsellors. He was then advised to shut his door to all Europeans in general in order to open it to natives only. As for his own rôle, this was clear enough—to amuse himself as best he could, to make a harem, and enjoy himself in his high position with a feeling of duty performed. If by any chance he wished to take part in affairs or merely to show a little interest in something or other, he was harshly made to feel that a Khedive did not amount to much after all, and especially a young Khedive such as he.

"By constant pricking such as this he was so irritated that an explosion finally came. Divorced counsellors of Abbas Pasha took care to control the crisis by letting it grow and preventing it from breaking out at a time when the European situation would be too unfavourable, and, in a word, to let it occur with reference to a question in which, right being obviously on the side of Egypt, the solution must necessarily be favourable to the Egyptian cause.

"After Lord Cromer's intervention in the relations existing between the Khedive and his Prime Minister it was evidently impossible to keep Mustapha Pasha Fehmy at his post. A ministerial change was inevitable. Lord Cromer decided to support at any cost the compromised Minister, as he had been the most pliable creature of the English since the beginning of the occupation. Now it is very little good in Egypt to have right on your side if you have Lord Cromer against you. This Abbas Pasha knew, and he held his peace. Then Mustapha Pasha Fehmy fell seriously ill, and it was hoped that all difficulties would settle themselves. The dread of a fatal end to his illness obliged the Anglo-Egyptians to bring up the question of the Ministerial succession, and the Financial Adviser took the matter in hand.

"The Khedive's mind was made up in advance. In the Mustapha Cabinet of inexpables the Khedive had found only one man who showed any knowledge of affairs or any loyalty and tact. This was Tigrane Pasha, and he was naturally fixed upon to form the new Administration. Tigrane, a Gregorian, and therefore a Christian, is an Armenian. He is a man of authority and honour, but at the same time a little stiff and too much inclined to mix himself up in petty details, which exist in the East as they do nowhere else, rather than to indulge in large ideas. Take him all in all he is a good patriot and not a hater of Europe—not that he loves Cæsar less, but Rome more. Finally, he is said by the English to be tainted with French sympathies, while we reproach him with a similar feeling for them. But all this does him honour as a well-balanced man. Lord Cromer, getting the notion that Tigrane Pasha was a dangerous man for the occupation, managed to have a telegram sent from London advising his Highness to choose as Prime Minister a Mussulman, and this he showed to the Khedive. The British Agent took the trouble at the same time to tell Abbas Pasha that he was, of course, free to form his Ministry as he chose.

"The Khedive, relying upon Lord Cromer's word, then decided that it was more proper to await Mustapha Pasha Fehmy's complete convalescence before asking him to resign, so that the new Ministry might be formed. Meanwhile, however, the personality of Tigrane Pasha having again brought about a discussion between the Khedive and Lord Cromer, in which the latter so far lost self-control as to use threats, Abbas Pasha decided to give up his favourite plan and to choose as Prime Minister Fakhri Pasha, a Mussulman, an ex-Minister, and a man whose appointment had no special political significance. It was in these circumstances that on the morning of January 15 the Khedive sent Mahmoud Pasha Chouki, head of his Turkish Cabinet, to Mustapha Pasha Fehmy to ask him to resign owing to the state of his health. Mustapha's reply deserves to be put on record:—'I cannot send in my resignation to his Highness without having received Lord Cromer's authorization.' A quarter of an hour afterwards Mahmoud Pasha Chouki reappeared with a letter of dismissal, and Sadek Pasha, having signed the decrees forming the Fakhri Ministry, with Boutros Pasha at the Department of Finance and Mazloum at that of Justice, the other Ministers keeping their portfolios, informed Lord Cromer. The latter had already heard from Mustapha Pasha Fehmy of his dismissal, and was thinking only of the Tigrane Pasha combination. He did not give the Prince's messenger time even to explain, but, with his well-known and characteristic coolness, burst out, 'Ah, you are making a pretty mess. Very well, you will see the sort of welcome I shall give your Tigrane.' But after he had had his say the composition of the new Cabinet was presented to him. 'Well, after all,' said he, 'that is not so bad. Boutros is an excellent choice; Mazloum passable; Fakhri does not much matter. But why the devil was he chosen?' As his interlocutor was not prepared to answer this question, Lord Cromer said that he would go to see the Khedive that same day at the Koubbeh Palace.

"This gave him time to calm down, but undoubtedly he did not reflect as to the situation he was about to create, for, paradoxical as it may seem, the man who knows least well the Egyptian question is certainly Lord Cromer. The country he knows thoroughly, but the 'question' not at all. He knew simply this—that he occupied in Egypt a situation de facto, but the right of the matter concerned him infinitely little. Lord Cromer is an excellent Englishman, indeed he never in his life recognized the existence of any other Power than England. It is not to men of such a character as this that it is prudent to intrust important diplomatic posts. But, at the same time, it must be remembered that Lord Cromer's situation was particularly delicate. His omnipotence has had such successful and varied manifestations in Egypt that he never in fact, although quite simple and legitimate in itself, was received with surprise and incredulity. Lord Cromer found himself in a situation really annoying, and even a little ridiculous.

"There is not a single legal adviser of the Foreign Office who if consulted would not have answered as follows on this question:—'*Theoretice* of England in Egypt is an administrative control guaranteed by a military occupation. Sovereignty there remains intact.' Now, the right of forming a Ministry in a country with an absolute Government is the exclusive prerogative of Sovereignty. This right, therefore, belongs to the Khedive alone, and he holds it from the Sultan's firman. The most that could possibly be asked of the Khedive would be a courteous communication of his intended list of Ministers to the representative of the occupying Power.

"Lord Cromer, on the other hand, had clearly laid down in Cairo the principle of the right of English intervention in the constitution of Egyptian Ministries, and, as he felt his position an obviously bad one, he had threatened to resign, it is said, if he was not supported in London. Willy-nilly, it was necessary to sustain him.

"On Tuesday morning, the 17th of January, the English Agent sent to the Khedive the following note, which was a masterpiece of insolence:—

"'Pendant toute la durée de l'occupation, le Gouvernement de sa Majesté Britannique entend que ses avis sur toutes les questions importantes soient suivis par le Gouvernement Khédivial; en conséquence le changement du Ministère Mustapha Fehmy, lui semblant à la fois inutile et préjudiciable aux intérêts de l'Egypte, il ne peut donner son assentiment au projet de nomination du Ministère Fakhri Pasha.'

"Lord Cromer added only that he would come on the morrow for a reply. The English Agent and the Egyptian Minister were at the same time ordered by the British Agent to go out on strike as a protest against the Fakhri Cabinet, which was obstinately taking up its duties as if nothing had happened.

"The situation was grave. The principle of English intervention in the constitution of Egyptian Ministries had been definitely laid down with the consent of the English Government. The Khedive consulted his Ministers, and next the two statesmen regarded as the most devoted—Mahmoud Pasha Chouki reappeared with a letter of dismissal, and Sadek Pasha, having signed the decrees forming the Fakhri Ministry, with Boutros Pasha at the Department of Finance and Mazloum at that of Justice, the other Ministers keeping their portfolios, informed Lord Cromer. The latter had already heard from Mustapha Pasha Fehmy of his dismissal, and was thinking only of the Tigrane Pasha combination. He did not give the Prince's messenger time even to explain, but, with his well-known and characteristic coolness, burst out, 'Ah, you are making a pretty mess. Very well, you will see the sort of welcome I shall give your Tigrane.' But after he had had his say the composition of the new Cabinet was presented to him. 'Well, after all,' said he, 'that is not so bad. Boutros is an excellent choice; Mazloum passable; Fakhri does not much matter. But why the devil was he chosen?' As his interlocutor was not prepared to answer this question, Lord Cromer said that he would go to see the Khedive that same day at the Koubbeh Palace.

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"There is not a single legal adviser of the Foreign Office who if consulted would not have answered as follows on this question:—'*Theoretice* the occupation

the daughter of Mr. Hall, of Hall and West. She remembered on a Saturday late in May three gentlemen coming to the mill. They came into the house. Mr. Joseph Isaacs was the one she had seen before. She was introduced to Sir Henry Isaacs and Mr. Williams. That is Mr. Williams sitting there (*i.e.*, Mr. Bottomley). They stayed till Sunday afternoon. He was Mr. Williams all the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bottomley.—When you came down afterwards you went by the name of Bottomley. Shortly after the failure of the Reward Union my father went abroad. I saw him a week ago. To the best of my belief, he is in England now.

Mr. "Charley" Steaker, called by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, said.—I am a printer and stationer. In 1880 I had the Athenæum Works at Redhill. I saw Mr. Bottomley, and asked whether he would require country work. I gave particulars. I had several interviews. He decided to pay £7,500 for my works, freehold, and plant, but not the goodwill. I cannot give the date, but think it was some time in May. It was arranged that I could complete my work; the agreement was to be carried out on the 13th of June. He was said to be forming a syndicate. Sir Henry Isaacs, Mr. Bottomley, and Mr. Sinnett came to my works at Redhill. I think it was in May. We met by appointment at London-bridge Station. They went through the works. Mr. Sinnett asked a good many questions. Mr. Bottomley asked if I should mind carrying it out through a nominee. I did not know of Bolloni's existence then. (Agreement produced and put in.)

At this stage the Court adjourned.

(*Before* Mr. JUSTICE CAVE *and a Special Jury.*)

THE OTTOMAN PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED) *v.* JUTSON.

This was an action to recover £3,500 due for calls upon shares held by the defendant in the plaintiff company. The defendant resisted payment on the ground that he was induced to take the shares by misrepresentation and fraud. The particulars of alleged misrepresentation were as follows:—That certain of the founders' shares had been applied for; that Messrs. Spicer Brothers had agreed to take up the whole of the ordinary and preference shares; that the company which were not applied for by the outside public; that applicants for founders' shares would only be required to take up a very small number of ordinary and preference shares; and that the prospectus did not disclose a contract with Messrs. Spicer and Co. whereby the latter agreed to construct the whole of the mill machinery and plant for £104,000, whereas the contract which was disclosed showed that Messrs. Spicer and Co. were to receive £222,000 for the construction of the mill. The case was partly heard on November 10 last, and adjourned to enable the defendant to obtain further evidence about the alleged suppressed contract.

Mr. Robert Scott was called by the defendant, and said he was a partner in Mason, Scott, and Co. The contract of May 19 was the only one his firm ever entered into with the company. There was no contract before May 19 to do the work for £104,000.

This being all the further evidence adduced by the defendant, Mr. Dunn proposed, on behalf of the defendant, to address the jury.

Mr. JUSTICE CAVE.—What case have you to put to the jury upon? The only evidence now is that of Mr. Scott, who said there was no contract before May 19. What you are proposing to do reminds me of a case where the plaintiff called the defendant to support his case. The defendant's evidence proved the contrary, and the plaintiff wished to address the jury on the grounds that the defendant was a notorious liar. (Loud laughter.)

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest.

Mr. M'Call, Q.C., and Mr. Scrutton were counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Dickens, Q.C., and Mr. Dodd for the defendant.

THE OTTOMAN PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED) *v.* SMITH.

This, also, was an action for £1,500 due for calls, and the defence raised was practically the same as in Jutson's case.

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

Mr. M'Call and Mr. Scrutton appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Dickens, Q.C., and Mr. Dodd for the defendant.

(*Sittings in Bankruptcy, before* Mr. JUSTICE VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.)

IN RE WELLS AND CROFT—EX PARTE SHERRIFF OF KENT.

This was a motion by the Sheriff of Kent against the trustee in the bankruptcy for an order directing payment of a sum of £140, being the amount of the sheriff's taxed costs, under section 11 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890. The bankrupt formerly resided and carried on business at Belvedere, and on June 10, 1891, the sheriff took possession of the debtor's goods both at his residence and at a factory belonging to him, under a writ of execution issued by Messrs. Harris and Sons. Two further writs were on May 21 and June 3 handed to the sheriff by other creditors. A receiving order was subsequently made against the debtor, and the sheriff went out of possession, and his costs and charges having been taxed at the sum of £140 refused to pay them. The trustee objected to do so on the ground, first, that there had been no delivery of the goods to the Official Receiver, as was required by the section; and, further, that there were separate levies on the house and factory, and that in point of fact the goods levied in the house had proved to be worth nothing to the estate, because subsequent to the delivery of the goods by the sheriff to the trustee there was a distress put in by the landlord, with the result that no money was yielded at all by those goods to the estate. Other objections were also taken to certain items in the account.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie appeared for the sheriff in support of the application; and Mr. Ribton for the trustee.

Mr. JUSTICE VAUGHAN WILLIAMS said that in the main the application now made by the Sheriff of Kent must be granted, although there were one or two matters with which the Court must deal. The sheriff seized goods of the debtor at his house at Belvedere and machinery at the factory. Some writs appeared to have been delivered to him after seizure under the first writ had been complied with. In that state of things there was a petition in bankruptcy presented against the execution debtor; notice of the petition was given to the sheriff, and, indeed, an interim receiver went down and took possession, as the Court found, not only of the machinery, but also of the furniture in the house. Looking at the terms of section 11 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890, it would appear that all the facts assumed in the case to entitle the sheriff to have the costs of the execution made a first charge on the goods which he had delivered. The Court found that he did, in fact, deliver all the goods, and under those circumstances he was entitled, to the extent that the goods or the money realised from the sale of the goods was sufficient to do so, to be paid the costs of the execution. It was not denied that in the present case the total of the goods seized or the money realised from the sale of them, had been amply sufficient to pay the whole of the £140 claimed. The first objection made by the trustee to the order for payment was that there were separate levies in the house and the factory, and that the goods which were levied in the house had proved to be worth nothing to the estate of the bankrupt, because subsequent to the delivery of the goods by the sheriff to the trustee there was a distress put in, and the result was that there was no money yielded at all by those goods to the estate. The Court was of opinion that that objection was a bad objection. The sheriff had nothing to do with what happened to the goods after he had handed the same over to the receiver. He was entitled to have the whole dealt with as to the quantity and value which they were at the time when he handed them over. The charges having been taxed, the trustee could not now question the amount; but in addition to the objection which the Court had just dealt with, he said there were some other objections which he was entitled to make on principle. One was to a sum of £44 allowed on the taxation as having been paid to the landlord for rent. That appeared to be a good objection, because that sum was never paid by the sheriff at all, but was paid by the execution creditor to whom the amount was due from the trustee. Then there was a further objection to the allowance of one guinea and mileage for fees for levy at the house and factory under each of the three writs handed to the sheriff. The sheriff levied in two places, and he said he was entitled to charge for three levies because he had three executions. The sheriff relied on the order as to fees issued under the Sheriffs Act, 1887, in August, 1888, but that order was of opinion that there could be only one seizure at each place and that the sheriff was not entitled to charge for less seizures. There was nothing in the new rules to alter the old common law rule in the matter, and that was that if there was one seizure in one place and then the sheriff had subsequently a second writ delivered to him, unless there was a further seizure, in fact, in a different place from that where he had already seized, he had no right to charge for a second seizure. Under those circumstances, in the present case the sheriff ought only to be allowed for one seizure in the dwelling-house and one at the factory. As, however, the sheriff had in substance succeeded in the application there would be an order in his favour for £91 17s. 2d., with costs.

(*Before* Mr. REGISTRAR GIFFARD.)

IN RE S. A. BUDGETT AND CO.

A petition was recently presented against the debtors, who are merchants carrying on business at 42, Fenchurch-buildings, Bishopsgate-street within.

Upon the application of Mr. F. C. RINGE, for the petitioning creditors, and Mr. W. HAYMAN, appearing for the debtors,

His HONOUR now granted the usual receiving order. The amount of the liabilities did not transpire.

(*Before* Mr. REGISTRAR LIVELATER.)

IN RE WILLIAM SCOTT.

This was a sitting for public examination under the failure of the debtor, who had traded as a wholesale jeweller in Ely-place, Holborn. His aggregate liabilities were returned in the statement of affairs at £24,484, of which £13,810 will probably rank, with estimated assets £3,112.

Mr. C. A. Pope appeared as Assistant Official Receiver; Mr. Horace Avery for the trustee; and Mr. R. Reed, Q.C., and Mr. F. O. Willis for the debtor.

The debtor was examined, and in the course of his evidence stated that he began business about 40 years ago in partnership with his brother. He possessed a capital of £5,000, but his brother had a much larger capital. In 1876 his brother died, and accounts were then taken, which showed the capital standing to his credit to be £15,000. The debtor then continued the business alone, paying to his brother's executors sums on account of the £15,000. He had transactions with pawnbrokers, but his books contained no record of them. For some time he kept a stock book, but as he could never balance it properly, he gave it up. He had not made out a balance-sheet for the past three years; he did not think it was necessary. In April, 1891, the first began to pawn goods, and he was then aware that he had become insolvent. Of late he had pledged goods in order to raise money to meet his trade bills. To a certain extent he had been working in his business at a loss for three years past. During the last 12 months he had pledged stock which cost £11,000 or £12,000, receiving advances thereon to the amount of £5,000 or £6,000.

The ASSISTANT OFFICIAL RECEIVER.—Is it not a fact that of that stock £2,210 worth has not been paid for?

The debtor said it had been paid for by bills which had not matured at the date of the bankruptcy. He went on to say that in some instances he had pawned goods on the same day that he received them. He might on one or two occasions have purchased goods with the intention of pawning them, but he did not remember the names of the particular creditors from whom such purchases were made. In some cases the time for redeeming the goods which were pledged had been allowed to run out.

On being pressed by Mr. AVERY, the debtor mentioned various instances in which he had purchased goods on credit and immediately pledged them.

Mr. F. C. HILLS also briefly examined the debtor, and, after some further evidence had been given,

Mr. REGISTRAR LIVELATER allowed him to pass his examination.

(*Before* Mr. CHAPMAN, *Assistant Official Receiver.*)

IN RE GAVE.

The receiving order in this case was granted so long since as April, 1889, and this was an adjourned first meeting. The debtor, Charles Cortis Gave, had been for many years engaged in litigation for the recovery of the Hanson and Illidge estates, formerly belonging to the Bank of Newburgh. These estates, which he values at nearly four millions sterling, are claimed by him. It was stated that an appeal presented by the debtor from the order made by the Divisional Court for payment of costs was pending, and

The proceedings resulted in a further adjournment for four weeks.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

(*Before* Mr. Justice GORELL BARNES.)

GREEN *v.* GREEN AND SEDGWICK.

James Green petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage with Ida Green by reason of her adultery with Cyrus Swan Sedgwick. There was no appearance on the part of either the respondent or the co-respondent.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard appeared for the petitioner.

It was shown in evidence that Mr. Green, who is an Englishman and one of the partners in a firm carrying on business in London, made the acquaintance of the respondent, who is a citizen of the United States, in 1886, when he and she were on board a steamer, he being on his return from America, where he had been on the occasion of the marriage of his sister. The lady, who was then known as Mrs. Ida G. Woodruff, a widow, was coming on a visit to London, she having friends here. In London the petitioner and the respondent saw a good deal of each other; he introduced her to his daughter; he proposed to her; and on June 30, 1890, they were married at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington. He settled on her £1,200 a year, and made her so long as she and he lived together, and there was a provision for her in case she survived him. After a honeymoon trip, they put up at a first-class hotel in London, whilst he sought the look-out for a suitable house. He found one in the vicinity of Sloane Square, for the lease of which he was to pay nearly £2,000. The respondent, who was very extravagant in her habits, approved that house at first, but afterwards objected to it. In April of the year of the marriage the lady announced that she was going to the United States for a short time, on account of the illness of her mother, who lived there, and to be present at the marriage of her sister, who was staying with her in London. Judge and his sister set out on April 23; he saw them off; and he and she lived for the following two months in apparently comfortable and happy terms until May 23, when he set out on

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH SAVINGS BANKS.

PARIS, JAN. 31.

To-day sitting of the Chamber had exceptional importance because of the momentous part played by savings banks in a country like France, where the habit of saving is so general. Except revolutionists, who work as little as they can, all regular workers, whether masters or servants, resort to this mode of deposit, and the deposits swell to many hundreds of millions, so that the investment of them in Rentes governs the Bourse quotations. Now, for the last few weeks, the assailants of the Republic have been carrying on a campaign against the savings banks, endeavouring by newspaper articles and by speeches to alarm the depositors. Some nervous or credulous people have accordingly drawn out. The Minister whose duty it is to watch over the financial security, and consequently over the general security of France, could not neglect this warning, for the disastrous results of a run on this great financial reservoir are obvious. The Government, therefore, resolved on submitting a Bill by which manœuvres for inciting the withdrawal of savings bank deposits are punishable, like "corners" in articles of food, with two months' to two years' imprisonment and a fine of from 1,000f. to 20,000f. The resolution with which this enactment was defended by the Government and resisted by the agitators will be easily understood. Exceptional legislation is doubtless to be regretted, but it was clearly necessary to protect the country against a national danger provoked for a political end by men who shrink from no means of satisfying their mischievous ambitions.

The real debate, which was so fruitful in lively incidents, did not open until after M. Tirard's declaration of the facts of the situation. The Bill had been submitted by M. Bourgeois at the very opening of the sitting, when not a third of the Deputies were in their places, but as the news got abroad in the lobbies that the Minister of Finance was at the tribune the seats were quickly filled. M. Tirard went into his explanatory history of French savings banks with a completeness and fervour of treatment that secured him more than once the entire and enthusiastic approval of the Republican majority. He characterized the attack of certain newspapers as a studied attempt to compromise not only the Republic, but the very credit of France, "that final resource in perilous times." "On reading the newspaper articles," he went on, "on hearing the words uttered in certain meetings, one asks oneself if this language is worthy of true Frenchmen" (loud applause from the Left and Centre greeted these words), "and if it is not an abuse of the liberty of the Press and of speech which the Republic has so liberally given. It is because it becomes necessary to ask whether in the superior interests of national defence and of the fatherland it is not indispensable to bring before the House such a Bill as the Government has just proposed."

There was half an hour of skirmishing within the Republican ranks, however, in indicating the extraordinary glamour that attaches in French minds to the phrase "liberty of the Press," taken merely in itself as a catchword, before the Chamber decided to give battle. But a taunting challenge from M. de Cassagnac rang as a toosin. A majority of 189 votes gave him the chance of vindicating himself. "It is tat, an eye for an eye, villification for villification, personality for personality were M. de Cassagnac's tactics, and in adopting this method he stirred up such an uproar that the President had a difficult task in keeping even a semblance of order. In the course of his speech he declared that public distrust was aroused in the banks by the confession that they had used Panama money. This was true of M. Rouvier, but M. Floquet indignantly denied that he had made any such admission.

After many interruptions and much disorder M. de Cassagnac went on to argue that his journal and others that had referred to the run on the savings banks had simply recorded a fact of contemporary history, for which the conduct of the Republican leaders was responsible. He accepted the figures given by M. Tirard. Granted, said he, that there were 3,900,000,000f. in the savings banks, instead of three milliards, as he had thought, so much the worse. Such an accumulation was a public evil. It violated the very principle of such banks. They should receive only to disburse, and this they could not do. M. Tirard, an honest man (cries of "Oh, oh"), had confessed that savings bank money had been used for the army, for education, and for railways. Why this addition to the special funds voted in the various estimates? If a wild panic should occur, savings bank money being invested in Rentes, it would be necessary to suspend payment or to go quite to pieces. War might come at any time, and in such a contingency this would be the result. When his journal and others told the country this the Government tried to gag them. Naturally so, for the country was falling away from the Republic, together with the "rallied" Right. The Bill was imprudent and mad. The Republican party might impose compulsory education, but compulsory confidence was another matter. No laws would create what could grow up only naturally.

M. Ribot's reply was a very fine effort, and when he began an analysis of one of the recent articles by M. de Cassagnac the revengeful enthusiasm of the Left and Centre was unbounded. He recalled the fact that the other day his words had been doubted when he spoke of the intrigues being carried on against the Republic. He was then asked what he meant. "Here," said he, pointing to the articles of M. de Cassagnac, "here you have an illustration." He affirmed that the agents of this campaign were stationed throughout the country, at the doors of savings banks, where they escorted the peasants and begged them not to put their money into these banks. "Here is an article," he went on, "entitled 'The Robber State.' And see what it says:—'Do not carry your savings to that cut-throat called the State, to that bank with a false bottom called a savings bank.' This is signed by a French Deputy. I ask if there is any country where such language could be tolerated, and if laws are not needed to punish such acts? All this is the result of a plan of campaign." And M. Ribot went on to quote similar utterances in other journals. He ended with a request that the entire Chamber should vote a Bill which was to the interest of all.

This was in a way a challenge to M. Robert Mitchell, who has now become the spokesman of the "rallied" Right. In reply to M. de Cassagnac's reference he had something to say. "Our colleagues is mistaken," were his words. Then came this significant sentence, much to the disgust of the Right:—"The 'rallied' have rallied because they believe that they can obtain pacification in the Republic and by the Republic, because they think that the reforms which others seek by revolution may be obtained from the Republic." He entirely disapproved the disgraceful and dangerous attacks of M. de Cassagnac, but at the same time, "for a reason," he was not ready to vote for the Government Bill. The effect of this Deputy's speeches is always curiously definitive, and to-day was no exception to the rule.

After M. Millevoye, irresistibly attracted by M. Ribot's appeal to patriotism—of which he claims a monopoly—had declared that he would support the Government, the general discussion was closed. But before passing to the clauses the Comte de Mun explained that he would not vote, as he did not like the notion of a special law for a special occasion, much as he condemned M. de Cassagnac's articles. The Bill was then adopted by 327 to 198, and the two Ministerial speeches, by 336 to 80, were ordered to be placarded throughout the country.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

PARIS, JAN. 31.

The Judicial Chambers will meet on Thursday to consider the charges of bribery brought against the implicated members and ex-members of the Legislature. The counsel of M. Gobron will enter an objection on the ground that a deputy is not a public functionary, and other defendants will probably take the same line.

In the Appeal Court to-day M. Martini spoke in defence of M. Cottu. He dwelt on his client's voluntary surrender, on his subordinate part in the Panama Company, and on the three years' prescription which, he contended, covered all acts up to November 21, 1886.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE GERMAN ARMY BILLS.

BERLIN, JAN. 31.

The Committee of the Imperial Diet proceeded to-day to discuss the financial aspects of the military measures of the Government. On the motion of Herr Richter two resolutions were adopted, the first for the appointment of a financial sub-committee, and the second for a comprehensive financial scheme to be drawn up by the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury. The Radical leader sought to show that the Government estimates of the extra expenditure involved by the Army Bills are far from representing the total ultimate cost of the reorganization of the German army, and especially that no provision worth the name has been made for the capital expenditure which the country will have sooner or later to face. Equally optimistic, according to him, were the estimates of ordinary and resources available to meet such expenditure.

While denying the accuracy of Herr Richter's calculations, the representatives of the Government agreed to the resolutions, and the Committee adjourned *sine die* to allow time for the preparation of Herr von Maltzahn's financial statement and its perusal by a sub-committee of seven members.

Count Waldersee's remarkable speech on the Emperor's birthday in support of the Army Bills, though it has attracted most notice, appears to have been a by no means solitary manifestation. Several other generals commanding army corps in different parts of Germany took the same opportunity of bearing testimony in favour of the Government measures and of exhorting their fellow-countrymen to forget party differences and rally round the Emperor in this great national crisis. These speeches were delivered at public banquets held in accordance with the usual custom to celebrate his Majesty's birthday, and although the speakers no doubt obeyed a very natural and patriotic impulse, it seems rather difficult to reconcile the introduction of such controversial topics by commanding officers with the Chancellor's recent warning to the army to keep clear of politics.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

HUNGARY.

VIENNA, JAN. 31.

The Hungarian politician best known in England since Count Julius Andrassy's death is probably Count Albert Apponyi. His merits may be disputed, and there are, at all events, those who decidedly underrate them; but it cannot be denied that he has a great many of the leading characteristics of a statesman. He has just made a speech at a meeting of the group which he leads in the Hungarian Parliament, in the course of which he compared the disunion at present manifest in the Government party with the homogeneity of his own. The latter only musters 60 members, but they are all of one and the same mind. It is chiefly owing to the personal animosity of the ex-Prime Minister, M. Tisza, that Count Albert Apponyi and a certain number of his followers have not long ago amalgamated with the Liberals. In all probability if such a coalition had taken place the Government majority would not be affected to any appreciable extent by the present three-tenths defections. Count Apponyi is still in the prime of life, and can afford to wait for office; but it is questionable whether the leading statesmen in Hungary are wise in allowing so distinguished and so able a countryman to linger in the ranks of the Opposition. The differences of principle that exist between Count Apponyi and the Liberal party are quite capable of adjustment, and no doubt a compromise will eventually have to be effected. Count Apponyi's adversaries, by crying out on the homespun that he is unfit to fill a post in the Government, will not materially reduce his chances of doing so. It would be better policy, now that the Government party is threatened with division, to consider the expediency of meeting Count Apponyi in a spirit of conciliation.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, JAN. 31.

The ratifications of the commercial convention between Great Britain and Roumania were exchanged to-day by the Hon. Charles Hardinge, British Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Lahovary, Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Reuter.*

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JAN. 31.

Sir H. MacDonell, the British Minister, arrived in Lisbon to-day. Colonel Batcheller, the United States Minister to Portugal, took leave of the King yesterday on his appointment as delegate plenipotentiary and jurisconsult in matters relative to American finance and insurance offices in Europe.

The last three sittings of the Chamber of Peers have been entirely occupied by Viscount Chancellieres and Senhor Costa Lobo, the late Ministers of Public Works and Foreign Affairs respectively. Their severe attacks upon the Premier who considered almost unparalleled in the Portuguese Parliament. The Premier will reply to-morrow, when important statements respecting finance are expected. Meantime the Finance Committee has not yet reported upon the question of the External Debt, and it is now supposed that no decision will be arrived at before the end of the week.—*Our Correspondent.*

ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 31.

To-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was not marked by any noteworthy incident, and, contrary to the announcement in this morning's newspapers, no application was made for leave to take legal proceedings against any member of the House.—*Reuter.*

EARTHQUAKE IN ZANTE.

ATHENS, JAN. 31.

A destructive earthquake occurred at daybreak this morning in the town of Zante, the capital of the island of the same name, which is familiar to tourists as the most beautiful of the Ionian Isles. The disturbance, it is feared, has been attended by serious loss of life, but precise information as to the number of killed and injured is not yet procurable. Several houses have been totally destroyed, many more have been partially wrecked, and there is hardly a building in the town which has not sustained damage in one form or another. The roof of the prison collapsed during the earthquake, and the guard had to be doubled to prevent the escape of the prisoners. The hospital was also so seriously damaged that it was deemed expedient to remove the patients.

The shocks, which were general, were renewed again and again, and the whole population was thrown into a state of panic.

The Minister of the Interior, as soon as he received news of the disaster, despatched to the island a contingent of troops, with tents, provisions, and other necessaries for the relief of the population.—*Reuter.*

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S MISSION.

TANGIER, JAN. 31.

Sir West and Lady Ridgeway and suite landed here at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the Phaeton. After the customary salutes, they were met by Sid Torres, the resident Vizier, and Sid Abdurrehaman, Basha of Tangier. The reception was unofficial and there were no demonstrations, but a large crowd had assembled.—*A Correspondent.*

TANGIER, JAN. 31.

The members of the British Legation and Consulate, and the Secretaries of the Austrian, French, Italian, German, and Spanish Legations, representing their respective chiefs, were present at the landing of Sir West Ridgeway. The flags were hoisted on all the foreign Legations in honour of the British Envoy.—*Reuter.*

THE SILVER QUESTION IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

An influential deputation, representing all branches of the public services in India, waited upon the Viceroy to-day for the purpose of submitting to his Excellency a statement setting forth the grievous hardships suffered by the servants of the Government through the ruinous fall in exchange and praying the Government to grant relief.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, after hearing the views of the deputation, said that he fully acknowledged the force of the grievances which had been so ably put before him, and he assured the gentlemen present of the sympathy both of the Indian and the Imperial Governments. The former could not justly be charged with indifference to, or neglect of, the serious position of affairs caused by the fall in exchange. The Government was only awaiting the decision of Lord Kimberley and the issue of the report of Lord Herschell's Commission on the Currency question. Whatever decision might be arrived at by the Indian Government was convinced that it could not ask public servants to tolerate for an indefinite period the distress borne with so much self-command for some time past.

Lord Roberts submitted to the Viceroy a separate statement, urging upon the Government the necessity of taking early steps to remedy the grievances of the military services through the depreciation of silver and the fall in the value of the rupee.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 31.

In view of the falling-off in the anticipated revenue for the year 1892 of no less a sum than £407,000, the late Treasurer, Sir Graham Berry, obtained the authority of Parliament to issue £750,000 of Treasury bonds within the colony. The rate of interest was fixed at 4½ per cent., and the bonds were to have a currency of three, four, and five years. To-day tenders were received for the whole issue of bonds. The new Treasurer subsequently announced that, having considered the offers made, he had decided to fix the minimum at which the Government would part with the bonds at £99. He therefore accepted all tenders at and over that amount. These represented a total sum of £972,800. The Treasurer has announced that the balance will remain open for tender at the minimum fixed until the 14th prox. Mr. Carter states that he thinks the bonds should have realized par and expresses the greatest confidence that the outstanding balance will be readily disposed of at the minimum. At the same time Mr. Carter is much disappointed at the action of the banks, who only offered 98. The tenders received from private applicants at various prices amounted in the aggregate to £695,000, which is regarded as showing the healthy situation of the local money markets.

With a view of conserving the interests of the general body of shareholders and depositors in the Federal Bank of Australia, a friendly petition for the winding-up of the affairs of the concern was presented to Mr. Justice Hodges in the Supreme Court to-day. The petition was accepted, and the hearing made returnable on Monday next.

This step is viewed with general favour, as it is calculated to prevent unfriendly action on the part of single creditors, who might be inclined to safeguard their own interests at the expense of those of the general body. It is pretty confidently rumoured to-day that a reconstruction of the bank may, after all, prove feasible on satisfactory lines. The directors appear themselves confident that if a practical proposal for reconstruction is forthcoming it will be influentially supported and probably be successfully arranged. It is understood that the matter will be exhaustively discussed at the meeting of shareholders to be held to-morrow.—*Daily Telegraph (The Times Special).*

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 31.

The Hawaiian question is attracting increasing attention. Advices from Washington indicate that the action of the commander of the Boston has received the President's approval, and that the feeling in Government circles is favour of annexation is extending. A resolution advocating annexation was introduced in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, while Mr. Chandler's resolution, to the same effect, introduced yesterday in the Senate, will probably also be referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Chandler to-day made a speech in support of his motion. A majority of the Senators are believed to favour American domination of the Sandwich Islands, but what form it should take is a question yet to be settled. President Harrison also is reported to be in favour of a protectorate or annexation, but considering the early change of Presidents he thinks that decisive action had better be deferred. Meanwhile he is maintaining the *status quo* on the authority of his executive power. He will receive the Hawaiian Commissioners as representing the *de facto* Government. The Secretary of State, Mr. Foster, who intended to sail for Europe on February 15, to attend the Behring Sea arbitration in Paris, has deferred his departure on account of the Hawaiian question.

The steamer Australian, which sails from Honolulu for San Francisco to-morrow, will bring the ex-Queen's counsel, Mr. Paul Newman, who will visit Washington to present her protest, arriving about February 15.

The Navy Department is diligently working to complete the new battleship Monterey at San Francisco for service in the Navy, and is sending munitions across the continent.

The Pennsylvania Legislature to-day passed a resolution supporting the annexation of Hawaii, which will be sent to Congress.—*Our Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

There is no foundation for the report published here that the British Government had instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, to protest against the action of representatives of the United States in Hawaii and the proposed annexation of the islands.—*Reuter.*

Reuter's Agency is informed that there is no foundation for a statement that British war vessels had been ordered to proceed to Hawaii from Australia. Her Majesty's cruiser Garnet, however, left Acapulco, on the Mexican coast, on January 7 for Honolulu, at which place she will now have arrived, as the voyage occupies about a fortnight. The Garnet will stay at Honolulu some time, subsequently proceeding to Esquimalt. Meanwhile mails and instructions have been despatched to Honolulu by the Garnet, whose arrival at that place at this juncture is considered very opportune.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, JAN. 31.

The debate on the Address was concluded at a late hour last night. The Government majority, as shown by the divisions already taken, is 50.

The estimates for the next fiscal year have been presented to Parliament. The amount required for all services is $38,800,000, a decrease of $657,000 compared with the present year.—*Reuter.*

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, JAN. 31.

Señor Escalante has not accepted the Ministerial portfolio offered to him. He insisted on the necessity of suspending payment of the interest on the public debt for five years, but the other members of the Cabinet refused to acquiesce in his financial and political views, and Señor Escalante therefore informed the President that he must decline office.

It is expected that a decree will be issued at an early date prohibiting the issue of $26,000,000 in paper, the balance of the capital of the Bank of the Argentine Nation.—*Reuter.*

THE WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.—The inquiry to be held by the Board of Trade into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the Anchor Line steamer Roumania, near Pentire, on October 29 last, will take place at Westminster on the 13th inst.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

The second Session of the 12th Parliament of her Majesty the Queen, and the 52nd Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was opened by Commission at 3 o'clock, in the presence of about a score of peers and half as many Bishops. As usual, the Opposition side of the House, with the exception of the front benches, was thrown open to ladies, who were also allowed to occupy the seats below the gangway on the Ministerial side opposite the cross benches. The lay peers in the House sat behind the Ministerial bench and the Bishops; and the Ministerial bench itself and all the front benches on the Opposition side were left entirely unoccupied. Ladies as well as gentlemen occupied the strangers' gallery, which was well filled. A few distinguished persons were admitted to the side galleries. On the Episcopal benches were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishops of Durham, St. Asaph, Ripon, and Wakefield; and among the other peers present were Lords Monkswell, Methuen, Kensington, Camperdown, and Norton; and Lord Stanley of Alderley occupied his usual seat at the table, next to the chair of the Chairman of Committees. At 3 o'clock the Lord Chancellor entered from below the bar, and, the mace having been deposited on the woolsack, read the Commission in the Royal Robe behind the Throne. Immediately, the Lord Chancellor returned with the other Lords Commissioners—Earl Spencer, the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Carrington. The Commissioners having taken their seats, the Lord Chancellor directed the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (Captain Patter) to summon the Commons to hear the Commission read. The Yeoman Usher retired slowly by the bar, at which, after a short interval, he appeared with the Speaker, who was attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms and scions, preceded by a large body of members who appeared to fill all the available space below the bar. The Commission having been read by the reading clerk, the Hon. Ellinghy Bethell, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I continue to hold friendly and harmonious relations with all foreign Powers.

"Right dispositions in every quarter are favourable to the maintenance of European peace.

"In connexion with the approaching evacuation of Uganda by the British East Africa Company, I have deemed it expedient to authorize a Commissioner, of experience and ability to examine on the spot, with adequate provisions for his safety, into the best means of dealing with the country, and to report to my Government upon the subject.

"In view of recent occurrences in Egypt, I have determined on making a slight augmentation in the number of British troops there stationed. This measure does not indicate any change of policy, or any modification of the assurances which my Government have given from time to time respecting the occupation of that country.

"The Khedive has declared, in terms satisfactory to me, his intention to follow henceforward the established practice of previous consultation with my Government in political affairs, and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it.

"In relation both to Egypt and to Uganda, peace in continuation of those heretofore presented will at once be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The estimates of charge necessary for the public service in the coming financial year have been framed, and will be laid before you at an early date.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have observed with concern a wide prevalence of agricultural distress in many parts of the country. It is to be hoped that, among the causes of the present depression, some may be temporary in their character. But I do not doubt that you will take the grave matter into your consideration, and make it a subject of careful inquiry.

"The Proclamations recently in force, which placed Ireland under exceptional provisions of law, have been revoked; and I have the satisfaction of informing you that the condition of that country with respect to agrarian crime continues to improve.

"A Bill will be submitted to you, on the earliest available occasion, to amend the provision for the government of Ireland. It has been prepared with the desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, important relief to Parliament, and additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire.

"Bills will be promptly laid before you for the amendment of the system of registration in Great Britain; for shortening the duration of Parliaments; and for establishing the equality of the franchise by the limitation of each elector to a single vote.

"There will also be proposed to you various Bills bearing on the condition of labour, among which are measures in relation to the liability of employers, the terms of labour contracts, domestic servants, and a Bill to amend the Law of Conspiracy.

"Your attention will likewise be invited to measures for the further improvement of Local Government, including the creation of Parish Councils; for the enlargement of the powers of the London County Council; for the prevention of the growth of new vested interests in the Ecclesiastical Establishments in Scotland and in Wales; and for direct local control over the liquor traffic; together with other measures of public utility.

"I humbly commend your labours upon these and on all other subjects to the guidance of Almighty God."

The Commons then left the House and the Commissioners retired. As soon as the body of the House had been cleared of strangers, the Lord Chancellor returned to the woolsack and the oath was administered to a number of peers who had not previously taken their seats in this Parliament.

At a quarter to 5 o'clock the House was for the first time in a public sitting lighted by electricity, and the ten clusters of Swan-Edison lamps suspended from the ceiling were a very appreciable improvement upon the gas-lights which they have superseded. Several new peers were successively introduced with the usual formalities; and the ceremonies were witnessed by several peeresses in the side gallery. The new peers were—On the part of Scotland, on his elevation from an earldom, introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Abergavenny; Earl Cranbrook, formerly Viscount Cranbrook, introduced by Earl Cadogan and the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe; the Earl of Aberdeen, formerly Lord Willoughby de Broke, introduced by Earl Cadogan and the Earl of Lytton; Lord Ashcombe of Dorking, formerly Mr. H. Cubitt, M.P., introduced by Earl Cadogan and Viscount Hampden; Baron Crewe-Crewe, formerly Sir Thomas Crewe, introduced by Lord Lawrence and Lord Belper; Baron Amherst of Hackney, formerly Mr. W. Tyssen Amherst, introduced by Lord Knutsford and Lord Clinton; Baron Llangattock, formerly Mr. John Allan Rolls, M.P., introduced by Lord Sudeley and Lord Clinton; Baron Playfair, formerly Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., introduced by Lord Basing; Mr. Gifford, and Lord Monkswell; and Baron Battersea, formerly Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., introduced by Lord Ribblesdale and Lord Sandhurst.

These ceremonies lasted until 4 o'clock, and then a large number of peers presented themselves to be sworn in.

At a quarter past 4 o'clock the Earl of Kimberley, the leader of the House, entered the Chamber from the bar and sat down for a few seconds on the woolsack in consultation with the Lord Chancellor. At the same moment the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of York, entered from the Throne, and both took seats on each side of the table. They were immediately followed by the Duke of Fife. From this time Bill after Bill was read a first time, public business began, the House rapidly filled up. This was notably the case on the Opposition side, where the Conservative party mustered in strong numbers. On the Ministerial benches above the gangway crowded the Liberal Unionist and Independent peers, to whom lords sat together. On the other hand, the benches immediately behind Ministers were comparatively deserted, there being probably a sense of suspicion of the Government in attendance when the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. The members of the Government present at the time were the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer, Viscount Cross, and Lord Carrington. On the front Opposition bench were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Viscount Cranbrook, the Marquis of Lothian, Earl Cadogan, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having read the Queen's Speech,

LORD BRABOURNE, who wore the uniform of an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve, rose and said he had the honour to move an humble Address in reply to the gracious Speech from the Throne. The task was generally intrusted to one of the younger members of their lordships' House. It would be remembered how well the opportunity was used last year. He regretted that among the independent supporters of her Majesty's Government in that House he saw no new young men coming forward. To express regret [illegible] by all the Ulster and all the respectable Liberal element who had left them. Reconciliation was eminently to be desired, not upon the narrow consideration of party advantage, but in the public interest. They needed on both sides of politics and in both Houses adequate representation of all orders, all classes, and all interests. (Cheers, hear.) He passed on to topics more directly connected with the Speech from the Throne. The Irish question stood foremost in the scheme of legislation for the coming Session. The wisdom of Parliament had never yet failed to grapple with the tasks imposed upon it by the progress of events. There they to confess, in the face of the whole civilized world, that they found it impossible to make Ireland at once orderly and contented? Two alternatives were before them—coercion, tempered by coercion; or conciliation without the limits of prudence. The Irish demand was for local self-government. It had been tried in many parts of the Empire, and it had never yet failed to give contentment to the people and a sense of responsibility to their rulers. In the hands of so able a statesman as Mr. Balfour, whose success in maintaining law and order political opponents would not refuse to acknowledge, it might be possible by the firm exercise of authority to secure some of the objects of good government; but the first step was to win the hearts of the people, how was such a system to be reconciled with the Democratic institutions which they were not prepared to give up, even in Ireland? With a free Press, with a full, nay, an excessive, representation in Parliament, and with universal suffrage, how could they reasonably hope to maintain through a long period of years a body of government which found no support in the local opinion and sentiment to which they allowed full and unchecked liberty of expression? It was not considered that five years of representative institutions and yet to act in total opposition to the views of the people, constitutionally expressed. (Hear, hear.) They might well say that Irish had been content to govern themselves through the Imperial Parliament; and there was wisdom in the saying of Marcus Aurelius:—"A prudent ruler will not offend the prejudices of his people. He may wish that they were wiser." There had been occasions when this saying might have found its application near at hand. The main objection to any scheme of Home Rule lay in a deep-rooted distrust of the political capacity of the Irish people. It might be pleaded on their behalf that in no country had so many misfortune that could befall a people from without and within overtaken them. Could any people who was attended by a Serjeant-at-Arms and scions, preceded by a large body of members who appeared to fill all the available space below the bar. The Commission having been read by the reading clerk, the Hon. Ellinghy Bethell, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech as follows:—

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"I humbly commend your labours upon these and on all other subjects to the guidance of Almighty God."

The Commons then left the House and the Commissioners retired. As soon as the body of the House had been cleared of strangers, the Lord Chancellor returned to the woolsack and the oath was administered to a number of peers who had not previously taken their seats in this Parliament.

At a quarter to 5 o'clock the House was for the first time in a public sitting lighted by electricity, and the ten clusters of Swan-Edison lamps suspended from the ceiling were a very appreciable improvement upon the gas-lights which they have superseded. Several new peers were successively introduced with the usual formalities; and the ceremonies were witnessed by several peeresses in the side gallery. The new peers were—On the part of Scotland, on his elevation from an earldom, introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Abergavenny; Earl Cranbrook, formerly Viscount Cranbrook, introduced by Earl Cadogan and the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe; the Earl of Aberdeen, formerly Lord Willoughby de Broke, introduced by Earl Cadogan and the Earl of Lytton; Lord Ashcombe of Dorking, formerly Mr. H. Cubitt, M.P., introduced by Earl Cadogan and Viscount Hampden; Baron Crewe-Crewe, formerly Sir Thomas Crewe, introduced by Lord Lawrence and Lord Belper; Baron Amherst of Hackney, formerly Mr. W. Tyssen Amherst, introduced by Lord Knutsford and Lord Clinton; Baron Llangattock, formerly Mr. John Allan Rolls, M.P., introduced by Lord Sudeley and Lord Clinton; Baron Playfair, formerly Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., introduced by Lord Basing; Mr. Gifford, and by Lord Monkswell; and Baron Battersea, formerly Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., introduced by Lord Ribblesdale and Lord Sandhurst.

These ceremonies lasted until 4 o'clock, and then a large number of peers presented themselves to be sworn in.

At a quarter past 4 o'clock the Earl of Kimberley, the leader of the House, entered the Chamber from the bar and sat down for a few seconds on the woolsack in consultation with the Lord Chancellor. At the same moment the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of York, entered from the Throne, and both took seats on each side of the table. They were immediately followed by the Duke of Fife. From this time Bill after Bill was read a first time, public business began, the House rapidly filled up. This was notably the case on the Opposition side, where the Conservative party mustered in strong numbers. On the Ministerial benches above the gangway crowded the Liberal Unionist and Independent peers, to whom lords sat together. On the other hand, the benches immediately behind Ministers were comparatively deserted, there being probably a sense of suspicion of the Government in attendance when the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. The members of the Government present at the time were the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer, Viscount Cross, and Lord Carrington. On the front Opposition bench were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Viscount Cranbrook, the Marquis of Lothian, Earl Cadogan, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having read the Queen's Speech,

LORD BRABOURNE, who wore the uniform of an officer of the Royal Naval Reserve, rose and said he had the honour to move an humble Address in reply to the gracious Speech from the Throne. The task was generally intrusted to one of the younger members of their lordships' House. It would be remembered how well the opportunity was used last year. He regretted that among the independent supporters of her Majesty's Government in that House he saw no new young men coming forward. To express regret [illegible] by all the Ulster and all the respectable Liberal element who had left them. Reconciliation was eminently to be desired, not upon the narrow consideration of party advantage, but in the public interest. They needed on both sides of politics and in both Houses adequate representation of all orders, all classes, and all interests. (Cheers, hear.) He passed on to topics more directly connected with the Speech from the Throne. The Irish question stood foremost in the scheme of legislation for the coming Session. The wisdom of Parliament had never yet failed to grapple with the tasks imposed upon it by the progress of events. There they to confess, in the face of the whole civilized world, that they found it impossible to make Ireland at once orderly and contented? Two alternatives were before them—coercion, tempered by coercion; or conciliation without the limits of prudence. The Irish demand was for local self-government. It had been tried in many parts of the Empire, and it had never yet failed to give contentment to the people and a sense of responsibility to their rulers. In the hands of so able a statesman as Mr. Balfour, whose success in maintaining law and order political opponents would not refuse to acknowledge, it might be possible by the firm exercise of authority to secure some of the objects of good government; but the first step was to win the hearts of the people, how was such a system to be reconciled with the Democratic institutions which they were not prepared to give up, even in Ireland? With a free Press, with a full, nay, an excessive, representation in Parliament, and with universal suffrage, how could they reasonably hope to maintain through a long period of years a body of government which found no support in the local opinion and sentiment to which they allowed full and unchecked liberty of expression? It was not considered that five years of representative institutions and yet to act in total opposition to the views of the people, constitutionally expressed. (Hear, hear.) They might well say that Irish had been content to govern themselves through the Imperial Parliament; and there was wisdom in the saying of Marcus Aurelius:—"A prudent ruler will not offend the prejudices of his people. He may wish that they were wiser." There had been occasions when this saying might have found its application near at hand. The main objection to any scheme of Home Rule lay in a deep-rooted distrust of the political capacity of the Irish people. It might be pleaded on their behalf that in no country had so many misfortune that could befall a people from without and within overtaken them. Could any people who was attended by a Serjeant-at-Arms and scions, preceded by a large body of members who appeared to fill all the available space below the bar. The Commission having been read by the reading clerk, the Hon. Ellinghy Bethell, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I continue to hold friendly and harmonious relations with all foreign Powers.

"Right dispositions in every quarter are favourable to the maintenance of European peace.

"In connexion with the approaching evacuation of Uganda by the British East Africa Company, I have deemed it expedient to authorize a Commissioner, of experience and ability to examine on the spot, with adequate provisions for his safety, into the best means of dealing with the country, and to report to my Government upon the subject.

"In view of recent occurrences in Egypt, I have determined on making a slight augmentation in the number of British troops there stationed. This measure does not indicate any change of policy, or any modification of the assurances which my Government have given from time to time respecting the occupation of that country.

"The Khedive has declared, in terms satisfactory to me, his intention to follow henceforward the established practice of previous consultation with my Government in political affairs, and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it.

"In relation both to Egypt and to Uganda, peace in continuation of those heretofore presented will at once be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The estimates of charge necessary for the public service in the coming financial year have been framed, and will be laid before you at an early date.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have observed with concern a wide prevalence of agricultural distress in many parts of the country. It is to be hoped that, among the causes of the present depression, some may be temporary in their character. But I do not doubt that you will take the grave matter into your consideration, and make it a subject of careful inquiry.

"The Proclamations recently in force, which placed Ireland under exceptional provisions of law, have been revoked; and I have the satisfaction of informing you that the condition of that country with respect to agrarian crime continues to improve.

"A Bill will be submitted to you, on the earliest available occasion, to amend the provision for the government of Ireland. It has been prepared with the desire to afford contentment to the Irish people, important relief to Parliament, and additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire.

"Bills will be promptly laid before you for the amendment of the system of registration in Great Britain; for shortening the duration of Parliaments; and for establishing the equality of the franchise by the limitation of each elector to a single vote.

"There will also be proposed to you various Bills bearing on the condition of labour, among which are measures in relation to the liability of employers, the terms of labour contracts, domestic servants, and a Bill to amend the Law of Conspiracy.

"Your attention will likewise be invited to measures for the further improvement of Local Government, including the creation of Parish Councils; for the enlargement of the powers of the London County Council; for the prevention of the growth of new vested interests in the Ecclesiastical Establishments in Scotland and in Wales;

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

IMPORTANT DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY.

An influential deputation representing all branches of the public services in India waited upon the Viceroy to-day for the purpose of submitting to his Excellency a statement setting forth the grievous hardships suffered by the servants of the Government through the ruinous fall in exchange, and praying the Government to grant relief.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, after hearing the statements of the deputation, said that he fully acknowledged the force of the grievances which had been so ably put before him, and he assured the gentlemen present of the sympathy both of the Indian and the Imperial Governments. The former could not be justly charged with indifference to or neglect of the serious position of affairs caused by the fall in exchange. The Government was only awaiting the decision of Lord Kimberley and the issue of the report of Lord Herschell's Commission on the currency question. Whatever decision might be arrived at, the Indian Government was convinced that it could not ask the public servants to tolerate for an indefinite period the distress which they had borne with so much self-command for some time past.

Lord Roberts submitted to the Viceroy a separate statement urging the immediate necessity of remedying the grievances of the military services through the depreciation of silver and the fall in the value of the rupee.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE AT ZANTE.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

ATHENS, TUESDAY.

A destructive earthquake occurred at daybreak this morning in the town of Zante, the capital of the island of the same name, which is familiar to tourists as the most beautiful of the Ionian Islands. The disturbance, it is feared, has been attended by serious loss of life, but precise information as to the number killed and injured is not yet procurable. The bodies of two victims are reported to have been recovered, and the number of persons who have been more or less seriously hurt is stated to be very large. Several houses have been totally destroyed, many more have been partially wrecked, and there is hardly a building in the town which has not sustained damage in one form or another. The roof of the prison collapsed during the earthquake, and the general belief is no doubted to prevent the escape of the prisoners. The hospital was also seriously damaged that it was deemed expedient to remove the patients to other and less precarious shelter.

The shocks, which were general, were renewed again and again, and the whole population was thrown into a state of panic. The Governor of the Interior, as soon as he received news of the disaster, despatched to the island a contingent of troops with tents, provisions, and other necessaries for the relief of the suffering population.

THE FRENCH SAVINGS BANKS.

AN EXCITED DEBATE.

PARIS, TUESDAY.

In the Chamber to-day a bill was brought in to prevent attacks being made on savings banks. M. Tirard supported the bill, and in pointing out the necessity for putting an end to the attacks which were being made on savings banks, declared that the position of those establishments was excellent, but that the attacks in question were calculated to injure the national credit. It was necessary to empower the Government in the savings banks for the purchase of rentes, in order to save interest. The difference between the price at which rentes were purchased and their treasury value represented a profit of five hundred million francs earned by the savings banks.—(Applause.)

Urgency having been declared for the bill the discussion was begun. M. de Gasperine spoke against the measure, and declared the Government was condemned. Newspaper articles, he maintained, had not caused the withdrawal of deposits from banks. He proceeded to refer to former Ministers, who, he said, had squandered money subscribed for the Panama Canal. This allusion gave rise to a tumult. M. Floquet rose to protest against the action of the representative of the United States in Hawaii and the proposed annexation of the islands. Steps should be taken to action whatever, nor does he anticipate any step on the part of the United States Government in regard to the present state of affairs in Hawaii to which the British Government has no possible objection. The only formal protest which has been made up to the present is that of foreign consuls at Honolulu against the landing of American bluejackets at that place.

The Hawaiian Minister here, in the course of an interview, expressed the opinion that a dual protectorate by the United States and Great Britain would be the natural outcome of the present situation. "One thing," he added, "was certain, that the Queen and Government would not be crushed without a struggle. A government organised for over 50 years was always able to take care of itself."

NEW YORK, TUESDAY.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in an interview with a representative of the *World*, said that he did not know of any good reason why Great Britain should object to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. Certainly the present policy had been to acquire all the territory she could.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that the situation relating to the proposed annexation of Hawaii may be briefly summed up in the following terms:—"The Administration and the Senate are in favour of annexation, to which, however, the House of Representatives is opposed. This means that annexation is out of the question during the present Administration."

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was concluded at a late hour last night. The Government's majority, as shown by the divisions already taken, is 30. The estimate for the local fiscal year have been presented to Parliament. The amount required for all services is $30,500,000, a decrease of $557,000, as compared with the present year.

DESTRUCTION OF A JAPANESE COTTON MILL.

LOSS OF 130 LIVES.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 24.

A terrible disaster occurred on the 20th inst. at Osaka. A bolt used in the machinery at a large cotton mill broke and got entangled in some of the wheels. Through the friction thus caused some light woodwork, and then a quantity of cotton waste, caught fire, and the flames spread in a few moments in all directions. The outbreak occurred in the early hours of the morning when the night shift were at work. The top storey of the mill (which had three floors) was the part first attacked, and the hands finding themselves suddenly surrounded with flames and smoke rushed pell mell down the stairs. Some fell or were thrown down, and then a fearful block arose on the staircase, stopping all egress. Many of the workpeople were girls, and many of them were crushed to death. So quickly did the fire spread that the walls began to collapse before those working in the lower storeys knew what had happened, and a number were killed by falling beams and bricks while seeking to escape. Passing from building to building, and in its course leaping over a stream, the fire raged furiously for five hours, and finally almost burned itself out.

The loss of life was appalling. The bodies of 85 persons, mostly girls, were recovered from the ruins in the course of the day, and it is believed that fully 130 lives were lost. The mills destroyed were the largest in Osaka.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO MOROCCO.

RECEPTION AT TANGIER.

TANGIER, TUESDAY.

Sir West Ridgway arrived here from Gibraltar on board Her Majesty's cruiser *Undine* this afternoon. His Excellency landed under a salute of fifteen guns from the Phaston and of seventeen guns from the Moorish batteries. Sir West Ridgway, who was accompanied by Mr. White, British Consul, was received on the quay by the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Governor of Tangier, and a large military escort and other officials. The members of the British Legation and Consulate and the secretaries of the Austrian, French, Italian, German, and Spanish Legations, representing their respective chiefs, were also in attendance. The vicinity of the landing stage was crowded with British and other foreign residents, and the native population was also largely represented. Flags were hoisted on all the foreign Legations in honour of the British envoy.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL COUNCIL.

HOBART, TUESDAY.

The Federal Council to-day continued the debate regarding the proceedings of the National Australasian Convention of 1891 and the proposed increase in the number of delegates to the Federal Council. Sir James Lee Steere, Western Australia, moved an amendment to Mr. Brown's motion to the following effect:—"That the Council is of opinion that whilst keeping in view the ultimate establishment of a perfect system of federal union, the efficiency and influence of the Council should in the meantime be secured by increasing the number of representatives of each colony to three." Subsequently Standing Committee should take immediate action to request the Governments represented in the Council to ask their legislatures to forward an address to the Queen to issue an order in Council effecting the desired increase. Further, that the Committee should also take steps to secure the adhesion of colonies at present unrepresented on the Federal Council. Sir James Lee Steere strongly advocated the proposed increase in order to render the Council more useful. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. T. Sargood, Victoria, expressed the fear that many years would elapse before a common basis of federation would be accepted, and that in the meantime the Federal Council was capable of doing good work. The Hon. S. B. Macdonald, Queensland, declared that the motion was not opposed to larger federation, and said that people required education up to the greater scheme. Sir S. W. Griffith, Queensland delegate, on the other hand, desired larger federation as soon as possible, and feared that the motion would retard the federal movement inasmuch as it would create a feeling of want of faith on the part of the Council that the scheme of federation adopted by the National Australasian Convention was possible in the immediate future. The Council at this stage adjourned.

THE PANAMA PROSECUTION.

PARIS, TUESDAY.

There was but a small attendance of the general public at the resumption of the trial of the Panama defendants this afternoon. Colonel Picquart, counsel for M. Cottu, maintained that his client's innocence of the charges brought against him was fully proved by the fact of his having returned from Vienna to Paris expressly in order to surrender to the police authorities. M. Cottu had held himself entirely aloof from the financial operations of the Canal Company, being chiefly engaged in attending to the working of the Panama Railway; and in an elaborate argument he contended that in any case the offences charged were covered by the statute of limitations.

The Court adjourned at the conclusion of the advocate's speech. M. Biffot's defence will be opened to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed a committee to inquire into the alleged existence of an American corruption fund in connection with the Panama scandals.

ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY.

Senor Escalante has not accepted the Ministerial portfolio offered to him. He insisted on the necessity of suspending the payment of interest on the public debt for five years, but the other members of the Cabinet refused to acquiesce in his financial and political views, and Senor Escalante therefore informed the President that he must decline office. It is expected that a decree will be issued at an early date prohibiting the issue of $36,000,000 in paper, the balance of the capital of the Bank of the Argentine Nation.

THE DUKE OF YORK AND PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY OF TECK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, TUESDAY.

Almost all the morning papers contains the announcement that the Emperor has accepted the invitation of Queen Victoria to the wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck during the second week of April.

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is able to state that the Solicitor to the Treasury has finally decided to withdraw the prosecution against certain of the "missing word" competitions to be published by rival competitors. This decision applies only to cases in which the publication of the "Financial Guide" or bulk of the money has been distributed, and is therefore irrecoverable, but in which certain cheques have been received by the promoters of the competitions on account of the costs in all the actions of this class which have been brought will be paid by Mr. Pearson personally.

POPULAR LECTURES AT THE TOWN HALL.—Last evening Mr. Louis Fagan, of the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, continued his series of seven free lectures on "Engraving," in the Reference Museum in the Manchester Town Hall.—Mr. Alderman Grave presided, and the hall was crowded.—Mr. Fagan on the occasion dealt with the Italian School. He said the library contained nearly four miles of books, pictures, and engravings occupied eight feet high, and assuming that the separate shelves could be laid end to end the library would measure twenty-five miles. Assuming again that the shelves were filled with books, and putting each book sideways, they would reach 25,000 miles, or more than three times the diameter of the globe. Photographic reproductions of pictures by Da Vinci, Canton and Wynken de Worde were shown upon the screen by means of the lime light, together with other rare works in the library. Mr. Fagan also distributed and exhibited photographs of old newspapers—one containing an account of the execution of King Charles I. Specimens of the early art of bookbinding, a curious drawing executed in the year 1,000, the original articles demanded by the barons of King John, and which formed the basis of Magna Charta, and a number of letters written by Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, John Milton, Hampden, Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Nelson, together with manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay.

LANCASHIRE INDUSTRIES UNDER THE NEW RAILWAY RATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Naturally there is no community that is more interested in the operation of the new railway rates and charges than the busy and prosperous industrial centres of Lancashire. No county has on the whole a greater variety of industries and interests. It is not unusual among outsiders to associate Lancashire entirely with the cotton trade, as if that were its sole, or almost its sole, claim to industrial importance. But those who take the material position of the county form a very narrow and unjust estimate of its trade and commerce. To begin with, the county produces a larger quantity of coal than any other individual coalfield in the kingdom, excepting only Durham and Monmouthshire, and its production almost equals that of Scotland as a whole. Next after Cleveland, Scotland, and Wales, the county produces a larger quantity of pig-iron than any other, and it occupies the fourth place in the list of the finished or manufactured iron producing counties in the kingdom. In the steel industry it occupies no inconspicuous place, coming next to Cleveland, Cumberland, and Scotland, and turning out more Bessemer and open-hearth steel than Sheffield itself. In the alkali manufacture Lancashire stands *facile princeps*, and a great works at Runcorn, St. Helens, &c.; and in refractories, engineering, boiler-making, and the production of machinery generally the County Palatine is ahead of every district but one excepting Yorkshire. When we come to look at the figures representing the distributing interests of Lancashire we find that the county enjoys a still more pre-eminent position than it holds in regard to its industrial and manufacturing interests. The value of the imports received at the port of Liverpool alone, and of the exports of British produce exported therefrom, for the year 1891 compare as under with the corresponding figures for London:—

	Liverpool.	London.
Imports.....	115,143,000	142,475,000
Exports.....	95,992,000	50,987,000
Total	£211,135,000	£200,460,000

The commerce of Liverpool, therefore, so far as its distributive requirements are concerned, comes very near to that of London; but while there is only one railway station in London, including both the traffic originating in Lancashire and the traffic received in and distributed throughout the county, the total would mean that the total amount of such traffic would be not less than 65,000,000 tons. Of this tonnage about 28,000,000, or nearly half of the whole, is the traffic in the form of coal, produced in the county and sent to works, factories, furnaces, and ports for consumption or export. On this tonnage no terminals would be likely to be charged, for the rates are already very little use of public stations and the traffic is not dealt with by the companies, nor is it often unloaded by them. On the remainder of the traffic, however, terminal charges would be likely to come into operation; and if we assume that, taking an average of all the eight classes into which traffic is divided in the new Acts for the purposes of rating, the station terminals will be 1d. per ton, that is, at each end—although in respect of the first three classes it is as much as 1s. 6d.—the total amount exigible by the railway companies in respect of station terminals on the whole of the inland traffic of Lancashire liable to such charges would not be less than £2,500,000 a year. In addition to this enormous sum, traders are made liable under the new Acts for terminals in respect of loading, covering and uncovering, which, however, hardly likely to be grudged where these services are rendered, as they are distinctly specified in the Act, and will hardly be regarded as unreasonable. It is no doubt very unfortunate for Lancashire in one way that the average haul is so short. The corresponding fact in the situation is the traffic between Manchester and Liverpool over several, which means an average haul about thirty-five miles. In this distance the average charge for terminals in the three upper classes, worked out on a tonnage basis, would be equal to 2d. The following figures, including both station and service terminals in each case:—

Case	Station terminals.	Service terminals.	Total terminals.	Ton charges per mile.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
2	3 0	3 0	6 0	2 0
3	3 0	3 0	6 0	2 0
4	3 0	3 0	6 0	2 0
5	3 0	4 0	7 0	2 6

These, of course, show terminals on the highest scale allowable; but they are high, even in the lower classes, except in the mineral class and in class B (pig-iron, &c.), where there is no provision for service terminals at all. It is not without interest to add that the preceding terminal charges as reduced to ton-mile figures about four times as much as the railways of the United States receive altogether for the transport of the enormous traffic that is worked by them. In other words, while British railways charge 2d. per ton per mile and upwards in classes 3 to 5 for terminal services, &c., the railways of the United States only receive about one halfpenny per ton per mile for every description of traffic carried by them, including terminal services, where rendered and charged for. It is, however, to be noted that in America the railways have a much longer average haul, and do not render the same amount of service to traders as the railways do in our own country.

We have probably said enough to make it quite plain that it is not the ton-mile rates—which are on the whole not so high as the oil powers—but the terminal charges that the traders will find to be their *bête noire* in the future. If Parliament should allow those terminal charges to stand they will give to the railway companies an enormous power of adding to former rates that was probably not contemplated and perhaps hardly understood by those who fixed them in reference to their effect on short-distance traffic like that of the Manchester district generally. Of course, in districts where the average haul is greater the terminals are spread over a more or less extended mileage and are not felt so much, and when they are applied to a haul of say 120 miles, which is approximately the average length of haul in the United States, they are comparatively little felt. The railway companies are therefore in the position of having to adopt a graduated scale of terminals, so as to take some of the grievous burden off the short-distance traffic. It is probable that they would reply to any such proposal that this was not necessary, as in the case of the Liverpool Corporation, the difficulty is got over by printing the whole of the arbitration clauses at the back of the contract note. The diversity of trades existing in the Manchester district, and the variety of forms of contract, renders this course impracticable here. The rules of the London Chamber of Arbitration provide no means of arbitration under contracts. As in the Manchester Chamber, an agreement is to be signed after the dispute has arisen, and the arbitrators are either nominated by the parties in the agreement or by the Registrar under an authority given in that document. On being appealed to the authorities have prepared a form for submission to arbitration which incorporates the rules, but it is sadly too long, and in the opinion of many here, nor does it seem easy to shorten it with the rules as they stand.

The directors of the Manchester Chamber have been anxious, if possible, to overcome the difficulty, and their request Mr. Higson, the Registrar of the Chamber, has endeavoured to find some means by which a short endorsement could be made effectual. The scheme which he has in view is prepared differs from all hitherto adopted in being a reference to the tribunal itself instead of to arbitrators specially named or to be appointed in a specified manner. The agreements hitherto used have always named the arbitrators, and the clause adopted by the London Chamber provides that any dispute under the contract is to be settled as if the parties had signed the usual form of agreement authorising the Registrar to appoint an arbitrator, which he has done. The Lords some years ago laid it down that an unincorporated and fluctuating body was capable of being an arbitrator if sufficient means existed by which its will could be made known, and the Act of 1889 now gives power to provide the machinery; in other words, to devise adequate rules for carrying through an arbitration referred to the Tribunal. These rules have been prepared by the Registrar, and having been carefully considered, and with the contract clause approved by counsel, are now to be submitted for the approval of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. If they are adopted the contract clause will be at once recommended for use by members. It runs as follows:—"All disputes arising in this contract shall be referred to the tribunal of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, to be determined in accordance with the rules of the Tribunal." As the rules apply to contracts "or other instruments," there is no reason why this clause should not be inserted in leases, partnership articles, and other documents which usually contain an arbitration clause. A word or two in conclusion as to the procedure under the proposed rules.

Disputants who both assent to that course will still have the option of signing an agreement and appointing their own arbitrators. Failing the consent of either, the other party will apply, through the Registrar, for the appointment of an arbitrator or arbitrators and an umpire. The procedure will be made by the President of the Chamber from amongst the arbitrators of the Tribunal, and a court will thus be constituted whose decision is to be final. By an already existing rule the award of any court of the Tribunal is deemed and taken for all purposes to be the award of that Tribunal, and thus the terms of the contract clause are satisfied. Due provision is made for notices of the appointment and of the time of hearing being given by the Registrar, and the clauses of the arbitration agreements and particularly the *in chemid* clause, are incorporated.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMBRIDGE, TUESDAY.

The election to the office of Esquire Bedell, vacant by the death of Mr. Wace, will take place on Tuesday next. The electors are all members of the Senate, but the Council have first to nominate two of the candidates, of whom the Senate elects one. A grace will be proposed to diminish the salary of the new Bedell from £200 to £100 a year. It is proposed, further, to make some changes in the duties of the office, and it is understood that the Bedells will in future discharge to some extent the duty of secretaries to the Vice Chancellor. The office, therefore, will be not only less lucrative but less purely ornamental than it has hitherto been.

The subjects for the Seatonian prize for the best English poem on a sacred subject for the present year is announced to be "Damascus." Any Master of Arts of the University may be a candidate. Poems are to be sent to the Vice Chancellor by September 29.

The subject of the Burney prize for the current year is "A Comparison between the Ethical Teaching of Marcus Aurelius and that of Christian Writers other than those of the New Testament prior to Irenæus and Tertullian, especially with reference to the illustrations of the University of; not more than three years' standing. The essays are to be sent in to the Vice Chancellor by November 12.

There was an important discussion in the Art School a few days since on the subject of the proposed changes in the musical degrees reported on by Professor Bridge, Mr. Cobb, as chairman of the Board, explained that their main object was to assimilate musical degrees to other degrees in the University. They felt it to be an anomaly that candidates should not be required for musical as for other degrees, but they had regarded the matter not only from a university point of view, but from that of music, the interests of which they thought would be best consulted if a degree in music possessed the same academic value as a degree in any other profession. As, however, it would be unfair to introduce so important a change at once, they did not propose to insist upon residence until after a lapse of seven years. They proposed to establish a new degree that of Master of Music, the examination for which would be practically identical with the existing examination. The proposals insisted on a residence as necessary for the degree of Bachelor in Music, and it was considered that in connection with regard to the Doctorate were necessary. In the present circumstances of the case. It must be remembered that these proposals were only temporary, and that the University might later on place the Doctorate of Music on precisely the same footing as the Doctorate in other subjects. The Registrary read a letter believing that the degree of Master in Music had never existed. Mr. H. T. Wright thought that the reasons given for not attending to the doctor's degree in music would have applied to the establishment of the degree of Master in Music, the exercise of which would be free from the evil complained of. Mr. Stanford, supporting the motion for the Doctorate, said it was necessary to assimilate the procedure for this degree to that for the degrees of Doctor in Science and Letters, excepting that it would not be necessary for a Doctor in Music to hold the Master's degree first. The proposition, however, they regarded as only temporary. Dr. Garrett thought the proposals, more especially against those last mentioned. If it was true that the present examination for the Doctorate was unsatisfactory as being too technical, why, he asked, were all the most difficult tests contained in the present examination for the degree technical for the higher degree surely they were too inadequate. The discussion left the impression that this part of the proposals would hardly pass the Senate.

SOME MINOR LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket, has a small but most enjoyable exhibition of the choicest water colours, chiefly by decreased masters, English and foreign. Quite first-rate among Meissoniers is "The Smoker"—a jolly trooper, booted and spurred, who is enjoying his well-earned *otium cum dignitate*. There is in this gallery a capital picture by Ayons Heilbuth, a young Francois than this great painter has accustomed us to look for. A superb De Wint of great dimensions and splendid quality will preserved in the "View of Lincoln Cathedral from the Brayford." Miss Alexis-Lise-Bonivi Cox the "soldiers entering Lancaster Castle." Mr. Hamilton on the side of these fine performances Turner for once shows to no great advantage with the romantically named "Ehrenbreitstein, Coblentz, Gibraltar," one of those compositions in which the artist's own fancy and the English character so well and with so little exaggeration. Noticeable are also Fortuny's "Le Mousquetaire," Mr. Carl Haag's "War," and Mr. A. Gow's "Lord of the Manor."

It is scarcely fair to Mr. Edward H. Bearse to show his collection entitled "Lakes, Mountains, and Old Towns in France, Holland, Italy, &c.," in a gallery like Messrs. Dowdeswell's, for although that which contains his brilliant selection of works by the late masters of water colour. At any rate we must confess to having found his collection of many beautiful and familiar scenes somewhat invertebrate and lacking in distinctiveness. Still in these days of fogs and dullness it is something to be reminded even in commonplace fashion of Venice, Verona, Florence, Assisi, of fair France and quaint Holland.

The Fine Art Society has on this occasion brought together in one larger of its two galleries an agreeable miscellaneous display of works in oils and water colours by various artists of distinction, most of which have been seen before, though it is not always easy to say when. The drama of the exhibition is an unpretending but masterly "Dutch River Scene," by Jacob Maris, in which he shows himself the worthy successor of his illustrious fellow-countryman

The Times, Feb 02, 1893; pg. 5; Issue 33864; col B

The Hawaiian Question. *Our Correspondent..*

Category: News

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THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 1.

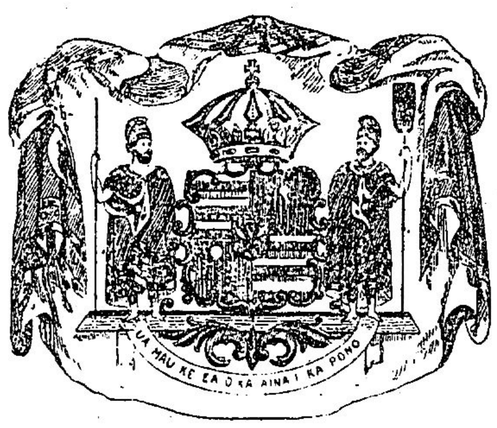
Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, formerly Secretary of State, in an interview on the Hawaiian question, declares that the annexation is the logical development of the settled policy of the State Department, but that it may be found expedient or inexpedient as further developments arise. He points out that the United States are not pledged in any way by foreign treaties to abstain either from taking the Sandwich Islands under their protection or from treating them as a Territory of the American Union; and that the United States were invited to join England and France in a policy of abstention, but declined because the Hawaii-American treaty gave special and exclusive privileges, securing to the United States a supremacy in these islands which no other nation could share. Under that treaty, which was negotiated by President Grant in 1875, and renewed by another treaty negotiated by Secretary Bayard in 1887, no cession or lease of Hawaiian territory to any foreign Power could be made without the consent of the United States.

Advices from Washington indicate that this question will remain in abeyance until after the conference with the Hawaiian Commissioners on Saturday, which has been arranged with the Secretary of State by the Pacific Coast Congressmen.—*Our Correspondent.*

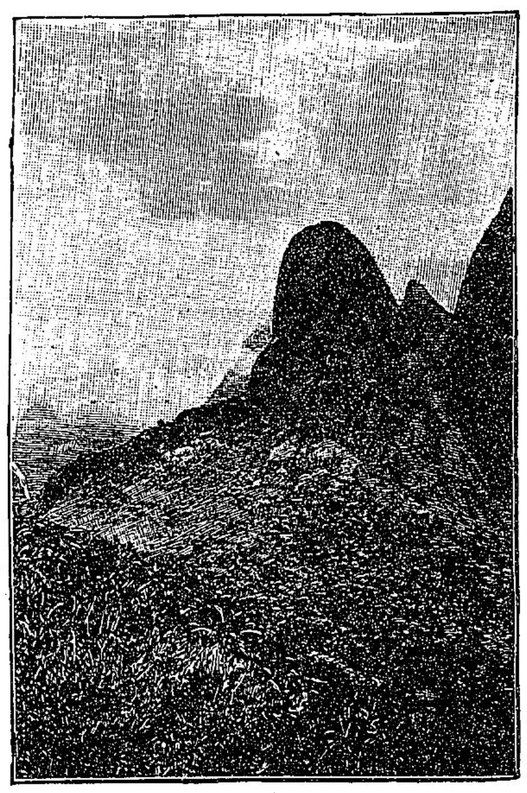
The Revolution in Hawaii

Life and Character in the Sandwich Islands

THE late political changes in the Hawaiian kingdom, together with the travels of members of the Royal Family, have drawn some popular attention to the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, though nothing in comparison to what their real importance deserves. There is hardly an attraction of any sort, be it of climate, or situation, or scenery, which the group does not possess. Situated between the parallels 21 deg. and 23 deg. north latitude, just within the line of the tropics, it has one of the most perfect climates in the world, a climate which knows nothing of the fierce extremes by which most continental countries further north or south are cursed. The thermometer has for its extreme range, say, from 60 deg. to 90 deg. Fahrenheit, but it is rare that either limit is reached, and the warmest days are robbed of most of their discomfort by the delicious trade-winds which blow constantly during the summer months, and for the greater part of the year. The Islands lie about two thousand miles south-west of San Francisco, and are connected with the American Continent and Australia by the splendid service of the Oceanic Steamship Company, which sends a fine vessel to Honolulu every fortnight.



HAWAIIAN COAT OF ARMS



THE NEEDLES, WAILUKU VALLEY, MAUI

The most favourable moment for a first entry is in the morning, when the first light shows a long range of mountains with picturesquely jagged peaks, most of them concealed by the heavy masses of cloud continuously swept down upon them by the impetuous trade-winds. A little more light reveals a low coral reef with white lines of surf breaking on the rocks, like hurrying, charging, battalions—within, is a still, lazy lagoon, with palm-fringed shore. The steamer rounds a great headland, looking like a crouching lion with forefeet in the water, and in a few moments you find yourself gliding over the bar, and entering the harbour of Honolulu, the capital city of this Kingdom in the sea. If you have come in at the most perfect hour (as the writer was fortunate enough to do), the sun will just be pouring floods of light over the mountains, and filling the deep heart of the rainy valleys with rainbows. Nothing seems to be moving at this early hour, the morning sun has not stirred the sleepers, and you see nothing of Honolulu except a few warehouses on the docks, and then a perfect forest or wilderness of trees, with here and there a tall flag-pole or church steeple peeping out above the green. The only sign of life comes from little native boys who, innocent of any covering other than their own shining brown skins, are soon swarming about the vessel, disporting themselves in the water, and eager to display their amphibious dexterity by diving for sixpences or some larger coin, which they never fail in securing. You see the glitter of the silver sliding through the water, then comes a flash and a splash, and a moment later one of the brownies who had disappeared comes to the surface with the coin between his teeth.

Honolulu is a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, of the most mixed sort—Hawaiians, Chinese, and Japanese; Portuguese, English, French, Germans, and Americans. It is a tropical city, and the perfume of strange flowers and foliage of trees unknown to England meets you at every turn, giving the most delicious combination of novelty and beauty that any one can conceive. There is the banana, with its long, shining leaves; the *Ponciana regia*, covered with the most brilliant blossoms; the Bougainvillier vine, which overgrows large trees, and turns to you one solid front of gorgeous purple; the golden shower, beautiful as the orange sunset which tempted Jason into the West. Every variety of palm flourishes, foremost among which are the exquisite fan-palm, the Royal palm (truly the king of all trees), and the cocoanut, some of which appear in the accompanying view of Waikiki and Diamond Head.

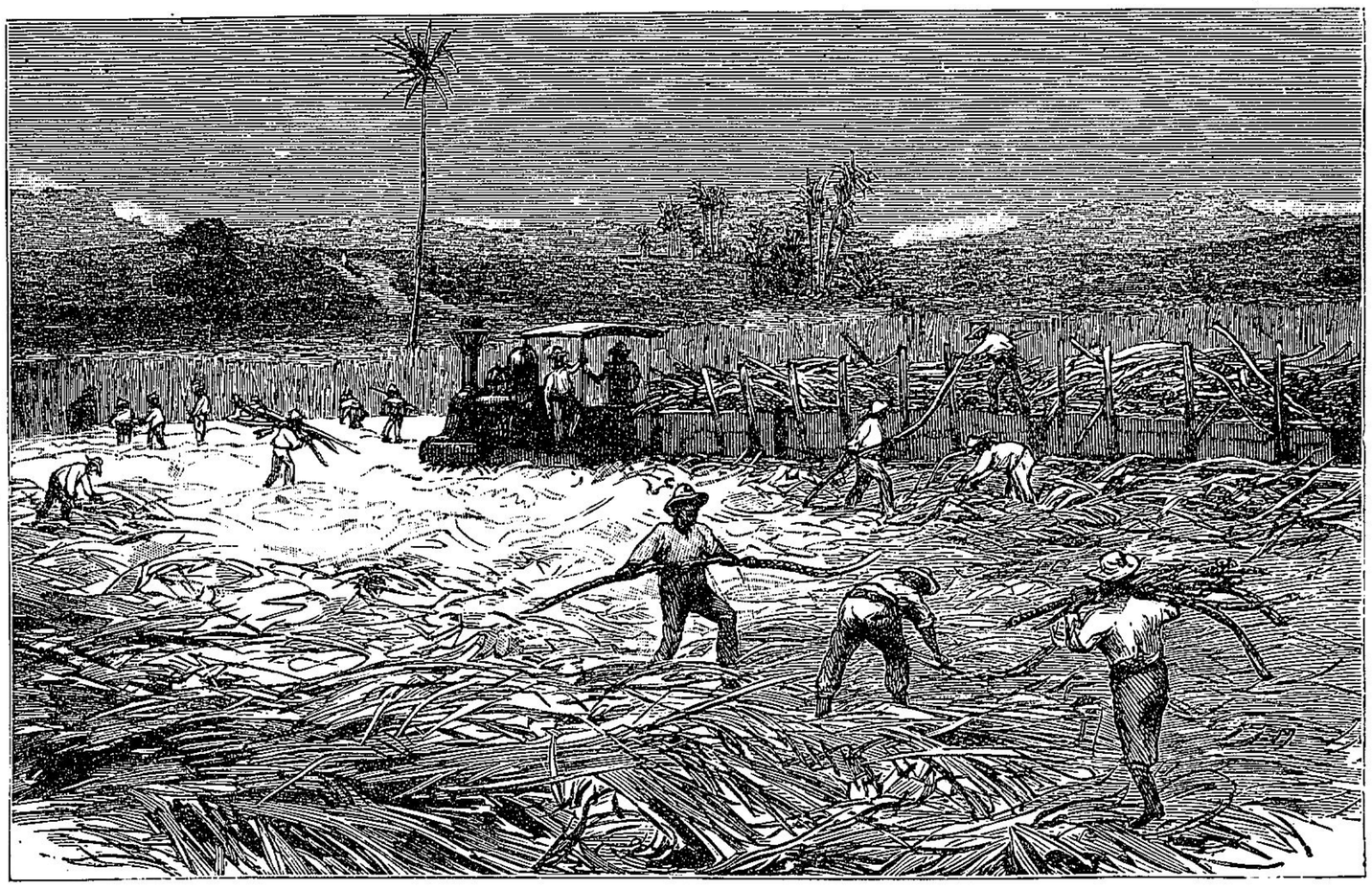
It would be impossible to give any notion of the wonderful revelations of tropical beauty which greet the eye on every hand, and fill and satisfy the sense, as the beauty of no other land does or can. A Honolulu night, when palm and algaroba and mango-trees swim in a flood of misty moonlight, when the air continually brings suggestion of some rich perfume, and nothing addresses the ear except a song in soft Hawaiian, accompanied by the thrumming of the guitar, as some band of flower-crowned revellers pass, is something which simply intoxicates the sense, and prevents any one from writing or thinking rationally.

The principal shade-trees of Honolulu are the algaroba and the symang, or monkey-pod, as it is commonly called. The former has a feathery foliage of a pale green, the latter small, glossy leaves and huge, spreading branches, which often completely overarch the streets, giving the visitor the impression as he drives through them that he is in a colossal arbour. The houses, as a rule, are built in true tropical style, the prevailing type being one-storey cottages, with broad verandahs on two or three sides, generally embowered in trees and overgrown with vines. The main streets are, in a general way, parallel with the sea, and the cross streets run up to the mountains. Every corner gives you a delicious vista of a blue summit, capped in the summer, when the trade-wind blows, by a soft hood of cloud. An hour's brisk ride will take one at any time from the dust and warmth of the city into the heart of any one of the half-dozen valleys which lie behind it; and these valleys are veritable dells of solitude and loveliness, crowned with a luxuriance of brilliant vegetation, every point covered with some strange tropic growth, the streams arched over with the tangled boughs of great trees, the rocks and ground carpeted with moss of an exquisite perfection. Only one who is familiar with tropical vegetation can form an idea of the generosity and careless profusion with which Nature has adorned these valleys. They must be seen to be appreciated, for the abundant moisture and fertility of the soil make them exceed what one finds elsewhere, even in the tropics.

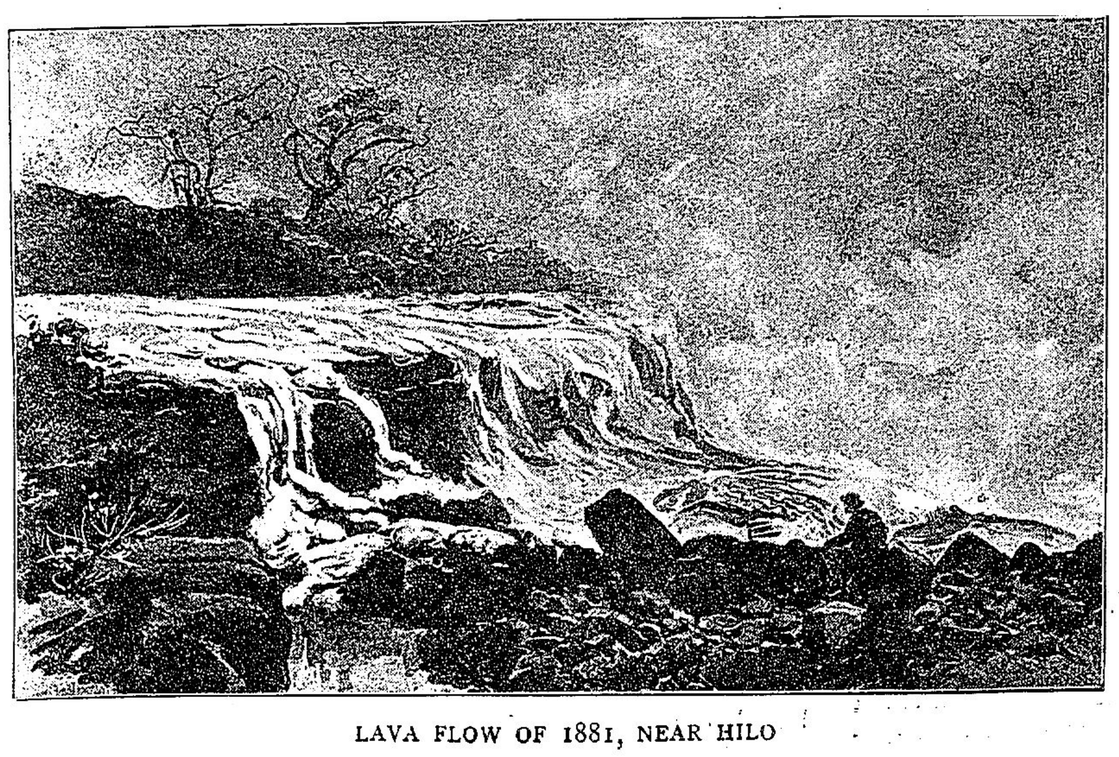
To see, however, the full perfection of tropical vegetation, we must turn from Honolulu, and seek some of the deep gorges on some of the other islands. There are six principal islands in the group, Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kauai, and Oahu (upon which Honolulu is situated). In the old days the tourist who wished to see anything outside of Honolulu had to undergo untold hardship. There was but one steamer, and that a most wretched tub, without proper accommodation of any sort. Passengers slept on deck on mattresses, not always of the cleanest, and they were the helpless prey of the most heterogeneously assorted evils—fleas and mosquitos, sleeplessness and sea-sickness, foul odours, and other ills not to be named.

The rapidly increasing wealth and prosperity of the islands has changed all this. There is now a whole fleet of steamers, and those on the principal lines of tourist travel are well-appointed boats. Leaving Honolulu in the evening on one of these, the first light of the next day finds us landing on Maui, an island rich in great sugar plantations, where one can ride for hours through broad fields of waving cane, in fine rolling uplands, high mountains, and picturesque valleys. The principal attraction of the latter sort is furnished by the great historic Iao or Wailuku Valley, of which two illustrations accompany the text. The little village of Wailuku lies nestling at the very foot of the high mountains, and the green cane-fields stretch away to the foot of the hills. A short canter brings you to the valley entrance. The mountains attain here a height of about 6,000 feet, and you enter the valley through a long deep gorge, the walls of which rise and sweep away up and so far that the heavens seem at an infinite distance. The feelings of awe and majesty which overwhelm you soon yield to other, though kindred, sensations, for in a few moments, if you have urged your horse, the narrow gap widens out into a stately amphitheatre, walled by crags which take 3,000 feet at a jump. It is a scene fit for the theatre of the immortals. In front of you rise the Needles, as they are called — isolated pinnacles of rock, which stand a thousand feet in air, and are yet so dwarfed by the surrounding precipices that it is their wonderful beauty rather than their colossal size which first impresses the beholder. They rise like the double spires of a great cathedral out of a forest of green, and even to their very tops the bleakness of the solid rock is softened by the tracery of moss which softens the surface, and the bits of fern which cling and wave in cracks and crevices. The Iao Valley has been justly compared with the most famous valleys of the world. It is conceived on a scale of grandeur hardly inferior to the Yosemite, while in colour and richness and profusion of beauty it surpasses its famous Californian rival. The Wailuku Valley was held sacred by the heathen Hawaiians, and there are many interesting legendary and historic associations connected with its charming recesses. It is the crater of an extinct volcano, and the great gap which forms the solitary avenue of approach was the channel through which the fiery stream of lava poured There is little indeed in its present smiling loveliness to suggest such a scene of destruction.

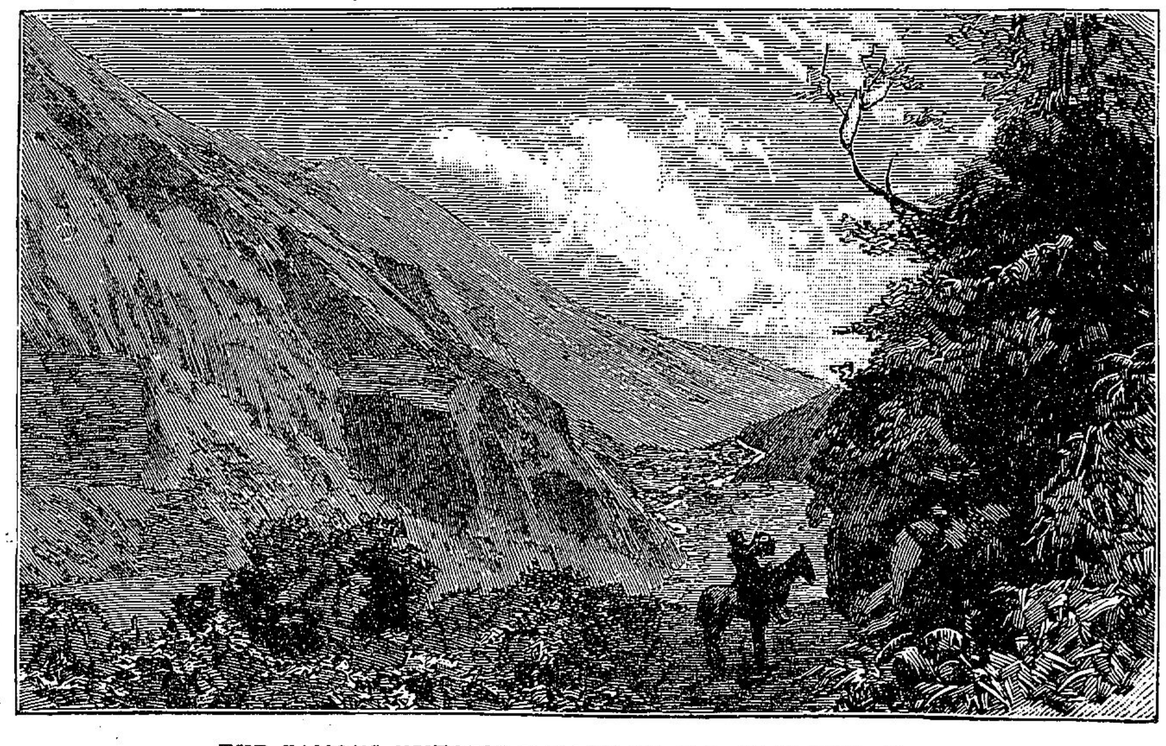
PULU FERN



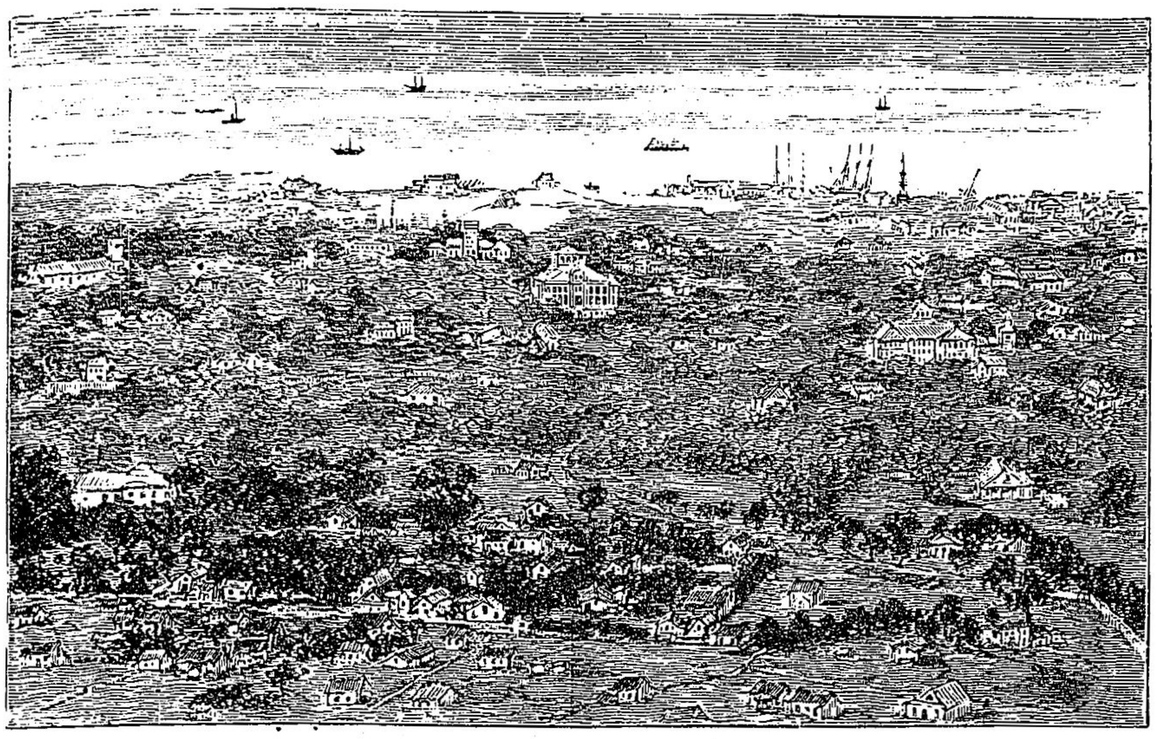
CANEFIELD, WAIANAE PLANTATION



LAVA FLOW OF 1881, NEAR HILO



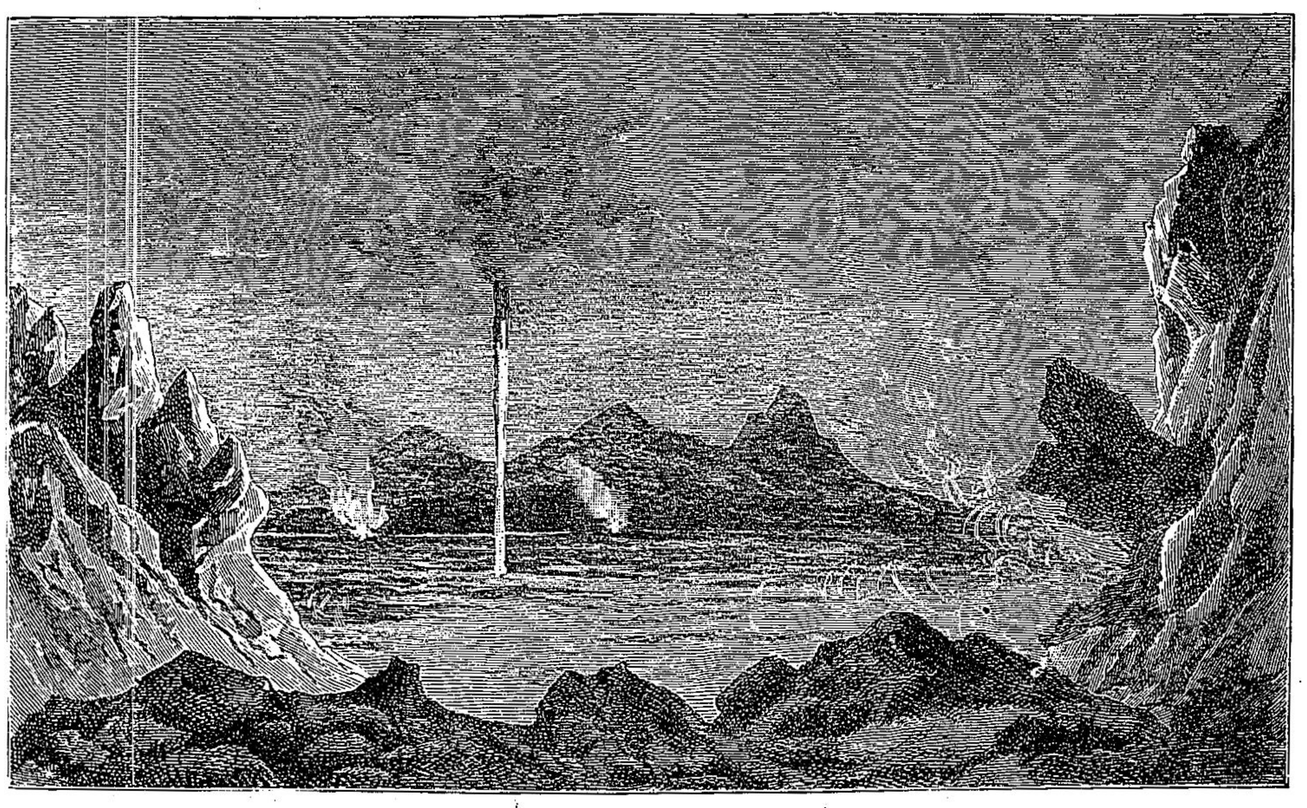
THE FAMOUS HISTORIC VALLEY OF IAO, WAILUKU, MAUI



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF HONOLULU, FROM THE PUNCHBOWL

But the greatest attraction to tourists on the Island of Maui is not the valley of Wailuku. Wonderful as that is, it is yet exceeded in interest by the world-famed crater of Haleakala, or the House of the Sun. This is a huge crater in the top of a great dome-like mountain 10,000 feet in height, which, with its vast slopes, constitutes much the larger half of Maui. An early ride or drive over good roads takes us from Wailuku, or, if one prefers a few miles of railroad, from Specklesville to Olinda, a beautiful spot, high upon the slopes of the mountain, where it is generally convenient to pass the night. One sleeps soundly in the bracing air of this altitude, so that the early start which is necessary is rather hard to manage. The plan generally followed by tourists is either to ride up in the early morning from Olinda, or else to camp on the top of the mountain, as the early morning is the only time of the day when one can be sure of a perfect view.

Two or three hours' ride brings one to the summit, and then there breaks upon the vision, without a moment's warning, a sight never to be forgotten on earth. Your horse toils up to the edge, and lo! you stand on the extreme verge of an immense black



BURNING LAKE OF KILAUEA, HAWAII

chasm, 10,000 feet in air, 19 miles in circumference, and nearly 3,000 feet deep. Figures cannot reproduce the impression of boundless sublimity which the first sight of this great dark pit produces. You could put, not indeed the whole of London into it, but it would contain New York or Paris. In the first half-light of morning the black shadows still linger in the hollows, and the outlines of the crater are still misty and vague. The first shaft of the sun dissipates the mist, and then the great crater is revealed in every outline, without the stain of a cloud to hide the earth from horizon to horizon. There is not a blade of grass, not a tree, not a shrub, not a single living thing to mitigate the horrors of its awful desolation.

A number of cones varying from 300 feet to 700 feet in height, but all looking like toys from your station, tell the tale of the fierce volcanic activity of which this pit was once the centre. Down in the south-east is the great Kaupo gap through which floods of lava once made their hurrying exit, and it is up through this gap that the clouds come stealing which finally snatch away the views. At first a mere fleck, a cloud the size of a man's hand, then a few scattered detachments come floating in, and finally great dense white masses roll through the gap like the solid columns of an advancing army, and spread themselves rapidly before the wind until the whole floor of the crater is snatched away; you look behind and you see that the whole island—the green cane fields, the hamlets clustering at the mountain's base, the line of flashing surf which marks the coast and the blue stretch of ocean—all these, too, have disappeared as if by magic, and from horizon to horizon stretches one vast floor of fleecy cloud, above which you stand alone on your pinnacle, like a god. Only in the south-east two blue and rounded domes are softly floating above the clouds, but look so tender and dreamily unsubstantial that one thinks a breath would dissipate them. They are the tops of the two mountains of the Island of Hawaii, 14,000 feet high, and are seen across forty miles of water.

At Haleakala one observes in perfection a phenomenon often remarked upon. The sea as seen from the summit appears to rise from the land at an angle, and the two Islands of Lanai and Molokai seem not as if one was beyond the other, but as if one floated above the other.

It is on the Island of Hawaii—the largest and richest island in the group—that the great natural wonder is to be found which draws travellers to witness it from the most remote quarters of the globe. We refer, of course, to the great active volcano of Kilauea, with its eternal lake of fire—Halemaumau—situated at an elevation of 4,000 feet on the slope of Mauna Loa. The channel separating Maui and Hawaii is less than forty miles in width, and the steamer brings us across in about three hours.

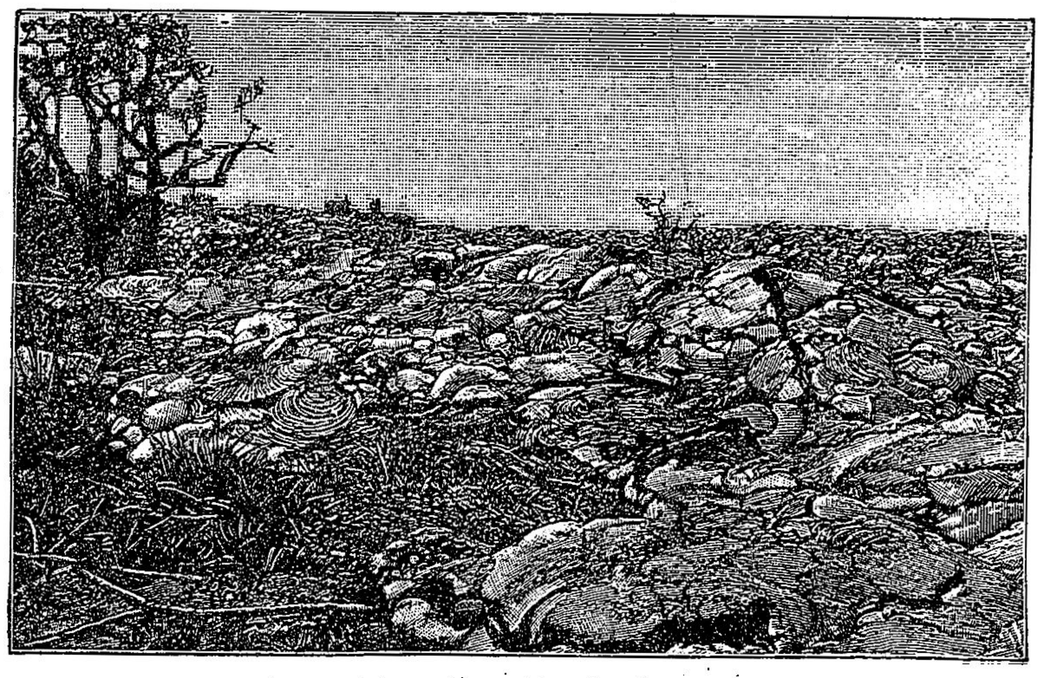
We skirt the wild and rocky coast of Hawaii all night, and about sunrise find ourselves floating at anchor in Hilo Bay. The coast makes a long, graceful sweep for ten miles, and nestling in the curve is the little village of Hilo, white houses peeping out of clusters of mangoes and cocoa-nuts and palms. Behind stretches a broad upland, covered for miles with tall grass and cane-fields, then comes a dark belt of woodland, and finally, in the background, the two great domes of Maunakea and Maunaloa, sometimes covered with snow. It is a scene of enchantment—the Bay itself in no wise inferior to that of Naples, the background surpassing that of Naples in beauty.

One can spend days in and around Hilo, visiting its numerous spots of interest, beautiful waterfalls, sugar plantations, and natural ridge. The latter is formed by an old lava-flow, which crossed the Wailuku River, forming, as the name indicates, a veritable bridge. The climate of Hilo is cooler than that of Honolulu, and more humid, the frequent showers keeping the vegetation in a state of the most brilliant luxuriance and freshness.

The volcano of Kilauea is thirty miles distant, and, when the writer previously visited it, was only to be reached on horse or mule-back, over the most difficult and discouraging of trails, for road, or even track, it could not truthfully be called. The writer well remembers his first experience in attempting to reach the world-famed spot. I was young, and, as to horsemanship, somewhat inexpert. Furnished with a mule, I started off at a brisk canter. The mule began decorating the line of his motion with a series of graceful arcs and curves, described by the hind legs, which resulted in landing me in the bushes on the road-side—a most discouraging episode for a very young man in a party of ladies. A fresh mount was not followed by any further mishap.

The road about two miles from Hilo plunges into a dense forest, the tangled beauty of which simply baffles description. Every variety and species of fern flourishes here, and among others the great tree-fern, some notion of the proportions attained by which is given by the accompanying picture of a pulu fern. The forest is a true jungle, which fortunately does not shelter any noxious animal, everything of the sort being absolutely unknown on these islands. The only danger is from the path itself, which is a complete slough, through which horses plunge in a most discouraging fashion.

After the woods have been passed, you come to an old lava flow overgrown with a shrub called ki. Here we were saluted by a drizzling rain, which lasted all the rest of the way. We were belated, without a guide, and darkness fell when we were still miles from our destination. The rain continued without ceasing, it grew very cold, and never was a party of travellers more rejoiced to see the gleam of the lights of the Volcano House through the trees. In a moment we were warming and drying ourselves before the great fire of logs, in a genuine old-fashioned fireplace, and were regaled with a hot supper. Twice that night we were summoned from our beds to see a flow, a slight streak of light darting into the night showing where the turbulent lava had burst the bounds of its lake, and flowed out into the bed of the crater. There was a mystery about it which subdued the spirit, but did not prevent us from sleeping very soundly on the edge of the crater. In the morning there was a thick mist, but after breakfast it rolled away, leaving the prospect stainless and bare, and we discovered that the Volcano House was on the very edge of the crater—a shining black pit a thousand feet deep, and three miles in diameter, opening, so to speak, at one's very feet. Under the opposite wall of the crater, three miles away, there was an elevation in the floor of the water, and over the top of it hung a faint bluish cloud. We gazed at it with intense expectation, for that cloud was hanging over Halemaumau, the lake of unsleeping fires. The descent into the crater began shortly after breakfast, the first few hundred feet through stunted vegetation, which disappeared, however, long before the floor of the crater was reached. The walk across the great folds and coils of shining glossy lava, all looking as fresh as though cooled but yesterday, is a slow one, accompanied with a continual probing with sticks for cracks and treacherous bubbles. We crossed and climbed the hill in silence, expectancy reaching a tension which was rapidly becoming painful, until we stood breathless on the top of the hill and at the edge of the lake. At first we only felt an intense heat, and saw nothing but a sheet of something of a dull red shading into black, perhaps 300 feet wide and 500 feet long, stretching between jagged and irregular crags of lava from 40 feet to 80 feet in height.



LAVA FLOW OF 1881

There was no time for a shock of disappointment, for the eye had hardly taken in with a cursory glance the features described, when across the wrinkled surface of the lake there shot a fiery gleam. The crust of lava began to heave and tremble, then there darted along the surface another line of light, and then another, until the whole mass, which in a moment of inaction had cooled and crusted over, began to break up like blocks of ice in a spring flood. The huge pieces of lava tossed and plunged below the boiling surface, until from bank to bank the lake was one mass of liquid. This was hardly the work of an instant. A wave motion soon developed itself. The lava began playing in the centre in fiery fountains, and dashed against the banks in great waves, tossing forty feet into the air a gory surf. It thundered upon the cliff upon which we were standing, and tossed a fine spray higher than our head. We could hear its dull leaden muttering almost beneath our feet, but could not get near enough to the edge to look over, nor would we, perhaps, have dared to do so had it been possible.

It is singular how small a place fear has in one's sensations when standing on the brink of Halemaumau. Travellers constantly do the most foolhardy things. One stands on banks which have been honeycombed by the fires, and which may topple any moment into the abyss, without a thought of danger or fear. The tremendous terror and sublimity of the spectacle one is witnessing so fill the soul as to exclude the possibility of a personal thought. This is the common—one may say the universal—experience of both sexes alike, and this mood is doubtless fortified by the fact that there has never been an accident at the volcano of Kilauea, though there have been several narrow escapes.

The crater of Kilauea is sacred to Pele, who is the goddess of the volcano, and one of the sublime creations of Hawaiian mythology. In ancient days, no Hawaiian dared enter the crater without first sacrificing to the dreaded goddess of Halemaumau. In 1825, Kapiolani, a Hawaiian Princess, who had embraced Christianity, insisted on proceeding to the volcano and defying the wrath of Pele. Her husband and friends dissuaded her, she was met by an ancient priestess who denounced destruction on her head; but the intrepid woman would not yield. She led her little band of eighty followers across the crater, many of them weak and in fear of imme..

SHIPPING CATTLE AT MAHU-KONA, HAWAII

"DEW-DROP" INN, SUMMIT CRATER, HALEAKALA, MAUI

LEPER SETTLEMENT, MOLOKAI

diate death. Then, on the edge of Halemaumau, she proclaimed her faith in Jehovah, and the little band raised their voices in a hymn. The plucky woman had broken the power of Pele, whose credit from that time forth declined.

Kilauea, as already stated, is situated on the slope of Mauna Loa, 4,000 feet above the sea. On the summit of that mountain, nearly 10,000 feet higher, is the terminal crater of Mokuaweoweo. Kilauea is constantly, Mokuaweoweo only occasionally active; but most of the great periodical eruptions which, at intervals of a few years, send forth floods of lava over the central part of the Island, come from the summit crater. On these occasions the activity of Kilauea reaches its lowest ebb, and almost ceases altogether.

The picture accompanying this sketch illustrates one of the innumerable aspects of these great lava-flows, that selected for illustration here being the flow of 1881. The flows vary in width from a few hundred feet to two or three miles, and in depth from a few feet to thirty or forty. There is an equally wide variation in the speed of motion, as they sometimes attain a rapidity from which neither man nor animals can escape, and at others push forward hardly more than a few dozen yards in a day.

The flow of 1856 came near destroying the town of Hilo. It pushed down to the belt of woods above the village, and began to cut its way through. The villagers were in a state of great trepidation and confusion, in daily expectation of the destruction of their homes. The Rev. Mr. Coan, one of the fathers of the mission, prayed that the lava might stop, and it stopped—greatly to the confusion of the heathen, and to the fortification of the faith of all true believers. Unfortunately, the story has an epilogue which spoils it. The flow of 1881 also ran directly for Hilo, and penetrated through the whole belt of woods. This time it seemed a though the village was really doomed. The lava ran fifty miles over woods and hills and every obstacle, and now was within a mile of the villagers' houses. There was nothing further to check its progress, and for once the prayers of Father Coan and his Church proved inefficient. But an ancient Hawaiian Princess, of heathen propensities and enormous proportions (the line of her waist, as Meredith says, dimly indicated by her apron-string), was equal to the emergency. She came with incantations and sacrifices, she threw pigs—roast pig is as dear to the Hawaiian as to Charles Lamb—into the molten lava, and the flow ceased!

The coast of Hawaii from Hilo to Kohala is one of the most picturesque in the world. For seventy miles one rides up and down a succession of gulches growing larger and larger, until they culminate in the tremendous gorges of Waipio and Waimanu. The surf breaks continually on the shore, and there are no sheltered harbours or landings, so that the shipping of cargo is attended with considerable difficulty. Unique methods are sometimes resorted to, one of which is illustrated by the accompanying view of cattle-shipping at Mahukona. The bluffs at Waimanu attain a height of 1,600 feet, and the valley in the heart of the mountains is 4,000 feet deep. Into this almost inaccessible dell you plunge by the narrowest of bridle-tracks, without room in most places to pass another horseman. The cliff rises steep above you, and 1,100 feet below you see the sea fretted with silver foam, the thunder of the breakers softened at this distance into a full, but tender murmur, which almost has the effect of silence. In these deep valleys the Hawaiians still live in the old-fashioned style, in grass houses cultivating little patches of taro. Life seems, as has been well said, in these warm, still depths, an endless golden afternoon—a perpetual half-dream. Truly they realise the vision of Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters":—

> A land of streams! some, like a downward smoke,
> Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn, did go,
> And some through wavering lights and shadows broke,
> Rolling a slumbrous sheet of foam below.

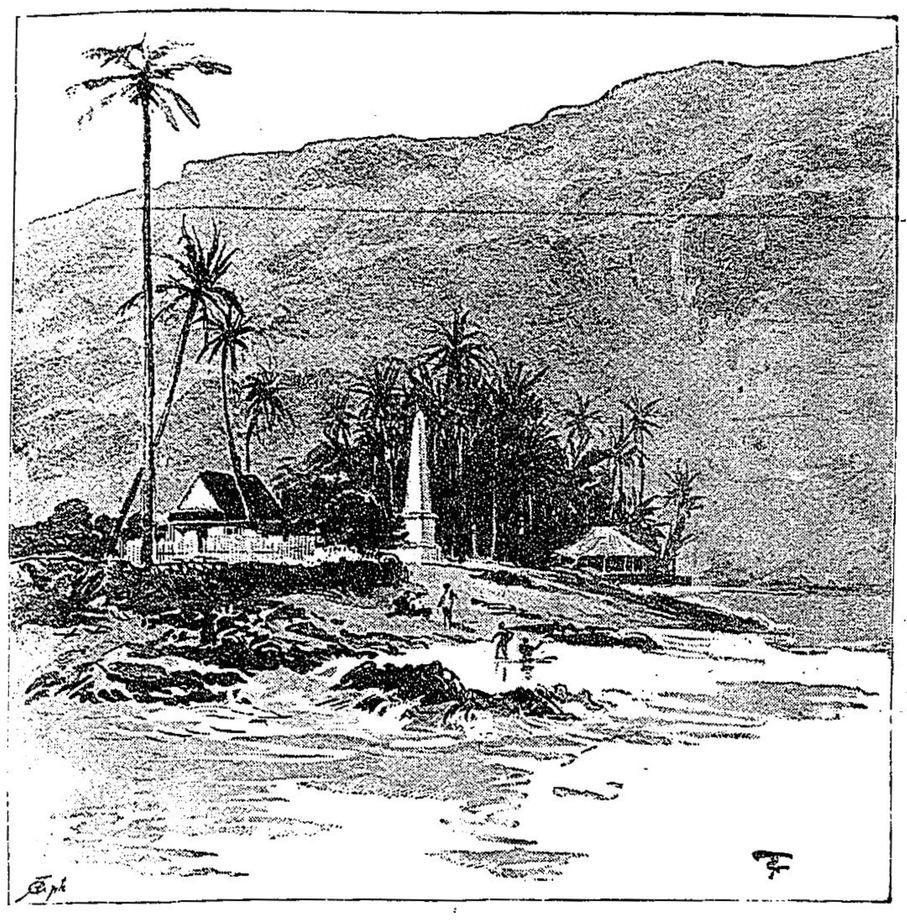
"HALEMAUMAU," "THE HOME OF EVERLASTING FIRE," VOLCANO OF KILAUEA, FROM THE SOUTH

Every one of these valleys has a fine stream, which widens on the broad sands as it hurries to meet the breakers. As the voyager sails by, he can count innumerable waterfalls leaping from the cliffs, hanging on the green side like long, trailing banners. These falls are all enormously high, ranging from 700 or 800 feet to an extreme of nearly 3,000 at a single leap.

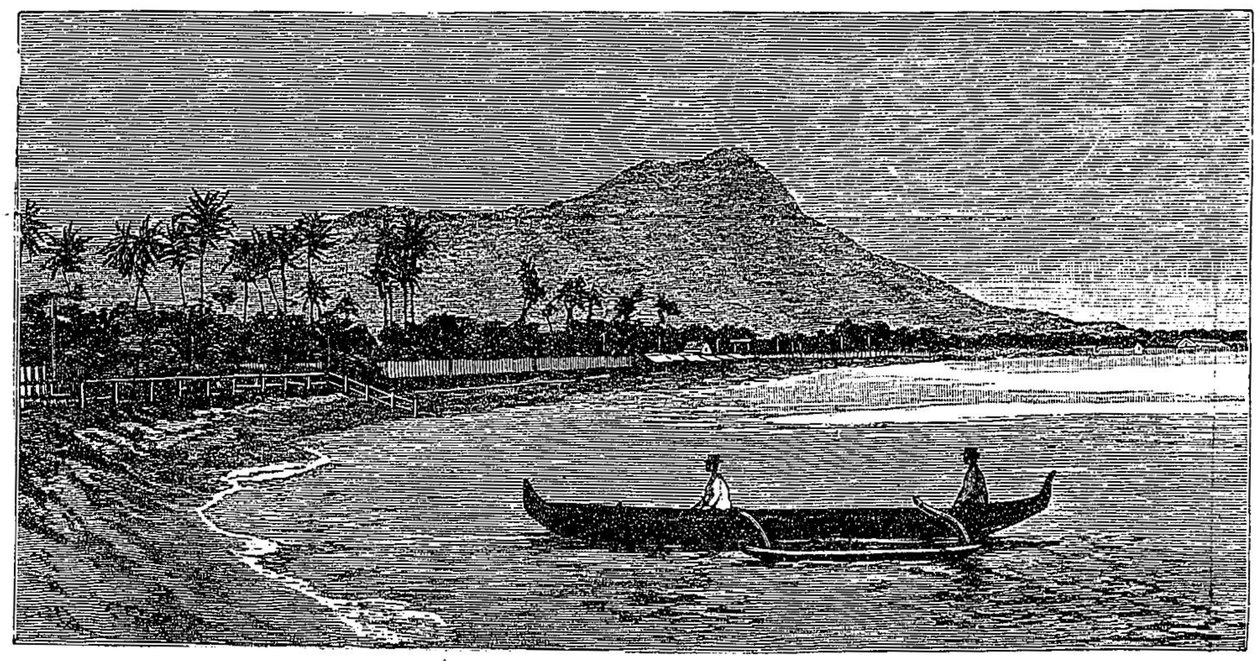
The attractions of the Hawaiian Islands are only just beginning to be generally known. This is the more remarkable, as their existence has been known to the civilised world for more than a century. It was in 1778 that Captain Cook discovered the group. They constitute one of the principal stars in that enterprising navigator's crown, but also one of the most costly, for it was here that he lost his life. The natives mistook him for their ancient god Lono, who had sailed away and never came back. They offered him divine honours. These compliments are said to have turned the gallant captain's head, so that he grew arrogant. At any rate, trouble arose, and Cook was killed in an affray at Kealakekua Bay. A simple monument marks the spot, which is a very barren and desolate one, and a cocoa-nut tree is still shown with the mark of the round shot in it fired from the ship by the sailors. The different islands were at that period under the rule of different chieftains, and the next generation was occupied with the wars of Kamehameha, the Napoleon of the Pacific, who, beginning as an obscure chieftain, conquered the entire group, and brought it under his single sway. The first band of missionaries arrived here in 1820, and were followed by others at intervals for more than twenty years. The Hawaiians at first proved intractable, but finally yielded to the influences brought to bear on them, and in 1837 there was a great revival, which extended throughout the group. Converts were made by the thousands, and candidates for baptism were so numerous that on some occasions it was impossible to perform the ceremony in the usual manner.

The subjects to be operated upon were seated on the grass in double rows, and between these the missionary passed, it is said, with a pail of water and a brush, distributing the water impartially as he

LARGEST EXTINCT CRATER IN THE WORLD, HALEAKALA, MAUI



CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENT, KEALAKEKUA BAY, KONA, HAWAII



WAIKIKI BEACH AND DIAMOND HEAD

walked along The story of the early history of these missionaries, of the hardships and privations and dangers they passed, of the streams they swam, and of the precipices they scaled with rope and hatchet, to carry the gospel from district to district, would prove a most inspiring one, if we had but the time to tell it. It was not long before the entire group was Christianised, and all public practice of the heathen rites was done away with. The country became formally civilised, the Government was organised and a constitution established, deriving its principal features from English and American political ideas.

The crown remained in the hands of the Kamehamehas, and the last of that name, Kamehameha V., carried through a *coup d'état*, promulgating a Constitution which readily lent itself to the purposes of tyranny. In the mean while, the industrial resources of the kingdom were being rapidly developed, an extensive foreign population was coming in, wealth began to accumulate, and the features, the tone, and elements of American and European society began to be predominant. The Constitution was not adapted to the changed condition: it was abused, with the result that the political power was all centered in one man—the reigning monarch.

HAWAIIAN IDOL

King Kalakaua, who succeeded to the throne in 1874, granted a new Constitution in 1887, by which the executive power was vested in the Sovereign and his Cabinet, and no act of the Sovereign could become law unless countersigned by one of the Ministers. There were two houses—a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives.

In January, 1891, King Kalakaua died, and was succeeded by his sister, the Princess Liliuokalani. Matters had been going fairly well during the last years of the King's life; but difficulties soon afterwards arose, and about a fortnight ago a serious dispute on the promulgation of a new Constitution arose, which resulted in the deposition of the Queen. Particulars of the revolution will found in our news column.

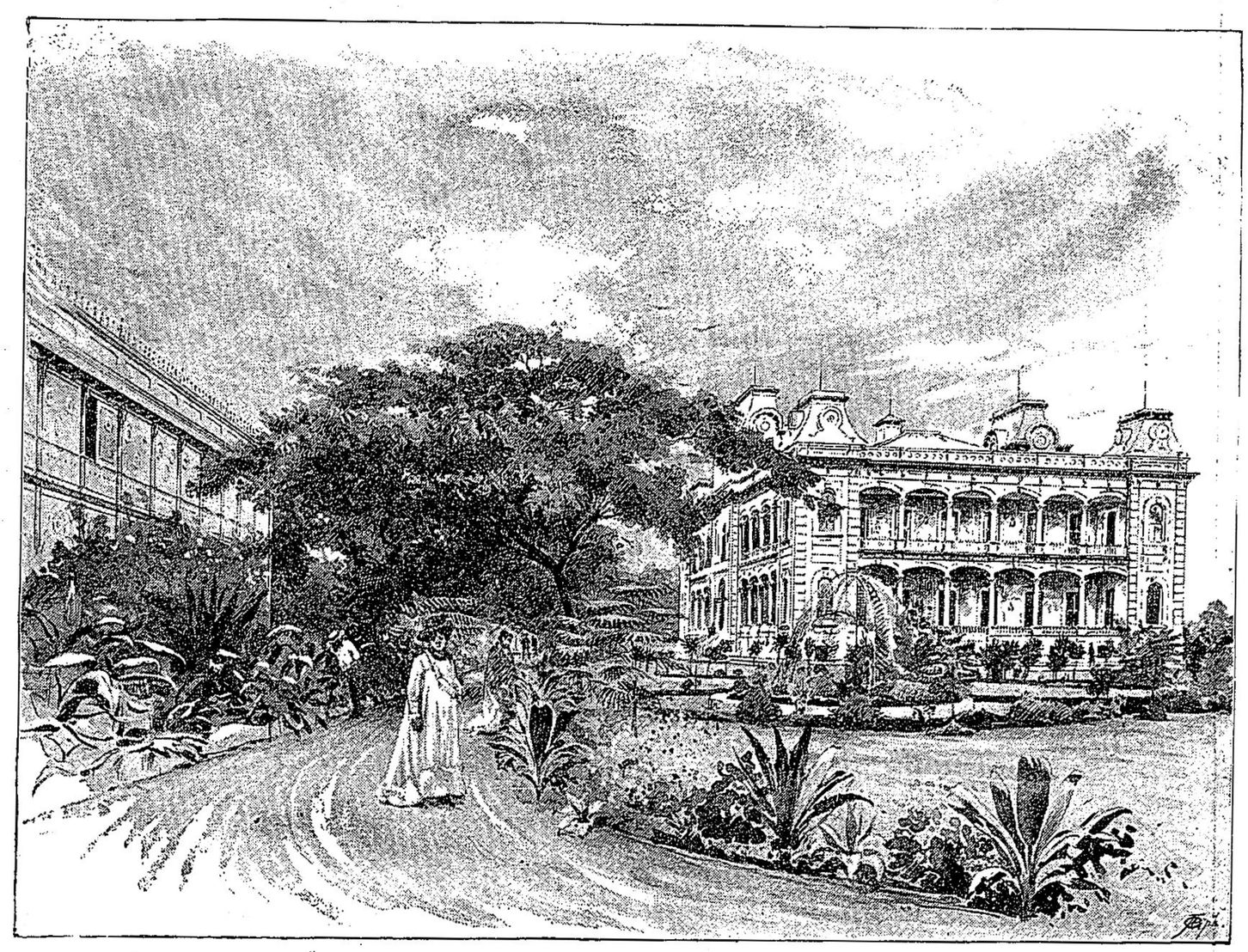
The principal industry is the cultivation of sugar, and the annual product has already reached about 100,000 tons. There is no limit to the productiveness of the soil, and doubtless a great many products which have not yet been experimented with can be successfully raised.

Coffee of a superb flavour grows here as well as anywhere else in the world, and this, as well as ramie and cinchona are now being tried. There is, perhaps, no place where capital is more needed to develop the latent resources of the country, or where, when judiciously disposed, it promises better returns.

A street-railway has recently been laid in Honolulu by a London syndicate. There are already two steam-railroads in the country. One of these, the Kohala-Mahukona road, of which a view is here given, is a marvel of successful engineering. It was built by Hon. S. G. Wilder, who was lately in London endeavouring to obtain funds to build another more expensive road on the same Island.

Rumours of political disturbances postponed the scheme; but there is money in it for some one, and doubtless the railroad will soon be built.

A concession is now being asked of the present Legislature to build a road from Honolulu into the country districts. This will open up thousands of acres of land now lying unimproved, and do much for the general prosperity of the country, besides making the fortune of investors.



ROYAL PALACE AND BUNGALOW IN HONOLULU

The Government has made extensive appropriations for internal improvements, chiefly for roads, and among others, a carriage-road to the volcano.

To the tourist, hardly any country offers so extensive and varied a list of attractions as the Hawaiian Islands. A glorious climate, scenery which combines great sublimity with great beauty—two elements rarely combined in any high degree—a picturesque people and country, everything in short which is calculated to interest or please. In Honolulu the traveller has a taste of gay and citified life if he likes it, balls and parties and palace receptions, dances on board the foreign men-of-war, idleness, gossip, and scandal. He can swelter in ball-rooms, or spend perfect hours under palms at Waikiki. If he wished solitude, any of the various islands offers it in a variety of shapes. There is no other country known to the writer where everything wears such a poetic charm. The very light that dwells on the hills has a lustre not seen, as one imagines, elsewhere.

> The light that never was on sea or land,
> The consecration and the poet's dream,

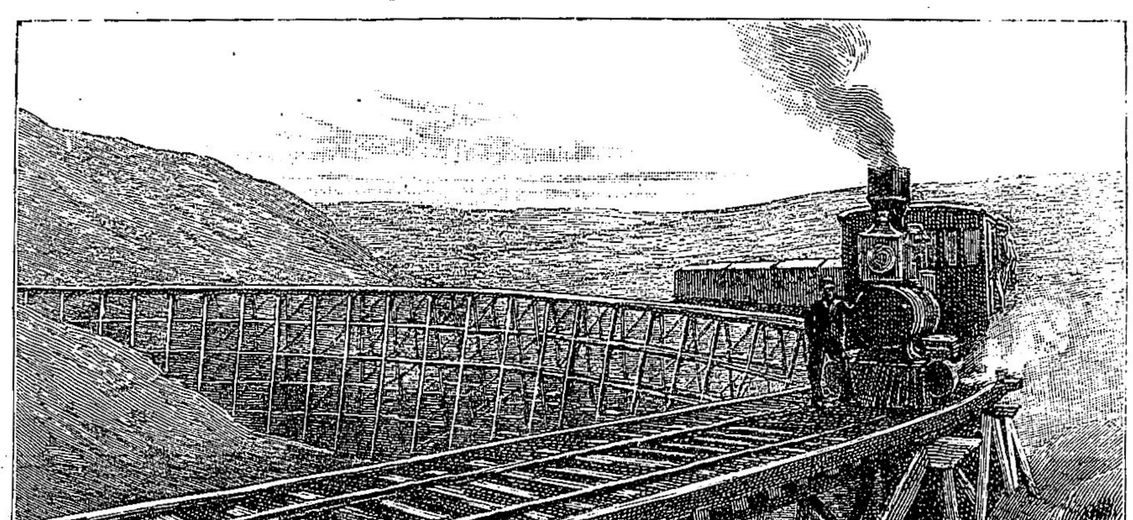
Any one interested in the subject will find it treated admirably by an English lady of very facile pen, Miss Bird, in her "Six Months on the Sandwich Islands."

It is with regret that I lay down my pen, feeling that I have done scant justice to a country which seems to come as near to realising the dream of the "Islands of the Blest" as any on our imperfect planet. Islands—

> Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,
> Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
> Deep-meadowed, happy, fair, with orchard lawns,
> And bowery hollows crowned with summer sea.

H. N. CASTLE

LAUHALA TREES ON THE ROAD TO PUNA, HAWAII



WILDERS MAHU-KONA AND KOHALA RAILROAD, HAWAII

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON THE PANAMA DEFENDANTS.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

The Court of Appeal this afternoon sentenced MM. Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps to five years' imprisonment and MM. Fontane, Cottu, and Eiffel to two years' imprisonment, with a fine of 20,000fr. for M. Eiffel and 3,000fr. each for the other defendants. The judgment, as usual in France, was prefaced by long recitals. The plea of prescription is first of all discussed and rejected on the ground that the preliminary investigation was opened within three years of the acts complained of. The next laid down that, if the defendants in 1888, after many disenchantments, still hoped to complete the lock canal, substituted for an original scheme unanimously condemned by all specialists who had visited the spot, they could not have seriously believed that this would be accomplished by 1890, that the future outlay would not exceed 600 millions, and that the immediate traffic could be estimated at seven million tons. From the very outset the defendants are declared to have constantly swelled or reduced the figures so as to justify the documents on which they appealed for subscriptions. To give more weight to his deliberate suppressions and untruthful allegations, M. de Lesseps is declared to have formed in 1888 the Reinach syndicate, which, contrary to the usual practice, was an indirect method of procuring more or less improper co-operation in influencing the public.

The members of the syndicate did not take bonds "firm," but merely paid 5f. per bond, and were to receive from 8f. to 20f. per bond subscribed, while Reinach did not even pay the 5f. Thus there was no risk of loss, but a certainty of being rewarded. This was, therefore, only a fictitious syndicate for the purpose of insuring ill-defined co-operation, designed with the aid of interested correspondents to influence Paris and the provinces. The morality of these pretended subscriptions is shown by Reinach's having received 3,390,000f., besides 2,580,000f. as expenses of publicity, while Oberndörffer had 1,620,000f., besides 2,048,000f. as commission. The defendants thus not only deluded the public by assertions which they could not themselves have believed, but had them repeated by newspapers in their pay, whose articles they reprinted. As to the last loan, shareholders' securities were formed in order to mislead the public, and M. de Lesseps, in spite of age and ill-health, went about with his son holding meetings, in which the misstatements were repeated. As to breach of trust, the judgment lays down that personal appropriation need not be established, for a fraudulent intention is sufficient. Out of 31 millions for costs of issue 11 millions were paid to syndicates, and thus diverted from their proper purpose, and the commission allowed was designed to further the defendants' personal interests and schemes. Lastly, M. Eiffel is acquitted on the count of swindling, but held guilty of breach of trust in receiving sums for the supply of machinery and leading the liquidator to believe that he had supplied it. The judgment produced a great sensation in court. Notice of appeal was at once given.

It is with a feeling of profound pain that I record this cruel judgment. Although it is a commonplace to say that it is a duty to bow before the decrees of the Courts of Law, no one would venture to maintain that in this case odious clamour has not invaded the supposed inviolable sanctuary of justice. Any attentive reader of the trial, as from day to day through long sittings it has been unrolled before the public, must inevitably have acquired the conviction that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, blinded by the very immensity of his original success, refused to listen to any advice or to attend to any objections, and remained under the belief that the glorious star of fortune would guide him to success in the accomplishment of his superhuman task. M. Charles de Lesseps, moreover, it has been seen, with his enthusiastic loyalty for his father, had not the courage to prevent what father, for whom he had such unbounded admiration, from entering on the fatal undertaking which he had begun with so impetuous an ardour and in which, in spite of the obstacle, in spite of every hostile opinion, he sought obstinately to overcome the invincible resistance of rivers and mountains. He knew his way. To the enthusiastic optimism of the father the son lent a more willing ear than to the voice of reason, and he sought to carry out his immense task with more courage and obstinacy than technical and administrative competence.

Of M. Marius Fontane, the learned and laborious historian, the writer full of imagination, preferring solitary study to contact with men to the bustle of affairs, it has been seen that he carried out without discussing them the orders of his chiefs, but in so doing he could not have discovered that these men were actuated by personal interest, and their integrity, tested by their relative poverty, has been universally lauded by any one. If, moreover, there was ever a case which appealed to the indulgence and pity of Judges, it was that of these men, whose sole real offence is to have followed a chimera, somewhat forgetting the reality of things, the passions of men, and the insufficiency of human means to their disposal to overcome the most formidable natural obstacles.

Of M. Eiffel and of M. Cottu I will not speak. The questions which would have to be discussed in reference to the former are too technical in their nature to be enough to weigh them accurately, and as for the latter, from the moment that M. Fontane stood condemned M. Cottu, whose position was identical, was *ipso facto* equally guilty, no more and no less.

Notwithstanding all this there has been meted out to MM. de Lesseps, not only imprisonment without the slightest reference to any extenuating circumstance, but even the very maximum penalty, five years' imprisonment—five years to the father, five years to the son—and if M. Fontane and M. Cottu have had assigned to them only four years, it is because from the very commencement of the prosecution M. Charles de Lesseps assumed the entire responsibility, and thus tied the hands of justice against pronouncing on them a sentence more severe.

Those persons, then, may be excused who note with pain a judgment which has been extremely at the honoured name of Lesseps. From the very commencement, moreover, of the trial Europe, less affected than France by the political passions of the moment, has protested against the dishonour that was to be inflicted on a man who will ever be one of the greatest glories of this country. It will be remembered that some weeks ago the man of iron, the great foe of France, Prince Bismarck himself, found ungrateful and cruel France would be if she delivered up Ferdinand de Lesseps to the disgrace of detention. The judgment of the Court is stamped with the cruelty which characterizes the present campaign. The thirst for denunciation in which M. de Lesseps has been entangled is the sprung and flourished from poisoned roots. When the man went abroad the world acclaimed in him his country and its genius. He carried far and wide the glorious evidence of the genius of his race, and in him were greeted the French daring and energy which had made the Suez Canal and joined two seas. He alone did more to restore to France the glory diminished by her disasters than all the miserable politicians taken together who pursue him with their hate.

To-day this man is as though dead. He has no knowledge of what is going on. What is thus struck by the sentence of the Court is all but a corpse, and, as his counsel said of me, "We may speak of him as if he were in the tomb." Had the Judge dismissed the charges against him no one would have blamed them. His son, Charles de Lesseps, would have accepted without a murmur the sentence which strikes him if only his father might have escaped this public ignominy. But no; the Judges thought a *coup de théâtre* would appeal to the unrelenting imagination of the populace. They have perhaps succeeded, but will carry them of immortality, for they will go down to history as the Judges in the Lesseps trial; but no one, I venture to say, will envy them this sad immortality. It is not necessary to pause at the thought of the pardon which will fall on the bowed head of this grand old man. If he knew what was taking place Ferdinand de Lesseps would suffer as much from the clemency which undoubtedly will be granted him as from the condemnation inflicted on him.

The recitals of the judgment of the Chamber of Indictments dismissing the charges of corruption against MM. Cottu, Devès, Grévy, Renault, and Rouvier have now been published. Into this is not proper to enter, whereby now the money in question was expended. M. Devès has derived no personal profit from the cheque of 50,000fr. which went indirectly to the coffers of the *Nouvelle Presse*, to which Reinach, it is said, had long promised to subscribe. M. Devès, moreover, was in Russia when the Panama Bill passed the Senate, and, though his vote was recorded for it, the voting-paper was dropped into the urn by a neighbour who knew the instructions from him. M. Grévy explains his receipt of 20,000f. by his long daily gratuitous advice to Reinach, which this seems confirmed by his openly cashing the cheque. No connexion, too, is shown between the money and M. Grévy's vote for the Bill. M. Rouvier, a customer of Reinach's bank and in relations with him, explains that the payment to him of 25,000fr. was repaid Reinach a loss of 48,000f. in a speculation into which he had been drawn by Reinach. The latter is shown by documentary evidence to have actually lost long been claimed and promised. M. Rouvier's receipt of 80,000f. from Vlasto in 1887 is explained by both parties as a loan for political purposes during M. Rouvier's Premiership, and without any engagement of repayment if he were defeated, as before the case could be done out of the monthly instalments of secret service money. The date proves that it had no connexion with the Panama Bill of April, 1888, but in July of that year Vlasto was repaid by Reinach under an arrangement between themselves, in which M. Rouvier is not shown to have taken part. He appears, indeed, to have known of the repayment, but no connexion exists between this and his vote on the Bill in the previous April.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

In yesterday's division three Deputies at first voted against M. Carnaign's resolution, but on second thoughts cancelled their votes by dropping a second ballot of a different colour into the urn. This explains why in some reports there appears a minority of three, while in others the vote appears as unanimous. M. Floquet and M. Dauphin, of course, were neutral, as the resolution was a direct censure upon them. One hundred and sixty Republicans, five Reactionaries, and seven Socialists were also neutral, while there were 26 Deputies on leave of absence.

A Government Bill proposes a pension of 6,000f. for Mme. Renan.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, FEB. 9.

—At a Cabinet Council held this morning the Ministers discussed the situation arising from the adoption of M. Carnaign's motion by the Chamber yesterday. The view unanimously prevailing was that what happened in the Chamber was due to temporary confusion, and it was agreed that the members of the Cabinet should stand or fall together, and take the first opportunity of explaining the situation to the House in such terms as to dispel any doubt whatever regarding their attitude.—*Reuter.*

DISASTER TO A FISHING FLEET.

CHRISTIANIA, FEB. 9.

The fishing population of Northern Norway have been visited by a terrible disaster. At the end of last month a storm of extraordinary violence burst over the Lofoden Islands and continued for several days, and, as it was known that a large fishing fleet were engaged in the vicinity, it was feared at the time that many of the vessels had been sunk and a great number of lives lost. Owing, however, to the fact that a large part of the fleet was not expected to return immediately, and to the scant means of communication between the smaller fishing villages, the full extent of the disaster could not be ascertained. It is now, however, known that 123 fishermen have perished, and this number may yet be brought up to a higher figure as fuller information is obtained.

When the vessels started the weather was remarkably fine, and the storm came on so suddenly that the boats were caught almost before any preparation could be made. An appeal for subscriptions has been issued on behalf of the large number of families dependent on the victims.—*Reuter.*

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 9.

Advices received here from Honolulu by the steamer Australia, which plies between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, show that the United States Minister in Hawaii, Mr. John L. Stevens, has established a protectorate pending and subject to the negotiations which are now in progress at Washington for the annexation of the islands. The proclamation establishing the protectorate was issued on the 17th ultimo, the morning of the 1st inst., when the Stars and Stripes was hoisted over Aliiolani Hall. The following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Minister:—

To the Hawaiian People.—At the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the preservation of life and property, and the maintenance of public buildings and of Hawaiian soil, so far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, and not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the Provisional Government.

This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington between the Hawaiian Special Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States, United States Legation, Feb. 1, 1893.

Approved and executed, C. C. Wiltse, captain of the United States Navy, commanding the United States naval forces.

The following is the declaration of Major Wodehouse, the British Minister, to the Provisional Government recognizing the new *régime* :—

Gentlemen,—I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th inst., enclosing a printed document, together with a copy of the proclamation informing me that, for the reasons set forth in the document therein cited, Hawaiian Monarchy has been abrogated and a Provisional Government established, whereby you act on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government as the *de facto* Government, and I am duly notified to that effect by your obedient servant, JAMES H. WODEHOUSE, H. M. Minister Resident.

British Legation, Honolulu, January 19, 1893.

A special despatch to the *Daily News*, dated February 1, conveyed by the steamer Australia, says :—

"The hoisting of the American flag does not indicate the cession of the islands to the United States, and the Hawaiian flag still floats over the palace and over the police-station, the police-station, and the Custom-house, which remain in the possession of the Provisional Government."—*Daily News.*

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 9.

The Free Silver party with their allies in the House practically defeated the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill to-day. The Committee on Rules reported a division of two days' debate without closure. The friends of the Bill knew that this meant nothing but talk, and they therefore moved an amendment that the Bill be brought to a vote on Friday at 3 o'clock. The opponents moved and carried the previous question against this amendment by 193 votes to 145. The Bill was then abandoned, the subject being recommitted to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Bland during the debate vigorously declared that this was an effort to demonetize silver at the dictation of Wall-street. He predicted the disruption of the Democratic party if the war on silver was continued; he wanted silver to be let alone till the tariff was settled and the election laws re-enacted—measures on which they were all agreed. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, said that the Silver Purchase Bill was a hostage given to the-free coinage men by the "gold bugs," and the former would hold this child, ugly and deformed as it was, until they were given free coinage.

Stocks fell heavily, and Treasury selling when the action of the House became known, the market closing unsettled. About four millions dollars in gold will probably be exported on Saturday, and one million more on Tuesday. The demand for export gold at the New York Sub-Treasury has caused the banks there to come to the Treasury's relief. They exchanged two million dollars of gold for notes last week, and a further exchange this week is pending, one being arranged in order to provide for Saturday's export. The New York banks hold 70 millions dollars of gold, and the Treasury $108,176,938 of free gold. The Secretary of the Treasury announces to-day that he will not sell bonds for the purpose of providing an additional gold supply.

Congress has finally passed the new Quarantine Bill in a form empowering the Treasury, through the Marine Hospital Service, fully to supplement the State quarantine systems in dealing with cholera and pestilence, but there will be no Federal interference with the State quarantine at New York. The President's duty is confined to suspending immigration and passenger traffic from infected ports, and also to prohibit the entrance of any vessel in which passengers believed to be infected. The Federal authorities are given jurisdiction in all ports where the State authorities fail to act promptly in the suppression or exclusion of contagious disease, while $200,000 will be placed at the President's disposal as an emergency fund to maintain quarantine.

It is announced that the transfer of the Government's offices from Paris to the national flag will be made on February 22, Washington's birthday. Elaborate preparations are in hand for hoisting the flag on the steamer New York in New York harbour with appropriate ceremonies. President Harrison will personally head up the flag, attended by his Cabinet, with prominent people from all parts of the country.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE CANADIAN COAL SUPPLY.

OTTAWA, FEB. 9.

The Geological Survey reports the discovery of an extensive coal field in Gloucester county, N.B., along the line of the Caraquet Railway, 200 miles nearer Montreal than the Nova Scotia mines, which have just passed under the control of the Boston syndicate. The new seam is 16in. wide, and is of excellent quality. Much of the coal has been developed the Government railways will be independent of the American combination.—*Our Correspondent.*

The Agent-General for Nova Scotia yesterday received the following telegram from the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia :—

"Reuter telegrams respecting Nova Scotia Government's alliance for extending coal mining operations have been incorrect, very misleading, and manifestly partisan. Free comments based thereon are erroneous. Scheme brings in American capital, but subject to Nova Scotia laws. Substance of it is, that while the general mining law allows 80-year leases, with right of Government to alter royalty, the new company, after buying out present lessees, will receive leases for 999 years at a fixed rate. The general rate of royalty was seven and one-half cents per ton up to last year, when it was increased to 10 cents. The new company pays twelve and one-half cents, and guarantees royalty on output equal to that of 1891.

"The Government's concessions are granted for one session only, leaving plenty of coal outside for competition. The measure is one of the most popular ever passed here; many leading opponents of Government heartily support it as calculated to develop coal trade and increase provincial revenues. Bill passed in Assembly by 74 to 4, and by Upper House without division. Ask leading journals to publish this.—FIELDING."

THE FRANCO-CANADIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, FEB. 9.

The treaty between Great Britain and France, providing for a reciprocal trade arrangement between France and Canada, was signed to-day by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and Sir Charles Tupper at British Plenipotentiaries, and by M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Siegfried, Minister of Commerce, on behalf of France. The treaty is subject to ratification by the French Chamber and Canadian Dominion Parliament, and is expected to be presented to the respective Legislatures in a few days' time.—*Reuter.*

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, FEB. 9.

Dr. Escalante, who has accepted a portfolio in the Cabinet, repudiates the views attributed to him concerning a suspension of payment of the interest on the debt for five years.

The British Minister has denies having taken any diplomatic steps for protecting the interests of the holders of the Guaranteed Railway bonds.

The Argentine revenue is coming in steadily, and there is now a large cash reserve in the Treasury.

The insurrectionary movement among the Radicals in the province of Santa Fé is subsiding.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRALASIA.

BRISBANE, FEB. 9.

The floods in the capital and in the valleys of all the rivers falling into the sea on the north-eastern coast of Queensland between Brisbane and Rockhampton, which lies 400 miles to the north-west of the capital, have assumed the dimensions of a great national calamity. To the west of the capital inland the waters have spread, *vide* Upwich, as far as Toowoomba, the main town in the great agricultural district of Darling Downs, so that an area comprising the most densely populated part of Queensland, 400 miles in length and considerably over 100 miles in breadth, is now virtually under water. There has been a most regrettable loss of life, the number of persons who have fallen victims to the sudden rush of the waters being already ascertained to reach at least 30.

In the capital itself is a scene of ruin. In the suburb of South Brisbane the destruction of property has been enormous, especially in the low-lying parts, where only a few houses some 20 are now standing. Even those are several feet deep in water. In Stanley-street—which, with Grey-street, forms the main thoroughfare—the sites of what a few days ago were handsome and well-ordered shops and dwellings, with their plate-glass windows, are filled to-day with very scanty clothing and with the loss of all their belongings. Many of them are now without a roof to cover their heads, or food for covering. The Botanical Gardens, situated in the fork of the River Brisbane on its northern bank, have been completely ruined. Two steamers which were lying in the Brisbane river when the flood of water came down were carried by the raging torrent and deposited bodily in the centre of the Botanical Gardens.

The whole of the centre of Brisbane lying to the north-west of the Botanical Gardens and in the bend of the Brisbane river has been submerged.

At Gympie, 116 miles north of Brisbane, and one of the chief mining centres of the colony, some 30 houses have been washed away in the main street, and the Theatre Royal and other public buildings removed from their foundations. Several of the principal mines are also flooded, and work generally has been stopped. Communication at Gympie is only by boat.

At Monkland, one of the main sub-divisions of the mining district, all the mines are flooded, and the men employed will be thrown out of work for a long time to come.

Relief funds for the sufferers are being raised in the capitals of all the colonies.—*Daïnief (The Times Special).*

SYDNEY, FEB. 9.

The *Daily Telegraph* having published in its columns some severe comments on the conduct of public business by the present Ministry, nine members of the Cabinet have issued writs against the proprietary of the paper, claiming damages of £5,000 in each case, or a total of £45,000.—*Daïnief (The Times Special).*

AUCKLAND, N.Z., FEB. 9.

A fire broke out last night at Hastings, in the Hawke's Bay district, and before the flames could be extinguished nearly half the town, which mainly consists of wooden buildings, was reduced to ashes. Great damage was done to the various manufactories, and the premises of the branch banks of New Zealand and New South Wales were totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at £20,000. No cause has been as yet assigned for the outbreak.—*Daïnief (The Times Special).*

EGYPT.

CAIRO, FEB. 9.

Measures are being adopted in view of apprehended disturbances at Alexandria during the carnival *fêtes*. The chief native journal, which is under French protection, continues to applaud the Khedive for his resistance to English control.

Her Majesty's ship Tyne has arrived at Alexandria, bringing drafts and two companies of the South Wales Borderers. Her Majesty's ship Himalaye is expected on Sunday from Malta with the 2d Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment. The 2d Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards Regiment is also ordered, is expected this month; and the 42d Highlanders will continue their journey to Dardistan and India from Malta, as it is not required in Egypt. The army of occupation will then consist of five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a company of engineers, under five thousand in all.—*Our Correspondent.*

MOROCCO.

TANGIER, FEB. 9.

Sir West Ridgeway has had two interviews with Sid Torres, the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, at Tangier, in the course of which the latter expressed the Sultan's sincere desire for the continuance of peace and friendship with England.—*Daïnief.*

TANGIER, FEB. 9.

According to intelligence received here from Morocco, the Moorish Government is not understood to have taken up any particular attitude in regard to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission beyond the usual one of sullen, suspicious opposition to anything in the way of internal reforms or international commercial progress which Sir West Ridgeway may have to make.—*Reuter.*

SIR GERALD PORTAL'S EXPEDITION.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 9.

Sir Gerald Portal and his expedition were on the 29th of January at Machako's, which is on the direct route from Mombasa to Uganda, nearly two hundred miles of the way from the coast to the lake. All the members of the expedition were well.—*Reuter.*

VERDI'S "FALSTAFF."

MILAN, FEB. 9.

The new opera by Verdi, concerning which public excitement has reached a pitch scarcely to be paralleled in musical history, was produced at the Scala to-night with every circumstance of success. An extraordinarily enthusiastic audience filled the house, the opera-house in every part, and greeted the composer and his librettist, Signor Boito, with prolonged applause.

While deferring for the present detailed criticism of the new work, it may be said at once that it is in all respects worthy to rank with the great masterpiece of Verdi's genius, *Otello*, the opera in which the composer proved his power of adaptation to new methods entirely at variance with those he had formerly upheld. The libretto is most skilfully arranged from Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, with very slight additions from the first part of *King Henry IV.* The music is in the highest degree original, and the presence of a strong comic element gives it a distinctive character although it could not be described as light music in any sense.

The work is such complete dramatic unity that single numbers in the ordinary sense of detached pieces do not exist. The most striking passages in the first scenes of the first two acts are divided are Falstaff's vigorous soliloquy about honour (the most important of the extracts published in the form of a song), which may be regarded as a pendant to the famous credo of *Otello*; and the charming quartet for female voices leading to a vocal and orchestral piece; an exquisite little love duet; a marvellously clever duet between Falstaff and the disguised Ford in the third act; the masterly ensemble of the scene with the buck-basket and the whole of the final scene, from the fairy music to the end, which is perfect. The elaborate and wonderfully effective fugue with which the opera concludes.

The libretto is treated" by M. Maurel, who manages to look the part extremely well, and who sings the music with great effect. The Signor Boito has, it is said, greatly altered for it than is M. Maurel for that of Falstaff, and a welcome freedom from exaggeration characterizes both the singing and the style of his make-up, which is an important point and is elaborately contrived to give the necessary effect of enormous girth without overwhelming the singer. M. Maurel's delivery of the words beginning "L'oncore ladri" could hardly be improved upon. He has received a most enthusiastic encore for the clearing little passage in the second act beginning "Quando ero paggio del Duca di Norfolk."

The four female characters, the "merry wives," Anne Page (exalled in the Italian libretto of Arrigo Boito as Nannetta), the mistress of Ford, and Mrs. Quickly are taken by Signori Zilli, Cuerrini, Stehle, and Pasqua; Signori Pini-Corsi (Ford), Garbin (Fenton), Parei (Caius), Talagalli-Rossetti, and Limonta (Bardolph and Pistol) make up an excellent cast. The first number encored was the little unaccompanied quartet in the second act, which, by the way, *resemble* in the end of the second act could hardly be heard for laughter, and there can be no doubt that this is the most popular piece which made the most immediate impression on the public. The opera was received with boundless acclamations, and, although after each act the composer was compelled to appear repeatedly before the curtain, and was greeted with loud acclamations, he was not called before the curtain after the second act, and very sign of a great success. He and his colleague Signor Boito, as well as Signor Mascheroni, the conductor, were called many times. According to Italian custom, the evening closed with a ballet, the popular "Pugnesse," by Herr J. Bayer, a work of very slight value that is at present attracting as much attention here as it has already done in Berlin and Vienna.—*Our Special Correspondent.*

FATAL MINE ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday three men were killed at the Hart's Hill Colliery, near Dudley, belonging to Messrs. Bagnall and Co. The men, who had been engaged in an old mine, were being drawn up, and when they reached the surface, from some cause at present unknown, the rope slipped from the drum, and the cage and its occupants were dashed to the bottom.

SERIOUS OF FIRE.—During last month the steam of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate 3 tons 10cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this quantity 2 tons came by land and 1 cwt. was remainder by land. The weight of fish delivered at the market during January was 13,438 tons, of which 2,992 tons came by land and 4,216 tons by water. The bulk of the returns consisted of cod. At Biddiwell Market 11,261 tons were received, but none was seized.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.—During last month 3,431 aliens arrived from the Continents at ports in the United Kingdom, of whom 1,890 were stated to be on their way to America. In 1892 the figures for the month of January were 4,718 and 2,501 respectively.

COURT CIRCULAR.

OSBORNE, FEB. 9.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Miss McNeill and the Hon. Mary Hardinge.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince and Princess Adolphe went to Portsmouth and visited H.M.S. "Royal Adelaide," with Their Royal Highnesses. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg afterwards honoured Admiral the Earl and Mrs. Cadogan with their company at luncheon, and Prince and Princess Adolphe took luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House.

Prince and Princess Adolphe afterwards returned to Osborne with Princess Beatrice on board H.M.Y. "Alberta." Surgeon-General Paterson, A.D.C.

Major-General Sir John McNeill was in attendance as Equerry in Waiting.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Somerset and the Hon. Mrs. Calthorpe had the honour of dining with the Queen, the Empress Frederick, and the Royal Family.

The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting had the honour of joining the Royal Circle in the Drawing Room.

Commander Carpenter (commanding the Coastguard at Cowes) and Captain Bissett and Lieut. the Hon. E. Tollemache had the honour of being invited.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry Band played the following selection at the dinner and in the evening, under the direction of Mr. George Miller (bandmaster) :—

Overture	..	..	Vincent Wallace
Air de Ballet (Rosamunda)	..	..	Schubert
Selection	..	..	Balfour
(a. Waltz-Intermezzo (Gli Abbati Trentatre) ..	..	..	Rubinstein
(b. Tarantella et Andalouse (Del Contessi) ..	..	..	Rubinstein
Selection	..	..	Meyerbeer
Selection .. "Carmen Sylva" ..	..	..	Meacagni
Selection (Incidental Music to Henry VIII.)	..	..	H. Cusens

The Queen went out this morning, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria (Princess Adolphe of Schaumburg).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, FEB. 9.

The Duke of York, attended by Lieutenant Sir Charles Cust, R.N., left Marlborough House this afternoon on a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

The Queen has presented Miss Nora Clench, who recently had the honour of playing the violin before her Majesty at Osborne, with a handsome diamond and ruby brooch.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Fife witnessed the performance of *The Gondoliers* at the Savoy Theatre last night.

It has now been arranged that the Princess of Wales and the Princesses will come to town from Sandringham, at the end of February or early in March.

The Duke of York left Waterloo Station yesterday afternoon for Portsmouth, on his way to Osborne to visit the Queen. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale will remain until Tuesday.

The Duke of York has been pleased to become a vice-patron of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, of which the Queen is patron.

The Duke of Teck and Princess May and Prince Alexander of Teck witnessed the performance of *Hadden Hall* at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

The Duchess of Albany, who was to have opened bridge from her villa to the Esplanade at Queen Regent of the Netherlands, will proceed her stay at the Hague till Monday.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was the guest of Osborne on Wednesday afternoon, is staying at Buckingham Palace. He will probably remain in town until to-morrow. With his wife he visited the Globe Theatre last night to witness the performance of *Charley's Aunt*.

The King of Spain has now left his bed and may be regarded as quite recovered from his recent illness.

The Infanta Maria Theresa of Spain, who has been unwell for the last few days, is convalescent.

The Duke of Fife, K.T., has consented to preside at the 126th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain (founded for the support and maintenance of aged musicians, their widows and orphans) on Saturday evening, February 25th, at the Hotel Metropole.

The Royal yacht Osborne left Portsmouth yesterday afternoon for Vigo, whence, having coaled, she will proceed to Marseilles. There on or about the 21st inst. she will embark the Royal party and will then proceed to the Mediterranean. The cruise is expected to extend over four months, one at least of which will be spent near Athens.

Earl Spencer-lent Spencer-house yesterday morning for Osborne on a visit to the Queen. He will return to-day.

Sir E. B. Malet and Lady Emyntrude Malet gave a ball last night at the British Embassy in Paris, in honour of the Duchess of Albufera and her wife.

The Russian Ambassador, M. de Staal, left Victoria Station last evening for Russia, travelling *viâ* Queenborough and Flushing. His Excellency will return to Paris in the course of the week.

The Hon. Arthur Stanley showed great improvement yesterday.

Sir Arthur Blackwood, who has been seriously ill at the Beaumouth residence of the Dowager Countess of Wemyss, is reported to be slightly better.

The funeral of Lord Brabourne took place yesterday afternoon at Smeeth. It was very quiet and unostentatious. The service was read by him on the family estate from wood grown on the estate, and was borne by labourers. The service was conducted by the Rev. Reginald Talbot, brother of the late peer, and the Rev. C. Hope Robertson, rector of Smeeth. Among those attending the funeral were the present Lord Brabourne, the Hon. Cecil Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., brother of the late peer, Sir Mylne Fenton, and other officials of the South-Eastern Railway Company, Sir W. Crossley, M.P., Mr. C. Hall, and representatives of most of the leading local families, including Ashford, Hythe, and Folkestone.

Mrs. William Locke died at Genoa yesterday, her daughter, Lady Wolseley-Irons, and granddaughter, the Duchess de San Teodoro, being present.

The latest telegrams from Seville state that the Duchess de Montpensier is somewhat better.

The first battle of Navarino in the Bay of Navarino in 1827 was fought yesterday afternoon in Nice was held yesterday afternoon in the weather, which was delightful, and the attendance was large, the decorated carriages were neither so numerous nor so pretty as in previous years. No English people of importance took part.

TO-DAY.

Uniform Imperial Postage: Deputation from the Imperial Federation League to the Postmaster-General at the General Post Office.

Registration of Mortgages of Machinery.—The Association of Chartered Accountants' Clerks' Committee will have an interview with Mr. Mundella.

Church Missionary Society.—General meeting at 2.30 in the Bishop of Rochester's Hall in the chair.

Sick and Nursing Fund, St. Pancras Almshouses; Lecture on the Hotel Metropole, the Earl of Derby in the chair.

Royal United Service Institution.—Colonel J. C. Ardagh on "Modern Systems of Signalling in the Field," 3. Colonel Lonsdale Hale (second Queen's Regiment) on "Fencing," 8.30.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle-street.—Professor Charles Stewart on "Some Associated Organs."

Royal College of Surgeons of England: Professor G. H. Fleming (Chief Lecture) on "The Action of Fungi on Human Bodies," 4.

Royal Geographical Society, at the University of London, South Kensington.—Mr. Douglas Freshfield, "The Glaciers of the Caucasus," 8.30.

Society of Arts.—Professor W. C. Unwin, F.R.S., delivers the fifth Howard lecture, 8.

Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Dr. J. F. Bridge on "Mosses," 8.

Sanitary Institute, Parkes Museum, Margaret-street; Dr. Percy Frankland on "Micro-organisms," 8.

Architectural Association, 9, Conduit-street, W.: Mr. Owen Jones, C.I.E., Mr. C. Tait on "The Values of Criticism," 7.30.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, S.W., Mr. Alexander Siemens, M.I.C.E., on "Long Steel Dredgers," by Mr. H. Calder Marshall.

A Patent Unsinkable Lifeboat; Exhibition by Mr. C. Gardner to members of Parliament on the Terrace in front of the Victoria Tower, at 3 o'clock.

Pictures, Engravings, &c.—Messrs. Agnew's Gallery, 3-39.

Messrs. Agnew's Galleries, 39A, Old Bond-street, W.—37th Annual Exhibition of Selected Water-colour Drawings by living and deceased artists, 10 to 6.

Old Crome, John, and Cotman, John Sell, in Pencil, Italy, and Holland; by Edward H. Pearce. On view at Messrs. Dowdeswell & Dowdeswell's Gallery, 7, Haymarket. Will Close To-morrow.

Thomas M'Lean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket: A collection of Water-colour Drawings. On view for a few days only.

The Exhibition of Water-colour Drawings, illustrating Wayside and Rhone in the West Country, by John Wilson, at 212, Regent-street, North and Bond Galleries, 5 and 6, Haymarket, S.W.

Concert Meetings :—

Bach Choir, Queen's Hall, Langham-place.

Bach Choir, Wycombe-road, 3.

North Staffordshire Railway, City Terminus Hotel, 2.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance, Bartholomew-house, Bunhill-row, 2.

Eastern Counties Farmers' Club Meeting (first day).

OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS BAKER.

Our Pau Correspondent telegraphed last night :— "Sir Thomas Baker, who had come out to Pau for the benefit of his health, died this evening from dropsy after a very brief illness." This distinguished officer, who at the time of his death held the post of Quartermaster-General, had seen a great deal of active service in Europe, Asia, and Africa, the first occasion being in the Crimea, when he was only 17. Sir Thomas Baker was the son of the Rev. John Durand Baker, vicar of Bishop's Tawton, North Devon. He was born in 1837, and was educated at Cheltenham. He entered the Army in 1854 as an ensign in the 19th Royal Irish, and served in that regiment from December 30, 1854. He was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, was mentioned in despatches, and was awarded the Sardinian medal for "gallantry displayed at the attack of the cemetery and suburbs of Sebastopol on the 16th of June, 1855." His next active service was in India during the Mutiny in 1857, when he served with the field force under Colonel Seaton. During the Waikato and Wanganui campaigns of 1864-66, in New Zealand, he served first as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and afterwards as Assistant Adjutant-General. He was present at the action Rangiawhia as acting assistant military secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Cameron, and was mentioned in despatches, and receive the brevet of major. He was staff officer to the force under Major-General Carey at the attack on Gate Pa, and was again mentioned in despatches "for gallantry, untiring energy, and zeal evinced." In September, 1873, Sir Thomas Baker accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast, and served throughout the whole war of 1873-74 as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. He was present at the action of Essamam, the relief of Abrakampa, the battles of Amoaful, the battle of Ordahm, and the capture of Coomassie. He was again mentioned, performed the duties of Chief of the Staff from October 1st to December 31st, and was mentioned by Sir Garnet Wolseley in despatches in the following terms :—"The duties of the Chief of the Staff were ably carried out by the senior officer." Mention by Major Baker, A.A.G., to whose untiring energy I owe much of the success that has attended all our operations, in the highest opinion he possess every quality that is valuable in a Staff officer." He was mentioned several times besides, was made a C.B., and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In the Afghan war in 1879-80 Sir Thomas Baker was in command of the 2d Infantry Brigade from September, 1879, to October, 1880. He recommended the troops in the engagement at Charasiab on October 6, 1879, in numerous operations around Cabul in December, 1879, including the engagement the Asmai Heights and the capture of the standard of Yakoob Khan's expedition into Maidan and Kohistan. He accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the famous march to Candahar in command of a brigade, and was present at the battle of Candahar. He was again mentioned in despatches, and was made a K.C.B. in 1881 he served in the Nile expedition with the local rank of major-general in command of the base and lines of communication. His last active service was in Burmah, where he served with the expedition of 1886-87. From 1887 to 1890 he commanded a division of the Bengal Army, and in the latter year he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the forces, which post he occupied at the time of his death.

As a soldier Sir Thomas Baker combined the qualities of a dashing, yet prudent, commanding officer with those required in the higher posts of military administration. Whether he had the capacities required for the supreme command of an army in the field is a question on which there may be some differences of opinion, but it is certain at least of himself that few Englishmen of the present generation have seen so much active service, and that in all the campaigns in which he took part he commanded with skill and distinction. His name may not be associated with any great military reforms, but may not suggest any great originality or powerful intellect, but he acquitted himself admirably and conscientiously the administrative duties intrusted to him. In private life he was a general favourite, though his reserve upon his especially genial and hospitable disposition was sometimes overclouded by prolonged fits of depression. The old kindly temperament, however, constantly shone through the cloud, and his friends will be pained rather than diminished the sympathy of the numerous friends who knew his real character, and by whom his loss will be deeply regretted.

Mr. JOHN W. M'CLINTOCK, M.P. for the Mid Division of Tipperary, died at Rosscrea

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

NICE, FEB. 16.

I called this morning upon Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the eminent Irishman, who now lives for the greater part of the year in Nice, in order to ascertain his views upon Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. He has preferred to reserve his opinion until he had read the *verbatim* report of the Premier's speech. It may be pointed out that every single change made in the scheme from the provisions of the Bill of 1886 is suggested in Sir Gavan Duffy's well-known work called "A Fair Constitution for Ireland." Sir Charles said:—

"The measure described in Mr. Gladstone's marvellous speech may be made a good working constitution for Ireland if amendments be liberally accepted in committee, but in my opinion large amendments cannot safely be dispensed with. A good beginning has been made by lopping away with a firm hand those provisions in the Bill of 1886 which thoughtful Irishmen objected to—the proposal of a legislative body with two orders sitting together in abandoned each and trained by the creation of an upper and lower chamber after the fashion universal in modern constitutions. The legislative body now proposed consists of two members, a number greatly in excess of the proportion of members to population in England and other constitutional countries. The present proposal to create a popular chamber of 103 members and an upper chamber of 48 would provide bodies much fitter for their work and not too many in number for the capacity of the country. The futile and absolute property qualification for members is also abandoned, and I regard the proposal to transfer the 105 members sitting at Westminster to the Dublin Parliament without any vote of the Irish constituencies in the matter.

"I leap over details and come to two fundamental provisions which must be materially amended if the measure is to be a success. Thoughtful Nationalists have always desired to create a Parliament supreme over the entire nation, but the provisions of the present Bill will create a Parliament of the majority only. There is a powerful Nationalist party in Ireland who would have to be reconciled to the new Parliament if we are to have tranquillity and prosperity in the country. Its schemes which offered them a career in their native land would speedily win the young and ambitious to accept it, but there is no such offer in this measure. In the Legislative Assembly which will be the centre of political power, which will control the public policy of the country, regulate finance, and make and unmake Governments, they would have about a dozen members out of 103, which is far below their legitimate share. With the three-cornered constituency or proportionate representation they would probably constitute a third of the Assembly, and such a party would get its turn of office whenever the Government lost the confidence of a section of its supporters by any unwise or unfair proposal. We cannot get responsible government in Ireland if this thing promised us, without a party in office and another party able and willing to take their places; and mark this—if you have not responsible government, you must have party despotism.

"In France, since the establishment of the present Republic, the same party have held office for more than 20 years. What is the consequence? Men who had no reason to fear competition fell into the basest personal corruption, and the disclosure of which has brought disgrace upon France. Responsible government is therefore necessary not only for the protection of the minority, but for the security of the country, and you cannot have responsible government without giving the minority proportionate representation. A single clause in Committee would make the necessary change in the Bill, and I sincerely trust it will be made.

"The Legislative Council or Upper House proposed in the present scheme is liable to serious objections. Chosen by voters with a £20 qualification it would probably consist of landlords and functionaries, and the functions assigned it are simply to arrest legislation for three years; but the highest function of an Upper House is not to delay objectionable measures, but to revise defective ones. For such a purpose you might as well confer a veto on the proceedings of the Irish Commons upon the Kildare-street Club as upon the body proposed in the present Bill. When Ireland has municipalities, which do not yet exist at all, we shall have a fit constituency for a Senate; but to create a Senate the result has been that for more than a generation and down to this day the taxpayers of Ireland are paying twice as much as Ireland as the taxpayers of England and Scotland.

I reminded Sir Gavan Duffy that he had not said anything about the question of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and he replied:—

"For my part, I should not care if they did not attend it for a generation, which will be needed for the manipulation of their own affairs."—*Dalziel (The Times Paris).*

BERLIN, FEB. 16.

The *National Zeitung*, the leading organ of the National Liberal party, publishes to-day a long and exhaustive criticism on Mr. Gladstone's new Bill. It cannot admit that Mr. Gladstone has proved the absolute necessity of his measure. The choice does not lie between separation and independence. The middle road taken by the Unionists did not, as it maintained, lead to no good results, and would have left no room for the opposition of the Gladstonians and the encouragement they gave to discontent in Ireland. "Mr. Gladstone's new proposals are merely calculated to deepen the impression that the Bill is not framed in obedience to the laws of historical development, but only in so far simply and solely a stratagem for consolidating the power of the Liberal party by the help of the Irish." The Radical *Berliner Tageblatt* and the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung*, representing almost the two poles of Berlin journalism, for once agree in subjecting the Bill to very damaging criticism.

Mr. Bryce's reference to Germany has created here the most profound sensation. Germany's present position has been achieved by a process the direct opposite of that which he commends. Her power consists in her unity, and unity she has been attained by welding together a number of independent or loosely connected States, first, into two closely connected groups, the North German and the South German Confederations, and then into one solid whole, the present German Empire. At every step the several States or Federal States of Germany were compelled to surrender a considerable portion of their autonomy. Moreover, to use Mr. Balfour's phrase, the power of Prussia, which alone called the German Empire into existence, has been built up almost exclusively upon the ruins of smaller States, whose liberties it ruthlessly confiscated in the furtherance of a great end. Nor did the process stop with the creation of a united Empire. Ever since 1870 legislation has continued to move slowly and cautiously but relentlessly in the direction of imperial centralisation, and not a year passes that the Imperial Diet does not enact fresh laws requiring the Federal States to resign some fragment of their self-governing rights into the hands of the Empire.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 16.

Most of the Russian journals have published telegraphic summaries of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill and leading articles thereon, but the latter contain little more than paraphrases of their telegrams, with a few commonplace considerations that have appeared over and over again in the European Press. In general it may be said that, while expressing doubts of the Bill's passing through the House, they entertain the usual sympathetic hope in its success, and mostly, it is evident, for the significant reason openly expressed alone by the *Exchange Gazette*—namely, that it would encourage the separatist tendencies of the Irish in such a way as to weaken the widespread power of the ruler of the seas. "Therefore," says the *Gazette*, "Powers and States like Russia, France, Egypt, and India, who find this universal might of England inconvenient and unpredisable for their own political and national interests, will have reason sincerely to rejoice if Gladstone's Bill passes through Parliament."—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE "NATIONAL" PARTY IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, FEB. 16.

From conversation with Egyptians of culture who are appreciative of the advantages they have derived under a *régime* which has substantially abolished the former irresponsible Turkish rule, it may be gathered that a national spirit exists, but "national" is not synonymous with "patriotic" in the full meaning attached to the latter word in Europe. The Egyptian attitude of the young Khedive and the fact that Egypt generally believes that he gained a triumph over British pretensions by the dismissal of Sir E. Baring, who practically steadily supported British influence encourage those who have real or fancied grievances against the present *régime* to express their opinions openly. These compose the National party. Headed by the Khedive, who considers his prerogatives have been infringed by England's refusal to accept Fakhry Pasha as premier, the malcontents have undoubted power to disturb, and even to paralyse the beneficial working of established reforms. Indeed, they have already shown their *animus* and power in Government circles, from which the British officials find their control suddenly paralysed.

Most Egyptians appreciate the real improvements which has taken place in their condition, but only a minority of them is sufficiently educated to understand that this improvement would vanish almost simultaneously with the cessation of influence of the British Administration, the best of whom would quit the country in disgust unless properly supported.

The people's grievances, as stated by a high native dignitary, are that they have not a sufficient voice in the internal government—and they have not a voice in the least—and that their international matters—and that native Egyptians are too much excluded from Government employment. Lord Cromer and some English officials, both past and present, he considered that certain others acted in a manner calculated to alienate native sympathy. He added that very little sufficed to content the Egyptians, and that England, by showing more regard for their wishes, would gain sympathy and support for her reforms. The reformer's task is generally thankless, and, as the most distinguished Egyptian statesman remarked, people forget a hundred benefits, but remember even one injustice, and he then cited several instances of hardships caused by British departmental regulations.

England, in fact, has taught the Egyptians much and has put them in the actual enjoyment of many rights; and now they are asking for more. The key to the situation lies in the hand of the Khedive, whose personal influence can as promptly allay the existing uneasiness as it can quickly arouse a spirit of open resistance throughout Egypt. The latter, if once aroused, would spread in this Eastern country with a rapidity unknown in Europe.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16.

President Harrison's message in reference to Hawaii, which was sent to the Senate yesterday, says:—

It is deemed by the Government more desirable to annex the islands than to proclaim a protectorate over them. The latter plan is open to very serious objections. Overthrow of the Monarchy, which originated in what seemed to be an imperative necessity, is inconsistent with the policy of Queen Lilliuokalani, imperilling foreign interests, and paralysing trade and industry as well; and that the Queen's Government has been a party to the revolutionary movement which led to the present is undeniable, if not impossible. It is essential that none of the other great Powers shall secure the Islands. Annexation is a necessity, and is required by and the peace of the world.

In conclusion, the message declares that no Government has protested against the projected annexation. Prompt action is desirable, and legislation on the subject should be characterised by great liberality and a high regard for the rights of natives and foreigners.

General Foster, in the absence of the text of the proposed treaty before President Harrison, says that he has received assurances from the representatives in Washington of the leading Powers, and from the American Ministers abroad, which convince him that annexation on the part of the United States will be regarded with satisfaction, or at any rate would meet with ready acquiescence.

The leading feature is that, until Congress determines otherwise, the existing Government and laws of Hawaii will continue, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. A resident commissioner will be appointed with power to veto any acts of the Government, and diplomatic and consular relations has been enacted the existing foreign and commercial relations will be continued. The further immigration of Chinese will be prohibited, and the Chinese now in Hawaii will not be permitted to enter the United States. The United States will take over the public debt amounting to $3,920,000 and will pay the annual allowances of $90,000 to Queen Lilliuokalani and a lump sum of $150,000 to Princess Kaiulani, niece of the Queen, who would have succeeded to the throne. The sugar producers will not take part in the bounty under the McKinley Law unless Congress so enacts.

In accordance with International law, treaties between two countries expire if either contractor ceases to be an independent power. The treaties concluded by Hawaii will, therefore, terminate upon the annexation.—*Reuter.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 16.

Advices from Washington indicate that the Senate will ratify the Hawaiian annexation treaty.—*Correspondent.*

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 16.

President Harrison resolutely declines to authorize an issue of bonds, and he has now left Washington for three days' duck-shooting on Currituck Bay, North Carolina. Carlisle, however, who will be the new Secretary of the Treasury, advocates the issue, which will probably be made after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. The Democrats favour the sale of bonds now in the hope that this will replenish ample funds, and they were fearing a deficit in the ordinary operations of the Treasury unless this step be taken. It will be remembered that the failure to secure a bond issue, added to the fear of large gold exports on Saturday, hitherto $1,500,000, has been responsible for the legislative war in Kansas continues, but while great excitement exists in Topeka the results have thus far been bloodless. The Republican House of Representatives is the legal House, and so it has been declared by the State Supreme Court. The Republicans have retained possession of the hall, which they captured yesterday, and to-day food was given to them through the windows. The Populist Governor called out the Militia to eject them, but most of the troops, including Colonel Hughes, commanding the State Militia, refused to act. The Colonel has tendered his resignation. Each House has sent a Senator to Washington demanding admission, and this will ultimately remove the conflict to the United States Senate.

To-night's telegrams from Topeka indicate that the Kansas Populists have abandoned their effort to oust the Republicans from the Capitol. The latter hold undisputed possession of the hall.—*Our Correspondent.*

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, FEB. 16.

The United States Government has, in deference to the strong protests of the Ottawa authorities, rescinded the order imposing quarantine upon Canadian live stock exhibits for the World's Fair. Such cattle will be allowed to enter the country on a certificate of a local veterinary surgeon stating that there was understanding between him and the Right Hon. Gentleman, "change of system," about which no much had been said, had used because he believed that the Republican idea, "hitherto served by certain processes, ought to be served by different means." He demanded liberty of criticism without being accused of being any the less Republican. The phrase "occult Government" pleased the Centre and startled the Left. Of such government, he said, he, they must have an end. And he finished by warning Mr. Leydet that on February 3 he voted in such a way that his present position looked very much like going back upon his former position.

It was now M. Ribot's turn. He seemed about to half accept M. Millerand, by opening a newspaper, he spoke of the new Socialists concentration, bearing the names of whom I forget, and then, with a sudden move Left came quickly from the Boulangist M. Laguerre, the retort, "You were a Bonapartist under the Empire." "Those who have nothing with so much passion are the very ones of whom I speak. I find those with whom you sign your manifestoes on the Left, on the Left of the Left, whence comes now so much uproar."

Right.—"We were Republicans when you were still a Bonapartist."

The President.—" M. Gabriel, I call you to order."

M. Ribot.—"I find there with M. Millerand all who interrupt me to-day, M. Cluseret, M. Laisant, M. Granger."

The Right, present, condemned by the Empire that you served."

The uproar on the Boulangist benches for a time drowned the voice, but not an expression of sympathy came to them from any quarter of the House. M. Ribot was still smiling at the Centre, with the paper in his hand. Finally he read the manifesto, a very violently worded attack on the present régime, and, turning triumphantly to the Centre, he said, "Well, I prefer to remain faithful to the old discipline, to keep my place in the heart of this Republican majority, which has the true interests of the Republic during late years and which is still its strength." He then turned to the more delicate question of the "Left Right." With much tact, he replied by anticipation to M. Pion. He would not wound M. Pion by saying that he did not wish to join the Government. "M. Pion would not think of arranging a *rapprochement* with the Republican party." He then went on to show that there was a general Republican state of mind on this particular question to be considered. No one knew exactly what M. Pion thought on the general and traditional Republican policy. He asked him to state his views, for instance, on the school and military law, and seemed to think that this was what some Republicans would like to know, and to the amusement of the Chamber he quietly quoted from M. Leon Say against any reunion of centres. Going on in the same lively way, he came to the phrase of M. Carnaud about occult influences. This, he said, he had not understood. But when M. Carnignac, interrupting, said he referred to M. Constans, M. Ribot denied that he had ever been subjected to pressure of any sort. He had been independent and uncompromised. The word Carnaux came jeeringly from the Centre. M. Ribot began a closing. "Without intervention between workmen and employer," when the black-bearded M. Baudin, of Carmaux fame, roared out, "Yes always, but never in the favour of the employers," and this occasioned more or less disturbance, while it received the merited rebuke, "Whatever may be the case in the intervene in these conflicts, we know only one law, and without thinking we shall apply it." This episode over, M. Ribot finished his speech, which, with warm appeals to Republican union, ended amid all the applause that it had solicited.

MM. Dreyfuss and Pion having spoken, six orders of the day were submitted. One, by M. Lagrange, was in these terms:—"The Chamber, confiding in the Government to uphold democratic laws and affirm a policy truly Republican, passes to the order of the day." This was accepted by M. Ribot, who, in reply to M. Lagrange, stated that he was no disavowal of the resolution of the 5th inst. M. Leydet's resolution was then negatived by 308 to 96, and M. Millerand's by 318 to 76, after which that of M. Lagrange was adopted by 315 to 88.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE PILGRIMAGES TO ROME.

GENOA, FEB. 16.

The English and Scottish pilgrims to Rome arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, all being in good health.—*Reuter.*

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

BRUSSELS, FEB. 16.

The Anti-Slavery Society is actively organising the expedition for the relief of Captain Jacques, who is reported to be in Manyema in a threatened by the Arabs. The King has just approved the appointment of Captain Descamps as the head of it. The two chief subordinates and the doctor are not yet chosen. Application has been given to the Government, proceeding partly from enthusiasm and partly from a desire to get rid of the unemployed Belgian officers of the Congo Section, and in no small part of what has taken place in the Congo Conference. It is now a Royal Commission for the purpose of examining the whole question in Wales. The action of the Government proceeds from the decided dissatisfaction of and debates in the House of Commons, and something or other that has taken place in Wales. The Premier alluded to was a debate on a motion for the second reading of a Bill to provide for the inspection of Queen in Wales consisting of the three Parliamentary Judges. Mr. Asquith's Government had come to this determination from the conviction that the case their memory must be of a very defective character. On the contrary, it was remarkably full and clear. In that debate any ground whatever for instituting an inquiry into the Welsh Land Question. It proves the way for the remedy of serious grievances, was calculated to do so. Mr. Asquith, in declining tangible cases out in that debate except, perhaps, that of Llanfechain who had entered into contracts to pay their tithes at the rate of 4s. per acre, and had to pay much more. Without going into the rights and wrongs of the Welsh Land Question, it may be pointed out that in refusing to fulfil contracts they had entered into, it was the result to say that they were not, once again, The dissimilarity of language and religion between Wales and England and the majority of tenants was mentioned; but the existence of these radical opinions carried disabilities and that ethnological peculiarities were the direct opposite of desirable. By what better means could a Government ascertain the facts than by the appointment of an inquiry by any part of the Empire? Was the question sometimes to issue a Royal Commission? Was it to be left to private members? The Welsh members, no doubt, reflected the opinions of their constituents, but they were not, and hence it seemed to him a *prima-facie* case for inquiry had been established. The Welsh members of the demand were imaginary, surely the sooner they were the sooner would they be dispelled. On the other hand, it turned out there were substantial grievances, whose grievances ought to be redressed. The Prime Minister, in the course of his reference to the conflict most carefully against his being supposed that he had said that there was no case for inquiry; all he said was that a *prima-facie* case had not been established by the Welsh Members. That being so, it was the plain duty of the Government to grant the inquiry.

LORD STANLEY and ALDERLEY denied that a *prima-facie* case had been made out. The country, he said, was thoroughly tired of the subject, and if the Government since the ill-starred Mathew's Commission, which was the most unfortunate Commission that was not a Royal Commission of inquiry, but a packed Committee of the House of Commons, and there was not one to represent the landlords.

The MARQUIS of SALISBURY.—The noble earl has taken a very bad case, seeing that there was no case. If there was a majority of Welsh members in favour of an inquiry an inquiry should be held. Yes, if we were agreed as to the subject upon which such inquiry should be held. If it were merely inquisitive as to the state of Wales, or if an inquiry were to be proposed by a noble lord some time since, I should have nothing to say against it. But, taken in connection with the Bill of the Government, the inquiry must be one to be carried on in the House of Commons, and must bear a direct relation to the Bill. Legislation must be done in England. No doubt in Ireland there was a very large case for inquiry, owing to that grievous question which it was impossible to discuss. I think the noble lord should bear in mind what the problems is which he undertakes to solve and accept the decision to be taken by the House on the question. (Hear.) I was a little alarmed the other night when, if I understood aright, the noble lord stated that the Irish landlords had suffered no worse than the Welsh landlords. I say more in Ireland than they were in England. It appears to have been less

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

NEW PEER.

Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL took the oath and their seats as Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, deceased.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.

The following Bills were read a second time:—Nottingham Inland Bill; East and West India Dock Bill; Great Eastern Railway (Additional Powers) Bill; Great Eastern Railway (General Powers) Bill; Imperial Continental Gas Association Bill; Manchester Ship Canal (Additional Capital, &c.) Bill; New Forest Drainage Bill; Scottish Provident Institution Bill; Crystal Palace District Gas Bill; Scottish Life Assurance Corporation Company Bill; Dublin Distillers Company Bill.

THE LAND QUESTION IN WALES.

THE EARL of DUNRAVEN asked the Lord President of the Council to lay upon the table of the House, or otherwise to inform the House as to, the evidence upon which her Majesty's Government decided to recommend the issue of a Royal Commission to examine into the land question in Wales. He thought that the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the land question in any part of the United Kingdom was a matter of importance which Parliament ought to be informed. At present Parliament was, especially so far as this House was concerned, in a condition of utter darkness as to the subjects, nature, and scope of the proposed inquiry. It was also of great importance on a most vital point. No knowledge for so long a time. He could not understand why better evidence it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Government had in their possession such evidence as would not be regarded as sufficient. Welsh members were, no doubt, very much dissatisfied with the present state of things, and the Welsh members vote in accordance with their views, but they were not promised any inquiry had been demanded and a cause for inquiry established from the vast number of petitions which Parliament ought to be informed. At present Parliament was, especially so far as this House was concerned, in a condition of utter darkness as to the subjects, nature, and scope of the proposed inquiry. It was also of great importance on a most vital point. No knowledge for so long a time. He could not understand why better evidence it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Government had in their possession such evidence as would not be regarded as sufficient. It would not be regarded that

NOTES FROM THE FAR EAST.

X.—THE FRENCH EMPIRE IN INDO-CHINA (I.).

SAIGON, Dec. 30, 1892.

Since I last wrote I have visited successively the three principal regions composing the Asiatic empire of the French in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. At Hanoi and other parts of the delta of the Red River I observed the operations of the recently established and much-debated protectorate in Tonquin. From there I travelled, partly by river boat, partly on horseback, partly by steamer, through the protected territory of Annam to its capital Hué, the residence of the Emperor and the seat of native government. Thence I have made my way to Saigon, the capital of the most southerly French possessions in Cochin-China. After visiting Cambogia, I shall have completed a short but most interesting tour of the French territories in the Far East, for the facilities to accomplishing which, as well as for the hospitality which I have enjoyed *en route*, I am deeply indebted to the courtesy both of the Governor-General, whose guest I have been at both extremities of his dominion, and of every French official whom I have been fortunate enough to encounter. When I explain the connexion which the physical continuity of these possessions the briefest historical retrospect is necessary.

It is only within the last 40 years that the French have, more by accident and even misadventure than by preconceived design, acquired this considerable heritage; but it is important since the first interference was undertaken in the affairs of Annam, that has led by an irresistible sequence of events to the present issue. A band of French soldiers of fortune, led by an ambitious but capable priest, assisted to place upon the throne of Annam after a period of intestine rebellion, a remarkable man named Gia Long, the regenerator of his country's fortunes, and the first great native champion of the reigning dynasty. The persecution of the Christian missionaries, whose forerunners under French and Spanish auspices had settled in Annam since the year 1600, and had there made many converts, as well as a recrudescence of hostility to foreign influence on the occasion of French expeditions of reprisal in the first half of the present century, culminating in 1859 in the capture of Saigon, the capital of Cochin-China, then administered by a Viceroy of Annam. The three surrounding provinces were captured in 1861, and were added to the conquerors by the Emperor of Annam in 1862. A further expedition led to the subjugation of three more in 1867, which were similarly handed over by treaty in 1874. Thus was constituted the nucleus of French possessions in Cochin-China. Simultaneously the dwindling kingdom of Cambogia, from which slices were being steadily subtracted by Siam and Annam, was persuaded in 1863 to accept the protectorate of France. In 1884 this ephemeral phase was translated into practical ownership. Meanwhile the ventures, one purely commercial and three parts filibustering, of a number of French men in the northern portion of Annam, known as Tonquin, gradually assimilated the French in that direction also. The attempt to tap the trade of the rich and populous Chinese province of Yunnan by the channel of the Red River first led them thither in 1868. Twice—in 1873 and in 1883—the interests of commerce demanded the capture by storm of the citadel of Hanoi, the capital of the delta and of the old Annamite government. In 1884, Annam, after a belated attempt to invoke Chinese protection, finally collapsed; and a treaty was signed with the French, by which the Emperor accepted the French protectorate for his entire dominions, opened his ports to trade, handed over his customs and public works to the French, admitted French troops to the citadel of Hué, conceded the right of audience to the French representative, and publicly repudiated the suzerainty of China, the emblem of which—the seal of Royal investiture—was solemnly burned before the entire Court in the French Residency at the capital. War with China was the natural consequence from 1884 to 1885; and the incidents of the naval campaign as well as of the engagements with the pirate bands known as the Black Flags in the upper regions of the delta of Tonquin, which culminated in the fall of the Julien Ferry Ministry, are still within the public recollection. In 1886 the Treaty of Tientsin concluded this somewhat senseless conflict; and since that date the French have occupied themselves with the consolidation of their recently-acquired possessions—a task which is still far from being complete.

The dominions, which, as the result of the above-mentioned train of events, have passed more or less under the French flag, are accordingly as follows:—They consist of one dependency and of three protectorates in different stages of evolution. The colony (wrongly so named, because the French no more colonize in the sense of settling there than the English do India) is Cochin-China, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, subordinate to the Governor-General, and residing at the handsome and spacious city of Saigon. The first protectorate is that of Cambogia, which is allowed to retain a King, but is in all other respects completely absorbed. The second is Tonquin, which is in a state of semi-cogitation. The third is Annam, being still tolerated in Hanoi and the mandarins retaining ornamental functions in the provinces. The real administration of Annam is entirely French, a Resident-Superior representing the Government at Hanoi, and Residents being appointed to each of the provinces. The third protectorate is Annam proper, or the long strip of territory, enclosed between the mountains and the sea, that stretches from Tonquin on the north to Cochin-China on the south. Here the Emperor and Court of Annam, stationed at the old capital Hué, are still supreme; but a French Resident-Superior at the capital is the precise analogue to a British Resident at the Court of a native state in India, while subordinate Residents keep an eye upon politics and police in the most important of the 19 provinces. Even in the example of the neighbouring British, Spanish, and Dutch possessions in the East, the French have placed the supreme authority of the entire dominion in the hands of a Governor-General, who resides alternately at Saigon and Hanoi. He is supposed to be assisted by a Council-general of his principal civil and military officials, which, however, does not appear to be convened. There is one Budget, which for the entire dominion, of which the customs, military expenditure, posts, and telegraphs form part. Each protectorate has its own independent Budget for its own administration. Later on the French do not conceal their desire to create a fourth protectorate over the inland region of Laos, extending from the western confines of Annam to and beyond the waters of the Mekong, and peopled by tribes partly independent, partly dependent upon Siam. Of this I hope to say more to round off their Asiatic empire, to which there are many disciples of the Chauvinist school who think that this is by no means so undesirable addition. The extent of the regions so far acquired is about one-sixth as large again as the whole of France, and nearly equals the superficies of Algeria. The estimates of its population touch, as do most things in the East, the most opposite extremes. Cambogia contains less than one million, Cochin-China less than two millions, and Annam proper has between three millions and four millions. As regards Tonquin, undoubtedly the most populous region, the figures given to me by two officials who had successively filled the highest executive functions there respectively six millions and 12 millions, of which the larger estimate is, in the general opinion, nearer to the reality. In any case, the only native population under French control is considerably less than 20 millions.

Ever since its acquisition, which was the cause of violent political convulsion in France, Indo-China has been the sport of political partisanship in the mother country—a fatality which has operated with mischievous effect upon its organization at a most critical epoch of its development. Three men of marked ability have been selected to pilot its fortunes—Paul Bert, who, having shown a rare if sometimes misdirected capacity in the short ten months of his administration in 1886, was carried off by dysentery; M. Constans, who was recalled by political exigencies in the Home Office as he had time to increase a reputation already made at Pekin; and the present Governor-General, M. de Lanessan. Each, however, has been the victim of oscillations of the political machine, that since M. Constans was appointed the first Governor-General in 1887 has thrown four incumbents of that post; while in the five years from 1884 to 1889 no fewer than ten individuals were successively entrusted with the functions of a Resident-General at the Court of Annam. Not so long ago a Governor-General and two Residents-Superior were simultaneously recalled for incompetence; while the compulsory retirement during the past year alone of a Lieutenant-Governor, a Resident-Superior, and the General in command of the French troops, the Admiral commanding the naval division, and the Financial Comptroller in Chief shows that harmony of administration has not yet been secured. It was in July, 1891, that the reigning Governor-General arrived. Commencing life at the bottom of the ladder, he subsequently acquired a considerable reputation as a professor and writer on natural science. Nominated Deputy for one of the divisions of Paris in 1881 and following years, and became an active member of the Left Party. In 1886-87 he was deputed by the Government to visit and report upon the various French possessions in Africa and in the Pacific. His investigations was three great volumes of acknowledged worth, and, at a little later date, his own nomination to a post of which he had already had sketched in his imposing treatise on "L'Indo-Chine Française." Only now in his 50th year, he is described as "a man of great force of character, much independence, and insatiable vigour—qualities of which there is every need in the present state of so strange a position, as the following account of the *status quo*, which I have gleaned from a great variety of sources, may help to show.

In Cochin-China and Cambogia the political problems, with the exception of the Cambogian revolt in 1886-88, have been comparatively easy of solution. Financially they have done well, and that their surplus has been annually abstracted amid increasing protests to diminish the deficit in Tonquin, has also occasioned, for the moment, no very acute anxiety, save the delicate manipulation of the Court at Hué, and the temporary loss of revenue consequent upon the disorganization of trade. In Cambogia, which is in and round Tonquin and the region of the Red River delta that the battle has raged and continues to rage, the French are the bulk of the people and the cultivation, by whose means the budget most eventually be squared; thence conduct the avenues of commercial entry into China, which are the original *raison d'être* of the French in these parts of Asia; and there the machinery has been set in motion whereby, ethnically classified as pirates, though few, if any, now pursue their profession by sea, descend from the mountainous regions on to the plain in search of food for themselves and of women and children, whom they may sell as concubines or slaves in the sparsely peopled Chinese provinces across the border.* The difficulty of dealing effectively with the last-named problem has led to the existence of a strip of territory between the mouths of civil and military administration in the protected territory which continues to the present day. Here the French troops of the line were mostly withdrawn from the country, being replaced by detachments of marine infantry and artillery, and the policy of a purely civil administration was essayed by the commanders of the services thus reorganized.

A departure from the universality of the system has, however, been made by the present Governor-General in the creation of four military districts under military commandants, who also exercise civil powers, and are nominated by him, the theory being that military precision will thereby be united with effective civil control, and that a progressive zone will be constituted round the more or less pacified delta, which can gradually be pushed further and further into the region of the pirates' lair as ally hemmed in between them and the frontier guards, and can be systematically extirpated. Whether this policy will succeed it is yet too early to say. Apart from the time-honoured squabble as to the merits of the civil and military powers in the districts so severely criticized by some on the ground that administrative powers are intrusted to the officers commanding, while they are not uniformly qualified to exercise; that friction inevitably results from the predominance of an officer, subordinate in his military capacity to a general of brigade, and yet taking his orders from the Governor-General; and that the action of Governors under the native princes with which they are confronted is slow, cumbrous, and oppressive to the native population, I am unable to offer an opinion; although I cannot myself regard the problem in Tonquin as sufficiently serious for the display of military strength on a large scale, or the maintenance of a powerful standing army from Europe. It is true that piracy is far from being stamped out in the *Hinterland* that extends behind the delta. A few weeks before my arrival a French convoy under the native prince who was building the line running from Phulangthuon, and had only been released on payment of a ransom of £1,000; while a telegraph post-office had been attacked and killed, these events occurring within 40 miles of the capital. Even in the delta an occasional raid is recorded, and on the day that I visited the coal mines of Haton on the coast I saw the smouldering ruins of a village that had been burnt by one such party on the preceding night; while ten days before a formidable body of pirates, numbering 500 or 600, had looted the neighbouring establishment at Negotua. The bandits are well armed with repeating rifles, and their haunts nook and cranny in a country covered with a dense vegetation, so that almost before their descent is signalled they have disappeared with prey and vanished. Nevertheless, their final extermination is only a matter of time, as was that of their brother ruffians, the Taccits in Upper Burmah; and a little vigilance and energy is recommended to the vociferous critics in the Palais Bourbon, who expect an alien and only partially developed country to be settled with as much ease as a sheet of foolscap can be folded in twain.

The forces at present employed by France in Tonquin and Annam are founded in composition—some regiments of the regular army (Troupes de la Guarre), belonging to the foreign legion (some regiments of marine infantry and several batteries of marine artillery—a total of 7,000 European soldiers; a well-disciplined force of native troops, numbering 5,000 all, organized on the French pattern and commanded by 177 French officers; and a large number of native militia, or civil guard, a species of gendarmerie, whom I frequently encountered clad in serviceable marching costume of brown khaki, with the inevitable cotton puttis round their legs. Of these excellent troops, who are commanded by French inspectors and non-commissioned officers, only 4,800 in the delta and 2,600 in Annam, taking the place, in the latter protectorate, of the old Annamite chasseurs, or regular army, are expensive and less useful. It is anticipated that in the future the strength of each of the above contingents, whose total is already less than the estimate named as necessary by M. de Lanessan in 1887, may be considerably reduced, and that after a time France may be able to trust in the main to the native troops and civil guard for all purposes of national defence or police. The original naval division in Indo-Chinese waters has lately been suppressed; but a small number of gunboats remain at the disposal of the Governor-General.

The second point upon which the latter has taken a strong line, and has consequently exposed his administration to local attack, is the question of the attitude which he has adopted towards the native Government and officials. There exists a section of French opinion which favours nothing less than the suppression of a puppet Emperor and an intriguing Court, which view every concession to native scruples with horror, and which, as I have already shown in every mandarin, and a bard and fast European system imported direct from Paris, to be applied little by little, and modified to every province and district as circumstances may require. Yet it appears to me, M. de Lanessan has preferred the opposite policy. The two great faults of the French administration up to a recent period had been over-centralization and the predominance of a French assimilationist policy in the counsels of the executive. The former had led to the facsimile reproduction, amid the least suitable surroundings, of purely French systems of law, administration, and police; and the employment of a host of over-paid French officials, possessing little or no knowledge of the country, and of native languages, and of native habits in Annam and Tonquin. Very wisely, as it appears to me, M. de Lanessan has preferred an

FOREIGN NEWS.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

NEW YEAR IN ROME.

ROME, December 30.—At ten o'clock this evening King Humbert and Queen Margherita held a reception of the members of the Diplomatic Body, who expressed to their Majesties their good wishes for the New Year. No speeches were delivered.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

PARIS, December 30.—The Franco-Spanish Commercial Agreement was signed at eleven o'clock this morning by the Spanish Ambassador and the representative of the French Government. By the terms of the Agreement, which takes the form of a *modus vivendi*, determinable on fifteen months' notice, Spain extends to the French Republic in 1894 the benefit of her treaties with other Powers which come into force on the 1st prox., as well as of those which may take effect in the course of next year. France, on her side, continues during 1894 to grant her minimum tariff to Spain, whatever the same may be, and withdraws the prohibition against the importation into Algeria of fresh fruits and vegetables from Spain, with the exception of the vine and its products. According to the *Figaro* the Franco-Spanish commercial arrangement will remain in force for the time being, the Spanish Government having undertaken to submit to the Cortes a special treaty, according to French products a very advantageous tariff.

BERLIN, December 30.—The ratifications of the commercial treaty between Germany and Servia were exchanged to-day at the Foreign Office between the Foreign Secretary, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and the Servian Charge d'Affaires. The new arrangement takes effect on the 1st prox. The tariff rates agreed upon in the commercial treaty with Roumania, though actually coming into force on January 1, still remain subject to the approval of the whole agreement by the Roumanian Chambers and to the subsequent exchange of ratifications. As regards Germany's commercial relations with Spain, a further provisional arrangement is contemplated by which Germany, besides enjoying the advantages of the Spanish minimum tariff, will—from January 1 to January 31—be granted all the customs facilities conceded by the Spanish Government to other countries; Germany, in return, according to Spanish imports the full benefit of the most-favoured-nation treatment. A declaration to this effect will be formally made at Madrid before January 1.

BUCHAREST, December 31.—Last night the Senate passed the proposed alterations of the tariff by 60 votes against 10. The Chamber of Deputies has passed, by 75 votes against 3, the commercial convention concluded with Germany.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

PARIS, December 30.—M. Hermand will, according to the *Journal des Débats*, be selected to replace M. Pavie, the French Minister in Bangkok, while the latter is absent from the capital engaged in the delimitation of the neutral zone.

From an account of an interview published by the *Figaro*, it appears that M. le Myre de Vilers, the late French Plenipotentiary in Siam, has returned from his expedition to Indo-China reasonably well pleased with the results obtained. He quite considers the Franco-Siamese Treaty will be fully carried out. In conversation with a representative of the *Matin*, M. le Myre de Vilers expressed the opinion that the treaty with Siam was very advantageous to France, particularly because it secured excellent frontiers. As to the documents contained in the Yellow Book regarding Siam, published a few days after the present Ministry's assumption of office, he did not attach to them the value which had apparently been given to them.

The *Estafette* believes that the reports to the effect that the concessions made by the French Government in October and November regarding the buffer State in Siam would not be so easily ratified as Great Britain hoped will prove correct. The journal states that the complete elimination of the principle of a neutral State is in contemplation, and observes that the formation of such a State, which would be highly prejudicial to French influence, depends not upon the caprice of subordinate agents, but upon the vote of Parliament. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, it adds, ought bravely to tear up the protocol formulated by M. Tusserand and reopen negotiations in regard to the Upper Mekong on the basis that between French, British, and Siamese territory there ought not to be and there shall never be a buffer State.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 31.—President Carnot will visit Brittany in April. Sir Clare Ford, the new British Ambassador to the Italian Court, is in Paris. Colonel Talbot (military attaché to the British Embassy here) and Mrs. Talbot have left to spend the winter at Pau. The death is announced of M. Robert Heussy, brother of the French military attaché in London, and author of some works on English literature, including some on Dicken's novels.

YOUNG CZECH AGITATION.

PRAGUE, December 30.—M. Cizek, Secretary of the Young Czech Parliamentary Club, and M. Datka, a medical student, have been arrested on the charge of promoting the revolutionary designs of the Omladina Society. The former was convicted some time ago of an assault on some German visitors to the Bohemian National Exhibition.

THE ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, December 30.—It may now be considered certain that the Anarchist Vaillant will be tried before the Seine Court of Assizes on the 5th prox. In the event of his appealing against the order of the Court which found a true bill against him, arrangements have been already made that his appeal should be immediately examined by the Criminal Section of the Court of Appeal. Under any circumstances, therefore, appeal or no appeal, the case will be tried on the 5th prox.

BARCELONA, December 30.—A press representative, who has been able to obtain an interview with several of the imprisoned Anarchists, including Codina, Rinaldi, Comelo, Fogas, and Bernard, states that all deny having been the actual authors of the outrage in the Liceo Theatre, and only admit their complicity in the attack on Marshal Martinez Campos. They mentioned as the actual perpetrator of the explosion in the theatre a man named Jacques Salvado, of whom the authorities know nothing. The prisoners allege that their previous confession of having caused the Liceo explosion was made under the influence of tortures inflicted upon them by the police.

ANGERS, December 31.—Domiciliary visits were paid by the police to-day to the houses of several suspected persons, and an Anarchist sculptor named Philippe was arrested.

THE AIGUES MORTES RIOTERS.

AIGUESMORTE, December 30.—All the accused, French as well as Italian, charged with being concerned in the sanguinary riot at Aigues Mortes, have been acquitted. The announcement was greeted with some slight applause, which, however, was immediately suppressed. The Court thereupon rose. As the accused left the dock they bowed to the jury, and said, "Merci, Messieurs les jurés."

PARIS, December 31.—The verdict of acquittal in the Aiguesmorte trial is viewed very differently by various papers. Some approve the decision, but others do not; and the correspondent of the *Figaro* says the verdict quite astounded those in Court, and will be generally condemned by impartial minds.

THE NORTON FORGERIES.

PARIS, December 30.—Among the various acts of clemency with which President Carnot has signalised the advent of the new year is the entire remission of the remainder of the sentence passed upon Ducret in connection with the Norton forgeries.

GERMAN DYNAMITERS.

BERLIN, December 30.—According to the latest reports from Hanover, it would appear that it was not Count William Bismarck, the Governor of the Province of Hanover, who received a threatening letter, but that a communication was addressed by some unknown person to the chief of police, declaring that unless Sunday rest and the Christmas Eve holiday were abolished the Governor buildings in Hanover would be blown to pieces with dynamite. The matter, however, is not regarded seriously by the authorities.

THE MASSACRE IN A CHURCH.

BERLIN, December 31.—At the end of last month a report reached Berlin that a terrible massacre had occurred in a Roman Catholic Church at Krosche, in the Russian province of Kovna, near the German frontier. It was stated the Roman Catholic community, deeming that their church was to be closed, assembled therein, and remained there day and night, and that finally the troops forced their way into the building, killing twenty members of the congregation, and wounding upwards of one hundred. This account of the affair was subsequently officially denied from St. Petersburg, and it was declared that four police officials were slightly injured, while none of those Roman Catholics were harmed. To-day the *Neuche Zeitung* publishes a detailed narrative of all the circumstances bearing out the original story. The Cossacks who broke into the church are declared to have displayed a cruelty and barbarity surpassing belief. They attacked the defenceless people with their lances, and beat them furiously with the knout; not even women were spared. The bodies of the dead were thrown into a lime-pit near the church, while the sacred ornaments of the vessels were broken and cast into a cesspool. The Cossacks were finally allowed by their officers to plunder the houses of the villagers.

THE RIOTS IN SICILY.

ROME, December 31.—Owing to the disturbed condition of Sicily, General Lauriano, Commandant-in-Chief of the Palermo Army Corps, has been appointed Provisional Prefect of Palermo, the present Prefect being placed on the retired list.

TRAPANI, December 31.—Yesterday, a serious outbreak occurred at Castelvetrano, Trapani, Sicily. A large body of men employed in road-making left work, and set forth on a riotous tour of destruction. They attacked the sentry-boxes and two offices used by the officials who collect the octroi duce, wrecked the structures, and made a bonfire of the débris. Next they fired the central octroi office, the quarters of the collector of taxes, the record offices, and the premises in which are kept the archives of the local magistrate. Troops were hastily despatched to the scene of the fire, and extinguished the flames, but meantime the rioters marched to Mandemolale Gaol, and released the prisoners. As in previous Sicilian riots, the rioters, while demolishing the offices of local authorities, proclaimed their fidelity to the King and Queen, whose portrait they carried aloft, and frequently cheered. But for the troops and police the Mayor's residence and the local bank and post office would have been destroyed. A few arrests were made, but the force at the disposal of the authorities was insufficient to quell the outbreak. Reinforcements have been sent to Castelvetrano, and with the troops have gone the Prefect and Public Prosecutor.

THE SPANIARDS AT MELILLA.

TANGIER, December 31.—The Spanish cruiser Isla de Luzon has arrived here, bringing the prisoners Maimon Mohatar and his nephew, the leaders in the recent hostilities against the Spaniards at Melilla. They have been handed over to the Moorish authorities, who lodged the Mohatars in irons. An express messenger has been despatched to the Sultan asking for his Sherefian Majesty's instructions regarding their disposal.

MONTENEGRINS AND ALBANIANS

CETTINJE, December 30.—The Albanians refuse to recognise as Montenegrin territory a district near Zoni, which has been awarded to the Principality by a mixed Turco-Montenegrin Commission. Several Albanian tribes, including the Castrate, are massed near Tusa, and a detachment of Montenegrins has been despatched with instructions to carefully watch their movements, while remaining on the defensive. Up to the present there has only been an exchange of musketry shots between the outposts, in which a Montenegrin was wounded and two Albanians were killed; but a sanguinary encounter is inevitable, unless the Vali of Scutari recalls the Albanians. The disputed territory near Zem has been occupied by Montenegrins from Zatricbatch.

December 31.—News has been received here that a fierce conflict, resulting in much bloodshed, has occurred between the Lume and Kabosch tribes in Albania, and that the Mutessarif of Prizrend, being unable to pacify the combatants, was compelled to seek safety in flight under cover of darkness.

THE CHOLERA.

BERLIN, December 30.—The *Official Reichsanzeiger* to-day observes that, inasmuch as no case of cholera has been notified in Germany since December 22, the disease may be regarded as stamped out within the Imperial dominions. The journal points to the success with which the cholera has been combated in the present year, and says that if it should break out again next year the country may face the fact with the knowledge that it possesses an effective weapon against the scourge in the measures which have already been employed with such good results.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 31.—The cholera continues to prevail in the capital. There are about thirty fresh cases and fifteen deaths daily. Influenza is very severe in the Crimea among all classes of the population.

GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, December 31.—A Spanish squadron, consisting of three cruisers, has arrived, and anchored off the Spanish coast at Puerto Majorca, in the bay between here and Algeciras.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, December 30.—The *Egyptian Gazette* to-day publishes an article on the recent action of the Legislative Council in formulating demands for a series of radical reforms. "The strongly conservative character of the Legislative Council," it says, "may become dangerous, as, without possessing any responsibility, it assumes to itself the power to make proposals which may be a source of danger. While the adoption of the Council's recommendation is not to be expected, they may be successful in spreading error and embittering rival faction."

CAIRO, December 31.—At a meeting of the Superior Council of Public Schools to-day, the Finance Minister presiding, the budget of the Daira for 1894 was adopted. A surplus of £E194,000. is anticipated, of which £E48,000. will be paid to the Treasury of the Public Debt as the saving derived from the Daira conversion of 1893, while £E146,000. will be applied to the reduction of the Daira debt.

EAST AFRICA.

BRUSSELS, December 30.—The *Independance Belge* states that neither the officials of the Congo State nor those of the Katanga Company have received any confirmation of the reported defeat of Europeans by the Arabs at Kassongo. The journal observes that the Katanga Company have at present no expeditions either in the Katanga region or elsewhere, and that, moreover, the presence of Arabs in that region has never been notified.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

BUENOS AYRES, December 30.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro state that the island of Mocangue has been occupied by the Government forces. Admiral Saldanha da Gama has notified the Diplomatic Body that he will bombard the city itself if the new forts erected by the Government engineers open fire upon his ships. The foreign Ministers replied, insisting that the admiral must give at least forty-eight hours' notice before resorting to such an extreme course.

NEW YORK, December 30.—According to a telegram to the *Herald* from Montevideo, advices received there from Rio de Janeiro state that her Majesty's Fleet has gone to Santos to protect the British residents.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Captain Peckenc, the United States Naval Commander in Brazilian waters, telegraphs from Rio de Janeiro that the situation there is unchanged.

LISBON, December 30.—Count de Paco d'Arcos, the Portuguese Minister at Rio de Janeiro, whom private business had detained in that city for a week, left Rio on board the steamer Equateur for Lisbon the day before yesterday.

MARSEILLES, December 31.—A mail steamer which has just arrived from Brazil and the River Plate has on board a number of Italian and Spanish merchants, who have been compelled by the revolution in Brazil to leave that country. While the steamer was at Rio de Janeiro a serious incident occurred. A French boat with the French colours at the masthead was near the Portuguese steamer Peninsular, which was leaving the port, when the insurgent man-of-war Aquidaban opened fire upon the boat with her quick-firing guns. No damage was done, but the boat's captain, Clonin, who was on board the boat, immediately sought the protection of Admiral de Libran, commanding the French cruiser Arethuse. The admiral at once put off for the Aquidaban, and demanded of Admiral de Mello a complete apology and redress. The next day, December 5, the Aquidaban saluted the French flag with eleven guns.

AMERICA AND HAWAII.

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives have completed the minority report on the question of the alleged intervention of the United States in connection with the recent revolution in Hawaii. After a lengthy review of the appointment of Mr. Blount, first as United States commissioner and subsequently as United States Minister in Hawaii, the report concludes as follows: "In the sense of this House any such intervention by the Executive of the United States without the authority of Congress is a dangerous and unwarrantable invasion of the rights and dignities of Congress, and a violation of the laws of nations; and the manner and methods of such intervention are unworthy of the Executive, while its confessed intent is contrary to the policy and tradition of the Republic, and the spirit of its Constitution."

PERU AND ECUADOR.

BUENOS AYRES, December 30.—According to a despatch received here from Lima, public feeling against Ecuador continues to run high.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

CALCUTTA, December 31.—An official memorandum regarding the wheat crop shows that the area planted for the season of 1894 has increased 6 per cent. The condition of the crop is unusually favourable.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, December 31.—The revenue of Victoria for the past quarter amounted to £1,765,000., showing a decrease of £6,000. as compared with the same period of 1892. The Customs receipts show an increase of £42,000., and the Excise of £27,000. On the other hand, the stamp duties have fallen off to the extent of £20,000., and the revenue from public works to the amount of £64,000., the decrease in the latter case being wholly from railways. The total decrease for the year amounts to £797,000.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, December 31.—A political crisis has occurred in Japan. When Parliament reassembled on December 26 for the 7th session, which, before the recess, had been greatly excited regarding the question of the presidency, broke out into the most disorderly proceedings. Party feeling, which has always been high, reached extraordinary intensity, and tumultuous scenes, in which violent language was used, occurred. The disorder ended by the Government proroguing the Diet until January 12. Last evening, however, an Imperial rescript was issued dissolving Parliament. It is expected that in the excited state of public feeling the forthcoming electioneering campaign will be conducted with great bitterness.

STRANGE DEATH OF TWO YOUNG MEN.—An inquest was held at Hastings on Saturday concerning the deaths of Albert Jasper and Frank Singleton Stower, both young men. The latter was the elder, and, according to the landlady, treated Jasper as a petted young brother. They retired to bed at 11.30 on Boxing Night. The next morning Stower told the landlady that he and his friend had taken an overdose of morphia. Later on, both young men were found dead. The medical evidence showed that morphia had caused Jasper's death, and admitte Stower's. In the case of Jasper a verdict of "Death from an overdose of morphia" was returned, and in the other an open verdict.

THE MATABELE CAMPAIGN.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

CAPETOWN, December 30.—Sir Henry Loch has declined, for constitutional reasons, the invitation sent him by the Mayor of Capetown to attend the banquet to be given to the Hon. Cecil Rhodes.

BULUWAYO, December 24.—Dr. Jameson reports that native rumours still continue to affirm that Captain Wilson murdered the Matabele, and followed the direction taken by the King. It is therefore hoped that Lo Bengula and his party will return either to Buluwayo or Mashonaland. The new police force has commenced its duties, and a large number of burghers remain here fully equipped. The country is settling fast. Natives continue to surrender their arms, and are returning to the small kraals. Umshete, Lobengula's Envoy to Capetown, has arrived here safely.

PALAPYE, December 30.—The natives here state that Captain Wilson and his party were surrounded and killed fighting gallantly against heavy odds. This report is, however, generally discredited by the whites. Mr. Cecil Rhodes during his visit here bitterly reproached Khama and his fighting indunas for deserting Major Goold Adams. He and his men disagreed with the methods of warfare pursued by their white allies. He also stated that his contingent feared the smallpox, and made other excuses, declaring, for instance, that as the campaign threatened to be a lengthy one his men had to return to plough their land before the season ended. Besides two interpreters Khama's men had no European officers attached. The fort built at Inyati is garrisoned by fifty men. Traders and others at Palapye are greatly pleased with Mr. Rhodes's temporary settlement of Matabeleland. All, however, unite in hoping that no precaution will be relaxed, as the Matabele might attack any of the parties if they thought them off their guard.

The Cape Parliament has been prorogued to the 27 per cent. The branch line business for the year ended 27th inst. The Governor's speech will be delivered on June 30, 1893, was £11,670,000., of which about three January 23.

MURDER AT MONTE CARLO.

MONTE CARLO, December 31.—An Englishman, whose name is said to be G. Mander Allender, staying at the Metropole Hotel here, has met his death under circumstances pointing clearly to murder. On Friday he left the hotel, and went along a mountainous road between Beausoleil and Turbia, and nothing was heard of him a search was organised, and his body was found last evening under Harma Bridge. He had been stabbed. It is believed that Mr. Mander Allender intended to walk to Mentone by the Corniche road. The gendarmes found the body terribly cut and bruised. Mr. Allender's watch and other valuables had been stolen, and it would appear that he was murdered and then robbed. The assassins, however, seem to have been alarmed, possibly by the approach of someone, for they failed to find the sum of 6,300 francs, which Mr. Allender had in a pocket at the back of his trousers. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and strongly built. He was an old frequenter of this place, where he was much liked owing to his kindly good nature and cordial bearing to all with whom he came into contact. He has four married daughters, one of whom is married to a naval officer, and is at present living at Nice, Toulon. A judicial enquiry has been opened by the French authorities, and Mr. Edward Smith, British vice-consul at Monaco, and Mr. Charles Palmaro, vice-consul, Mentone, are watching the proceedings. —*Reuter.*

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR IN LONDON.

The New Year was ushered in amid scenes of very considerable disorder in the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the upper part of Ludgate Hill and the entire street of St. Paul's Churchyard being densely crowded for over an hour before the new cathedral clock bell gave forth the last chimes of the year 1893. To a very large extent the crowd was a well-dressed and fairly orderly assembly, the extent of their vocal exuberance being in many instances limited to the consumption of wonderful-looking bottles, but there was also a considerable indulgence in whisky, and when twelve o'clock struck the shouting of New Year greetings, the clinking of bottles and glasses, and the multifarious efforts to get into swing in singing "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen," and the "Marseillaise" produced a veritable pandemonium. The rumour had been industriously circulated that the unemployed would attend in force to take possession of the cathedral steps, and as an answer to the festive greeting "A Happy New Year to the Old England." That the City police authorities were, however, determined to prevent any such demonstration was evidenced by the fact that fully three hundred constables were assembled out of view in the cathedral crypt, while at the foot of the steps picked men stood at only two paces apart. Just as the clocks finished telling the midnight hour, several knots of men, presumably representing the unemployed, rushed for the steps, and were instantly met by a strong force of police, the general crowd swayed to and fro, alternately singing and cheering the police in their struggle with the rowdy elements. For a few minutes it looked as though the cordon of police would be overpowered, but the steps were instantly occupied by a large block of model dwellings. Fortunately, however, the firemen succeeded, by means of hand-pumps, in confining the fire to the front kitchen, in which it originated. When it was possible to examine the ruins of that room the charred remains of the child Joseph Tottle were found and removed to the mortuary. How the fire originated is not known, but the fragments of a paraffin lamp were found, though whether it had anything to do with the outbreak is a matter for conjecture only. A body of police were promptly on the spot, and subsequently a fire-brigade, the latter having arrived in the absence of wind and a good supply of water, kept the conflagration from spreading. The damage done is estimated at nearly £1,500. The cause of the fire was probably due to the overheating of some of the bearings of the machinery. A considerable portion of the leather was removed.

Shortly after four o'clock on Saturday morning the Longton police received information that a fire had broken out at the workshop of Mr. J. Bould, furniture-maker, in Malthouse Lane. Superintendent Evans, with a number of constables, proceeded to the place, and the members of the fire-brigade were quickly summoned. The fire, however, had made such headway that it was at once seen to be impossible to save the workshop, and the firemen accordingly directed their efforts to preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining property. In this they were fortunately successful. Mr. Bould's premises and their contents were completely destroyed, the damage being estimated at £200. This is only partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

COLLISION OFF DOVER.

A serious collision occurred off Dover at five o'clock on Saturday morning, between the steamer Hero, of Middlesbrough, and the Beamish, of London. When the collision happened it was quite bright and clear, and the Beamish was proceeding down Channel. The vessels got into close quarters, with the result that the Hero struck the Beamish right amidships. The collision appeared quite close to the unfortunate Dover. Both vessels began to fill, and their heads were set for Dover harbour, where they proceeded at full speed. They just managed to get inside the outer harbour before they settled down. The Beamish has a wide breach right down her port side, within a few inches of her engine-room. She filled astern very quickly, and it is considered very extraordinary that she should have reached the harbour before sinking. The Hero's bows are all stove in.

The brigantine Northern Star, of South Shields, commanded by Captain Woodhouse, which had been given up as lost in the recent gales, arrived in the Tyne at Newcastle, on Saturday, amid the great rejoicings of the friends of the crew. She had come from Littlehampton, and had been forty-five days driving about the sea. The crew suffered greatly from exposure and want of rest, having been almost constantly on deck since leaving Littlehampton. After being driven back several times, the vessel was eventually picked up off the Longstone Light, and taken to the Tyne.

A Reuter's telegram states that the St. John's (Newfoundland) German oil tank steamer La Plandrer, bound to New York from Antwerp, collided on Saturday morning with the British steamer Cyphrenes, from Havana to Liverpool, with a full load of cotton. The Cyphrenes sank in three hours, but the crew were all saved, and brought to St. John's by La Plandrer, which is badly damaged.

WORK AND WAGES.

WARWICKSHIRE MINERS AND UNIONISM.—A well-attended meeting of miners from Amington, Alvecote, Glascote, and Tamworth was held at Amington yesterday morning to consider what steps should be taken to prevent non-union men working at Alvecote Pit.—Mr. Johnson said about one in every four of the men employed at the colliery were members of the unions. The union had received not to work any longer with the non-unionists if they were paid the increased percentage obtained by the association.—A resolution was unanimously passed instructing Mr. Johnson to put notices in the pit that the non-unionists did not become members before January 12. If the men refused to do so then the unionists would refuse to work with them. The association was now worth £1,000., which would be at their disposal.—A short time since notices were put in at Pooley Hall, but the men joined the association, and no action was taken.

WAGES IN THE DURHAM COAL TRADE.—A meeting was held on Saturday afternoon between the Wages Committee of the Durham Coalowners' Association and the Durham County Mining Federation Board in Newcastle, in reference to the wages question. It was agreed to a temporary advance in October last be continued, making wages 20 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively above basis rates.

STRIKE IN THE SHOE TRADE.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 members of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives at Northampton will come out on strike to-day. The men want the masters to erect workshops in connection with the factories, so that the work may be done there instead of being taken home by the operatives.

A SIX DAYS' BICYCLING CONTEST.—A Reuter's telegram from New York states that a six days' bicycling contest was decided on Saturday at Madison Square Gardens. Schock, the leader, covered 1,500 miles.

DISPOSAL OF EXPLOSIVES.—Dunbar, December 31.—The eight cases of dynamite found in the wreck of the David at Cockaven and brought to Hamburg, are to be sunk at sea. During the transfer of the explosives to the ship which is to take them down the river the traffic at the Sir Alexander Wood's Wharf will be suspended.—*Reuter.*

THE ROBBERY OF LADY DE BOCHSETTE'S JEWELLERY.—At the West London Police Court, on Saturday, Mary Harper, alias Mary Mansfield, and Ellen Mansfield were brought up on remand charged with being concerned in the robbery of jewellery, value £1,000., the property of Lady de Bochsette, of Richmond Road, Kensington. A further remand was granted in consequence of the vacation, a judge not sitting in Chambers until to-day to grant the writ of habeas corpus to bring up the two men, Edward Morton and Robert Wilson, who had been committed for attempting to break into another house in South Kensington, and escaped.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.—A Shepton Mallet correspondent says a well-marked shock of earthquake was felt in Shepton and neighbourhood on Saturday night, at 11.55. A slight shock was felt at the gasworks, and on examination of the retorts it was found no damage was discoverable. Soon after twelve a more severe shock was generally felt, especially on the northern side of the valley, towards Meadip. People were awakened by the shaking of beds, and in some cases earthenware was smashed. The shock was also felt at Wells.

DEATH OF LORD LOVELACE.—The Earl of Lovelace died shortly before noon on Friday, at Horsley Towers, his seat at Leatherhead. William King-Noel, Earl of Lovelace, Viscount Ockham, of Ockham, Surrey, and Lord King, Baron of Ockham, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the son of the seventh Baron King, by Judith Chester Forrescue, eldest daughter of the first Earl Forrescue, and was born in London on February 20, 1805, and was, consequently, in his eighty-ninth year. He succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in 1833, and was created Earl of Lovelace five years later. The late peer was twice married; first, in 1835, to Ada Augusta Byron, only daughter of the celebrated Lord Byron, who died in 1852; and, secondly, in 1855, to Jane Crawford, widow of Mr. Edward Jenkins, of the Bombay Civil Service. From 1840 until a few months ago, Lord Lovelace served the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, and was honorary colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment. The additional name of Noel was assumed for himself and issue by Royal license in 1860. The family honours will now pass to the second but only surviving son by his first wife, Ralph Gordon Noel Byron Wentworth, a title he succeeded to on the death of his elder brother, who had inherited it from his maternal grandmother, in whose favour it had been called out, after an abeyance of forty-one years. Lord Wentworth assumed, by Royal license, the name of Milbanke, in lieu of King, in 1860. Lord Wentworth has been twice married, and has one daughter. The only daughter of the deceased peer, Lady Anne, married Mr. Wilfred S. Blunt, in 1869.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

CAPETOWN, December 30.—News has reached here that Mr. H. H. Johnston, her Majesty's Commissioner in British Central Africa, has tendered his resignation to the Imperial Government, in consequence of certain difficulties having arisen with reference to the draft agreement between the British Government and the South Africa Company dealing with the territories north of the Zambesi.

Reuter's Agency is informed on good authority that the step taken by Mr. H. H. Johnston in tendering his resignation as her Majesty's Commissioner in British Central Africa was due to a misunderstanding, which, it is understood, will be amicably arranged. Mr. Johnston being thus enabled to continue holding the post in which he has displayed such marked ability.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

During the prevalence of a dense fog in London on Saturday night, a fire, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred at 16, Stacey Street, Charing Cross, London. An elderly woman named Sarah Sullivan lived in one of the rooms of the house, which is occupied by many families, by neighbours, and a police-constable and two young men named Plasse and Skuse at once forced an entrance. Finding the tenants of the lower apartments absent, the two promptly forced a barred door on the second floor, and rescued three children who had been put to bed and left by their parents. Even the firemen, who, notwithstanding the fog, arrived with commendable promptitude, found it impossible to ascend to the seat of the fire until after they had extinguished the flames, and then it was discovered that Ellen Sullivan, who was 70 years of age, and Susan Walker, a single woman, aged sixty years, had been burnt to death in a terrible manner in the room in which the fire occurred from some unknown cause, and to which the fire brigade succeeded in locating the outlet, the entire front of St. Paul's Churchyard being densely crowded for over an hour before the new cathedral clock bell gave forth the last chimes of the year 1893. To a very large extent the crowd was a well-dressed and fairly orderly assembly, the extent of their vocal exuberance being in many instances limited to the consumption of wonderful-looking bottles, but there was also a considerable indulgence in whisky, and when twelve o'clock struck the shouting of New Year greetings, the clinking of bottles and glasses, and the multifarious efforts to get into swing in singing "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen," and the "Marseillaise" produced a veritable pandemonium. The rumour had been industriously circulated that the unemployed would attend in force to take possession of the cathedral steps, and as an answer to the festive greeting "A Happy New Year to the Old England." That the City police authorities were, however, determined to prevent any such demonstration was evidenced by the fact that fully three hundred constables were assembled out of view in the cathedral crypt, while at the foot of the steps picked men stood at only two paces apart. Just as the clocks finished telling the midnight hour, several knots of men, presumably representing the unemployed, rushed for the steps, and were instantly met by a strong force of police, the general crowd swayed to and fro, alternately singing and cheering the police in their struggle with the rowdy elements. For a few minutes it looked as though the cordon of police would be overpowered, but just at the moment the cathedral crypt doors were swung open, and the full force of uniformed men marched out four abreast, and with batons drawn. Their presence speedily produced the desired effect, and after a further brief tussle the unemployed melted away so far as regards demonstrations and by half-past twelve the vicinity of the cathedral had been cleared or deserted. Only two arrests were made, a woman for disorderly conduct, and a man for assaulting the police, but this was clearly due to the admirable forbearance of the police.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The Exchequer returns for the quarter and the nine months of the financial year ended yesterday give the following particulars: During the past quarter the receipts from Customs were £5,574,217., including £56,217. paid to local taxation account, a decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year of £128,419. Excise £2,696,400., including £1,796,400. paid to local taxation accounts; decrease £125,600. Stamps £5,628,000., including £458,000. paid to local taxation accounts; decrease £315,000. House duty £320,000.; decrease £5,000. Property and income tax £1,240,000.; increase £270,000. Post Office £2,670,000.; increase £40,000. Telegraph service £520,000.; increase £5,000. Crown lands £160,000.; the same as last year. Interest on Suez Canal shares £109,091.; decrease £889. Miscellaneous £800,432., decrease £82,000; totals for quarter paid into exchequer £20,207,522., of which taxation accounts £2,320,617, leaved total £23,528,140.; net decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter £542,968. The total revenue for the nine months ended 31st December was £63,981,144., including £4,920,613. paid to local taxation accounts. During that period the increases in Customs were £179,000., and income tax £1,070,000.; decreases—post office £70,000., telegraph service £30,000.; decreases—customs £239,402., excise £337,734., stamps £1,279,156., land tax £10,000., house duty £7,000., interest on Suez Canal shares £1,766., miscellaneous £482,595., net decrease £2,057,660. The net decrease in revenue paid into exchequer as distinguished from the total revenue given above was on the quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter, £571,949.; and on the nine months, £1,845,861.

NEURASTHENIA.

There are two very opposite views of the prevalence in modern days of the type of disease which has been recently known as "Neurasthenia." To an outsider it seems strange that it should be so. How can we reconcile the statement of Professor Erb, than whom no higher and more generally reliable authority on nervous diseases exists, that neurasthenia is all-prevalent, daily increasing in frequency, and causing incalculable mischief, with the undeniable fact that it is a disease little known to the medical profession, of which no better evidence can be given than that in "Quain's Dictionary of Medicine," one of the most recent and best medical works of reference, no mention of it is even made? The explanation of this discrepancy is probably that the disease is practically limited to the cultured classes. The general state of nervous breakdown which is known as "Neurasthenia," although the name is one which leaves a good deal to be desired, is rarely seen in hospital practice, for it is from hospital practice that our writers on medicine gain their experience. It is the people who work their nervous systems overmuch, not those who toil with their bodies, who suffer from it in many instances, and if it is much seen even in specialists entirely devoted to diseases of the nervous system, since the patients frequenting them are rarely brain-workers. Even when it is well developed it presents forms of so protean a character, is so shatters the general health, and produces such various groups of symptoms, that it may deceive the very elect, and fail to be traced to its true nervous source. If this is not so, how comes it that a confirmed neurotic of this type, whose means are sufficient, has such a record to show? There is no drug he has not tried, no eminent physician he has not consulted, no health resort he has not visited. He counts his doctors by the dozen, and his last state is generally worse than his first. It would not be fair to blame the medical profession for not sufficiently recognising a disease which even their works of reference do not describe. There are many examples in medicine of the precise nature of an illness being overlooked, which has been classified, theorised on, and treated as something very different from what is really is, and only properly appreciated after the lapse of years. Perhaps a case in point is that last been pointed out. But that it is a very common nineteenth-century illness is beyond any doubt. In the United States, as the writings of Weir Mitchell show, it appears to be constantly met with. In this country the majority of cases undoubtedly fall under the experience of the writer, in the centres of nervous strain, much more often in large manufacturing and business communities—such as Glasgow, Liverpool, or Manchester—than elsewhere. In women, who are no doubt more frequently affected than men, the result of the illness for want of more general knowledge of its true nature, is classed as "hysteria," by that being meant something indicating mental weakness, something within the power of the patient to control and avoid. In large majority of cases nothing could be more unjust or untrue. Typical cases of neurasthenia rarely occur in weak-brained or silly women, but rather in active-minded, highly-strung, and clever people, with a physical organisation far too delicate for the nerve-power which works it, and who have broken down through over-pressure in regard to their ideal of work, in spite of many warnings to relax. Beyond any question it occurs largely in men as well as in women, and apparently with increasing frequency. Such male neurotics are by no means most often mental workers, but rather those who are engaged in business, men of science, and the like, but much more frequently men who have had anxiety and strain as well as mental work, such as merchants, stockbrokers, and so on. In the experience of the writer it is not work alone which does the mischief, but worry, and something else. The examples of enormous brain-work successfully and continuously carried on, without any detriment to the worker, are far too numerous to be contested. With perfect physical health and a contented and easy mind, no amount of work can be too great. Perhaps "work and worry" would be the most concise formula to express the common cause. If Nature's behests are attended to before it is too late, then all will be well; if Nature is fought, the patient will most surely not be the winner in the strife, for the laws of Nature have no forgiveness. If these simple truths were properly appreciated—and they are only very simple common sense—many a breakdown would be averted.—*Speaker.*

SHOCKING DEATH AT A BREWERY.—At Phipps' Brewery, Northampton, on Saturday, a man named Wright (30) was killed by falling into a mash-tun of boiling liquor.

OBJECTING TO WEAR WHITE HATS.—A Berlin telegram says: The drivers of cabs, which as a protection to cowhide have waxed tarpaulin hats, object to the reception of the fare, threaten to go out on strike to-day rather than wear the white hat prescribed by the police as a sign distinguishing them from other cab-drivers.

FIRE IN THE VENICE ARSENAL.—Venice, December 30.—A serious fire broke out in the Arsenal here last night. The artillery headquarters have been almost destroyed, and the flames were not overcome for several hours. Two firemen were injured by falling walls. The fires believed to have been due to the overheating of a stove.

POSTMEN'S SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—Some time ago the Liverpool City Council passed a resolution urging the suspension of some Saturday afternoon and evening postal deliveries, in order to give the postmen a Saturday half-holiday. The Lord Mayor has received a reply from the Postmaster-General, stating that he cannot see his way to grant such a concession.

CATTLE DISEASE AT HAMBURG.—Hamburg, December 31.—In consequence of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the pigs in the central slaughter-houses in this city, the police have issued an order that all cattle and pigs destined for the market shall be killed, while the export of cattle and swine will be prohibited until the disease shall have been pronounced extinct.—*Reuter.*

No pen purges or weakens the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. Beecham's Pills (Worth a Guinea a Box). Of all Chemists, in Boxes. Illustrated pamphlet free.—British Depot: 6 Hanborn Viaduct, London. 39

DISTRICT NEWS.

SMETHWICK.

THE VACANCY ON THE LOCAL BOARD.—The death of Mr. Hugh Nettlefold creates a vacancy in the Southeast Ward, but as Mr. Nettlefold's term would have expired in March next, it is not thought likely that the Board will fill up the vacancy, but leave it to the ratepayers to elect a successor.

WEST BROMWICH.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—On Saturday an inquest was held concerning the death of Joseph Cannon (2), son of Warren Cannon, of 1, Great Cobden Street, and who died in the District Hospital on Friday from the effects of burns sustained on the 27th ult. The evidence showed that the deceased's clothing became ignited accidentally, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

DUDLEY.

AT

FOREIGN NEWS.

(*Reuter's Telegrams.*)

KING ALEXANDER.

NISH, July 7.—King Alexander left Salonica early this morning on his return to Belgrade, and arrived here this evening. His Majesty sent a cordial message to the Sultan on quitting Turkish territory.

THE CZAREWITCH.

BERLIN, July 7.—The *Post* declares that the statement that the Czarewitch is expected to be present at the German army autumn manœuvres is incorrect, as his Imperial Highness has already expressed his intention of assisting at the Russian manœuvres, which take place at the same time.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 7.—M. Clausel de Coussergues (Republican) was to-day elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, receiving 185 votes, against 135 recorded in favour of M. Dupuy-Dutemps (Radical). The new Vice-President, who represents one of the electoral districts of the Department of Aveyron, is in his sixty-third year, having been born on December 3, 1831. He first entered Parliament in 1889, when he was elected for his present constituency by a majority of 1,000 votes. At the general election in August last he was again returned by a still larger majority. M. de Coussergues, who occupies a distinguished position at the Paris Bar, is in favour of the Concordat, and advocates the maintenance of the Budget of Public Worship. The Chamber, after the election of the Vice-President, proceeded to consider the motion brought forward at yesterday's sitting by M. Emile Brousse, in favour of a modification of the duty on raisins. After some debate, it was decided by 514 votes against 174 to refer the matter to the Customs Committee.

July 8.—M. Casimir-Perier has now constituted his civil and military households. M. Lafargue, who was chief secretary to M. Casimir-Perier when the latter was President of the Chamber, has been appointed Secretary-General at the Elysée, while the post of Chief of the Military Household has been conferred on General Berruyer, at present in command of an infantry brigade in Savoy.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HAWAII.

HONOLULU, June 29.—Owing to the action of the British Minister here in absenting himself from Government functions, and in abstaining from a more complete recognition of the Provisional Government, the mission for the men of her Majesty's ship Champion to land for drilling purposes is still refused, although the commanders of the United States and Japanese war vessels are allowed to land their men.

HOSTILITIES IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, July 7.—Despatches received here from the Dutch Indies announce that the expedition sent against the Rajah of Lombok arrived off the island on Thursday last, and landed yesterday. The population offered no resistance, but, on the contrary, received the Dutch troops with cries of welcome. The Dutch flag was hoisted over the place. The Rajah, whose army is assembled at Mataram and Tjakranegara, has asked for an extension of the time stipulated in the Dutch ultimatum.

THE PORTE AND ITALY.

PARIS, July 7.—According to a telegram from Constantinople, the Porte has declined to approve the appointment of Signor Catalari as Italian Ambassador to Turkey.

THE COREAN CRISIS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The *Novoe Vremya*, commenting upon the Corean crisis, declares that Russia's interests render her unable to permit Japan seizing Corea first, on account that Russia has need in the far East of points that are never frozen, and because it is more advantageous for Russia to have as neighbours a weak State like Corea than a strong one like Japan.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Statistics published to-day show that the condition of winter and summer grain crops was, with the exception of millet and maize, generally satisfactory.

THE CHOLERA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—During the past week 141 cases of cholera and 12 deaths have occurred here, and 41 cases and 17 deaths at Cronstadt. There have been 8 cases and 4 deaths at Warsaw, 31 cases and 21 deaths in the government of Warsaw, 20 cases and 8 deaths in the government of Drodno, 93 cases and 50 deaths in the government of Minsk, 23 cases and 14 deaths in that of Radow. There have been 30 deaths in the governments of Plozsk and Tula from cholera.

July 8.—Yesterday 39 fresh cases of cholera and 13 deaths were recorded here.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—Five more passengers of the steamer Dobeln, who are under treatment at the Fojan quarantine station, are certified to be suffering from Asiatic cholera. This brings the number of cases on the vessel to ten.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 8.—A Brussels journal reports that several intoxicated non-commissioned officers committed depredations in the Royal Park at Lacken last night.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

AARHUUS (DENMARK), July 8.—A Social Democratic Congress has been sitting here during the last three days. At the final sitting, Herr Borg Knudsen, member of the Danish Parliament, stated that arrangements were on foot for summoning an international conference of Social Democratic deputies, with a view to taking joint action in the eight-hours question.

HOME RULE IN ICELAND.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

COPENHAGEN, July 7, according to advices from Reykjavik, the general elections to the Althing, the Icelandic Parliament, were held in the island from the 5th to the 10th of June. The great question before the electors was that of a revision of the Constitution, the cause of which was the action of the Government independent of the control of Denmark, and the returns so far show that the political complexion of the new Assembly in regard to this question is unchanged. In fact, the majority for the revision is the very same as it was before, but larger than it was in the last Parliament. Herr Fredrikson, the head of the Icelandic Education Department, who sat for Reykjavik in the late Althing, and obtained much prominence in Icelandic politics, was defeated on offering himself for re-election, the electors of the capital returning Herr Jenssen, the assessor, who is strongly in favour of revision. The new Althing will therefore immediately pass the proposed law altering the Constitution, and transferring the seat of government for the island from Copenhagen to Reykjavik. At present, according to the Constitution conferred upon Iceland by the King of Denmark in 1874, the Government carries on the government under a responsible secretary in Copenhagen.

AN ENGLISH EXPEDITION SEIZED BY ARABS.

LAS PALMAS, July 8.—According to advices received here from the African coast, the English expedition which was recently sent from the new factory between Cape Bojador and Cape Juby, under the charge of sections, has been attacked and some forty miles into the interior, when all the members of the party were made prisoners by Arabs. They were released to-day, however, on payment of a heavy ransom.

INTER-COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The Inter-Colonial Conference was engaged all yesterday in discussing trade and fast-mail connections. Mr. Huddart, managing director of the new mail service between England and Canada, submitted proposals for fast Atlantic and increased Australian services.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, July 7. The provincial elections demonstrated the rivalry between Mainland and Vancouver Island. The latter returned an almost solid fourteen supporting the Government, while the coast cities and Mainland districts elected an Opposition majority of four. The Government is sure of support in the interior, and is practically certain of an ample working majority.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, July 8.—The schooner Henry Phillips has been seized for violating treaty regulations by fishing within the three-mile limit at Anticosti. The schooner, which had 60,000lb. of codfish on board, was captured at the Magdalen Islands, and is in there for provisions, of which she had run short.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Tariff Bill was referred yesterday to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, which met immediately to consider it.

AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

ST. JOHN'S, July 7.—The Peary Auxiliary Expedition sailed this evening on board the steamer Falcon for Inglefield Gulf, Greenland, to bring home Lieutenant Peary's party. Professor Lee, of Halifax, Lieutenant Peary's wife, Swedish naturalists, Bjorling and Kallstenius, were wrecked in the schooner Ripple in 1892, and will also search at Cape Faraday and Clarence Head to endeavour to ascertain the fate of the naturalists. They will then proceed to Smith Sound, and make a chart of the coast, which is at present unknown, returning to Bowdoin Bay for Lieutenant Peary on September 1. The expedition is expected back here by September 20. Dr. Dahl, the Swedish naturalist, goes annually in search of the Arctic explorers. Messrs. Chamberlain and Libbey, eminent American scientists, are members of the party, which is under the superintendence of Mr. Bryant. The expedition is well equipped.

Tobacconists commencing Bld. Guide (32 pages) M. "How to Open a Clear Store, from £30 to £2,000." Tobacconists On Grass, 165, Euston Rd., London. H. Myers, Mngr. Est. 1866.—N.B. Shop fitters and showcase makers for all trades.—Estimates free. 7 142

THE RAILWAY STRIKE WAR IN AMERICA.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

THE TROOPS POWERLESS.

(*Reuter's Telegrams.*)

CHICAGO, July 6 (Midnight).—Large bodies of strikers have been actively engaged all the evening in setting fire to railroad and other property, and flames have been seen to break out at a score of points in the southern part of the city. Hundreds of railway cars and an immense amount of merchandise have been consumed, and the glare in the heavens shows that the work of destruction continues. Little water is obtainable in the district. The fires are confined principally to railroad property. Early in the evening an outbreak occurred in the Panhandle yards, which extend from Fifty-fifth to Sixty-third Street, and they were soon a mass of flames. Probably more than 1,000 cars have been burned. At Hydepark, near the world's Fair grounds, forty cars have been burned. Intelligence has just been received that the mob have fired the Illinois Central workshops at Burnside. At the stockyards about fifty roughs, a few of whom were railroad men, walked from point to point starting fires, the police being helpless to hinder them. Company after company of militia is hurrying to the turbulent district. The losses of the railroads are enormous, those of the Panhandle Company alone being estimated at $1,200,000. Miles of the tracks of the various lines have been ruined by the heat from the fires, and hundreds of switch and signal towers have been destroyed. Engines have been wrecked or disabled, and miles of tangled telegraph wires and poles litter the ground. The mob rifled the contents of 100 cars before setting fire to them. Reinforcements of regular troops from Leavenworth have arrived this evening. The strikers have been killed in the conflicts during the day. A striker was shot dead this evening by a woman whose husband he was assaulting. All the organised labour bodies will meet on Sunday, when it will be decided whether a general strike shall be declared. A significant feature of the situation is the extension of the strike east, to Cleveland, and the tying up of all connections of the seaboard trunk lines there, with the probability that by to-morrow the lines themselves will be reached, and the Atlantic seaboard practically involved, by the tying up of the railroads at Buffalo. The strike would thus extend from ocean to ocean.

CHICAGO, Saturday.—*The Chicago Herald* says that a canvass of the industrial concerns in this city warrants the statement that 75 per cent. of them will stop their machinery to-day from lack of fuel, thus throwing 100,000 men into enforced idleness. A special policeman on the Fort Wayne road was stoned to death by the mob yesterday evening. The Trades Council of Chicago, which has a membership of 25,000, has issued a call to all organised labour in this city to join the strike. It is reported that the Master Workman Sovereign has called out all the Knights of Labour in the State of New York, and that he will establish his headquarters at Buffalo, in order the better to manage the strike. Mr. Debs and the Master Workman Sovereign are reported to have left already for Buffalo.

5.30 p.m.—Further serious disturbances occurred this afternoon. As a train was leaving the city under the escort of the militia, it was attacked by the mob, who commenced wrecking the cars. Troops were then summoned, and C Company of the 2nd Illinois Infantry appeared on the scene, and fired a volley. They then ordered the mob to keep back, the mob, and were compelled to return to the city by train greatly demoralised, many of them being badly bruised. The mob meanwhile continued their work of destruction. Additional troops and militia have been left for the scenes of the strikes. The most alarming reports were at first current regarding the encounter, it being stated that twenty men had been killed by the regular troops. Later news, however, showed that the casualties were decidedly exaggerated, and that no one had been killed, although four of the injured were not expected to recover. The Illinois Infantry, who fired upon the people, are not regular troops.

Later.—Yesterday afternoon Lomax Station to-day a small detachment of militia fired two volleys into a mob of 15,000 people, who were throwing stones, bricks, and clubs at the troops. Twenty-five persons were injured, some of them fatally, and the mob, scattered in all directions, women and children being trampled under foot in their flight. A squad of thirty-six militiamen, commanded by Lieutenant Reed, reached Forty-seventh Street to-day in charge of a train which had been despatched to repair damage to the line. They were met here by a mob 5,000 strong, who jeered and shouted as the train approached. Burke, the leader of the mob, felled Lieutenant Reed with a coupling pin, and the crowd immediately made a rush at the train. The soldiers met the rush with a volley, and, as the rioters still pressed on, had recourse to the bayonet. Burke was killed, but the mob nevertheless began too prove too strong for the troops, and the lieutenant ordered a retreat. The train was backed out of the city under a heavy fire. On its way it withdrawal the mob proceeded to tear up the tracks and to wreck the cars, but were eventually dispersed by a large body of armed police. A young woman who was watching another shooting from the window of a house in Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining house was shot dead by a stray bullet from a policeman's revolver. The Hussars and the City Troop Volunteers have offered their services to the authorities, who have accepted the offer. The men are at present under arms, and are drilling in Battersall's Building. Vice-president Wilcox, representing the Pullman Company, will confer with a committee appointed by the strikers to-morrow at noon. The Government has taken possession of the Western Union and Pacific Railroads, the former being post roads. Many attempts are being made to burn packing-houses, but none have yet succeeded. The firemen are being constantly called out to a large number of small fires. There are at present under arms between half of these and 3,000 men guarding Chicago. Mr. Debs and the Master Workman Sovereign, on behalf of the American Railway Union and the Knights of Labour, have written to the Governor of Illinois protesting against Government interference with the strike.

July 8.—The situation here remains unchanged. The meeting between the strikers' committee and Vice-President Wilcox, of the Pullman Company, which was to have taken place soon to-day, did not take place owing to the failure of the former to attend at the appointed time. At Hammond, Indiana, which is practically a suburb of Chicago, a desperate attempt was made by the strikers to wreck a train, by placing a number of tracks off the rails, and burned a railway car. Five railway officials who interfered were injured, one or two fatally. The traffic is completely paralysed. The Governor of Indiana has called up a Body of 750 militia to proceed to the scene. Later advices say that the situation has become worse, the mob threatening to burn the property of the railway company. A request has been made by the Governor of Illinois for 2,000 more regular troops. The Pennsylvania Railway Company state that 667 of their trucks have been burned, besides signal-boxes, toolhouses, and other property. They have 600 cars loaded ready to leave. The situation at St. Louis has improved, the switchmen and yardmen of the Missouri Pacific Company having begun to return to work. Traffic on the line is proceeding without hindrance.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. Altgeld (Governor of Illinois) has sent another long telegram to President Cleveland, denying the latter's authority to send regular troops to Illinois, and asking for their withdrawal. To this communication Mr. Cleveland sent the following reply: "I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority, nor duty, in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me, in this hour of danger and public distress, that discussion may well give way to action, to the end that all of us, in authority, may restore obedience to the law, and protect life and property."

Mr. Olney, the Attorney-General, on being interviewed this afternoon, said: "I understand that this is simply discharging its duty in ordering troops to Illinois, and there had been no invasion of *State rights*. The Government intend to march a sufficient force in Chicago to crush the insurrection, if necessary, every rifle in the country will be used to suppress violence. The Government are preparing to forward to Illinois bodies of regular troops which are now stationed in the South. There has been under the prospect of martial law being declared in Chicago.

There is an appreciable improvement in the position of affairs at St. Louis, where the Federal Judge has issued an order against interference with the mails and interstate commerce. Near Iowa to-day an engine was thrown into a ditch after colliding with an obstructing vehicle which had been placed across the line. The engine-driver and stoker were killed. The longshoremen at Portland, Oregon, refused to unload a Union Pacific boat, and afterwards finally struck. Two freight sheds and twenty-three cars have been burned at Memphis, the fire, it is believed, being the work of incendiaries.

The outlook is becoming more grave at Pittsburg. The switchmen and firemen of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway have gone out on strike at Omaha. The strikers at Oakland maintain the railway blockade, and the eastern and foreign mails are now taken by steamer. The railways connecting Northern and Southern San Francisco are now blockaded, and the Mail Steamers at Oakland are aiding the strikers. The Federal judge of Milwaukee has issued an order restraining the Debsites from interfering with any railway in Wisconsin. Some switchmen at Kansas City have left work.

Government advices represent the situation in Utah as very serious. The railroads are in the hands of the strikers, and the United States marshals are unable to secure sufficient force to enforce the laws. The Missouri Pacific Railway to-day completely cleared out its freight houses, and put all the loaded cars on the road.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Government is moving troops from various States in the direction of Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Labour Leaders met here this afternoon for the purpose of deciding whether they should order a general strike of the united trades. The Western mail service is demoralised, no mails having been received here from San Francisco during the past week, while quantities of Southern and Western mail sacks have been lost.

In California there is no improvement in the position of affairs, the Southern Pacific Railroad being completely tied up. The business paralysed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The situation in California is one of open revolt, as about nine-tenths of the people side with the strikers against the Southern Pacific Railway. Men, women, and children are assisting the strikers. At San José a man placed his three-year-old child, holding a flag, on a stool in the middle of the line, and an advancing train, which was compelled to stop for fear of running over the infant, remained two hours, until the child had to be abandoned. White ribbon favours, indicating sympathy with the Debsites, are being sold in the streets of San Francisco, and are being eagerly purchased. Sometimes the badges are being worn by many men of the militia, and the idea of employing militia against the strikers has had to be given up. The action of the force is far from being censured by public opinion, however. On the contrary, the bulletins announcing that each successive company in turn refuses to march against the strikers are greeted with loud cheers by the crowds gathered outside the offices and depots in which they are stationed. Refreshments are being treated by the inhabitants to hot coffee and ice water. It is stated that the militiamen have supplied the strikers at Sacramento with cartridges, and that armed strikers are daily regimented at drill, and already boldly assert their intention of attacking the regulars.

COURT CIRCULAR.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Saturday.—The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Weimar and Jakkula. The Queen, attended by Major-General Prince Dimitri Galitzine and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, Equerry to the Queen, visited the Cambridge Memorial Mausoleum at Frogmore.

Princess Alice of Hesse, attended by Fraulein von Fabrice, also arrived at the Castle from Darmstadt. Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived at the Castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, with Prince Albert and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Alice of Hesse, entered the Waterloo Chamber at ten o'clock, and were received on their arrival. The ushers commanded the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household in Waiting were in attendance. After the performance the Queen, the Czarewitch, and the Royal Family proceeded to the dining-room, where the visiting Royalties were presented to her Majesty. Madame Calvé, Madame Sigrid Arnoldson, M. Plançon, and M. Alvarez were presented to the Queen in the Grand Corridor. The Queen, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Royal Family, went to Frogmore this morning. The Marquis of Lorne has left in the Queen.

Sunday.—The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his Imperial Highness the Czarewitch and her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill, the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Davidson, the Right Hon. Sir William and Lady Harcourt, the Right Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Captain Prince Schahovskoi, commanding the Russian Imperial Yacht Polarnaia Zvezda, arrived at the Castle. Her Majesty's dinner party last evening included the Czarewitch, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Alice of Hesse, Viscountess Downe, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Herschell, the Right Hon. Sir William and Lady Harcourt, the Right Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Captain Prince Schahovskoi, Major-General Prince Dimitri Galitzine, and General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby. The band of the Coldstream Guards played during dinner. The Queen and the Royal Family went to Frogmore this morning, and attended Divine service in the Royal Mausoleum. Her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle to luncheon. The Lord Bishop of Rochester officiated, and preached the sermon. Divine service was afterwards performed in the private chapel of the Queen. The Lord Chancellor and Lady Herschell, Sir William and Lady Harcourt, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman have left the Castle.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH CRIME.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the Limerick Assizes on Saturday morning. Before the judge, Mr. Holmes, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal in three cases, and his Lordship said that, having regard to these verdicts, he thought it would be more in the interest of justice for the Crown not to prosecute in the two remaining cases.—Sir S. Sullivan, who prosecuted, thereupon said he would enter a *nolle prosequi* in both cases.—The announcement was received with loud cheers, and the evident surprise, were discharged.—His Lordship said there was no person more disinclined than he was to make any comment on the failure of justice through jurors not doing their duty; but he felt that he should be acting in a most cowardly manner if he refrained from saying that the conduct of persons who, in each of the three cases in which the juries had been empanelled at this assizes there had been a failure of justice, because they knew that vengeance sometimes had overtaken those who had been brought forward in court. This was the first time that he had presided in the county of Limerick, but it was not the first time that a judge had expressed the opinions to which he had given utterance.

FATAL THUNDERSTORMS.

A heavy thunderstorm broke over North-East and West Lancashire on Friday and again on Saturday and yesterday. Some cattle were killed. At Preston a house was struck by lightning, and one of the inmates having a narrow escape. Fields were flooded, the low-lying streets were under water, and at Preston a main-drain burst, flooding the district.

At Lowestoft on Friday night, during a heavy thunderstorm, three men were fishing in a longshore boat off the town. One of them named Ellis climbed the mast, and was struck dead by lightning. Two others were killed, lightning then passed down the mast, and struck another of the men named Mewes at the bottom of the boat, killing him. The other two men, although not injured, left the boat into Lowestoft on Saturday morning, nevertheless standing that the lightning had cut a large hole in its side.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Newhaven on Friday night, a tidal wave entered the harbour, breaking the moorings of several of the smaller vessels.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE FETE AT NEWNHAM PADDOX.

The members of the Newnham Paddox Habitation of the Primrose League held their annual fete, by permission of the Earl of Denbigh, in the grounds at Newnham Paddox yesterday. The fete was held during the afternoon, and addresses were afterwards delivered. The Hon. R. G. Verney, Conservative candidate for the division, in the course of his address, strongly condemned the attitude of the present Government on the agricultural question, and said he hoped that when a Conservative Government got into power they would repeal the Agricultural Rates Act, and relieve the landowners of their unjust burdens. They must have a strong, useful, and efficient measure, which would put a penny into their pockets. Referring to the Irish Question, Mr. Verney said the Irish landowner, who dealt principally with boycotting, and urged the English electors not to hand over Ireland to the Nationalists. Sir Henry Leigh presented to three of the members of the habitation—Messrs. Wood, Ball, J. C. Harrison, and J. Harrison, honorary diplomas of knights, and the special service badge of the Primrose League.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—The *Daily Chronicle's* Rome correspondent telegraphs that, contrary to the alarmist news which has the appearance of being inspired, and according to which the Pope's health is in a most momentary disposition, his Holiness is, in fact, in extremely good health, and the correspondent has been able to interview him twice for half an hour.

THE WELSH COLLIERY CATASTROPHE.—Four more bodies were yesterday brought up from the Albion Colliery, and were conveyed to the mortuary, where two was simply discharging his duty in ordering troops to Illinois, and there had been no invasion of *State rights*. The Government intend to march a sufficient force in Chicago to crush the insurrection, if necessary, every rifle in the country will be used to suppress violence. The Government are preparing to forward to Illinois bodies of regular troops which are now stationed in the South. There has been under the prospect of martial law being declared in Chicago.

There is an appreciable improvement in the position of affairs at St. Louis, where the Federal Judge has issued an order against interference with the mails and interstate commerce. Near Iowa to-day an engine was thrown into a ditch after colliding with an obstructing vehicle which had been placed across the line. The engine-driver and stoker were killed. The longshoremen at Portland, Oregon, refused to unload a Union Pacific boat, and afterwards finally struck. Two freight sheds and twenty-three cars have been burned at Memphis, the fire, it is believed, being the work of incendiaries.

The outlook is becoming more grave at Pittsburg. The switchmen and firemen of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway have gone out on strike at Omaha. The strikers at Oakland maintain the railway blockade, and the eastern and foreign mails are now taken by steamer. The railways connecting Northern and Southern San Francisco are now blockaded, and the Mail Steamers at Oakland are aiding the strikers. The Federal judge of Milwaukee has issued an order restraining the Debsites from interfering with any railway in Wisconsin. Some switchmen at Kansas City have left work.

Government advices represent the situation in Utah as very serious. The railroads are in the hands of the strikers, and the United States marshals are unable to secure sufficient force to enforce the laws. The Missouri Pacific Railway to-day completely

THE ANARCHISTS.

(*Reuter's Telegrams.*)

PARIS, July 7.—The *Journal* states that President Casimir-Perier receives threatening letters every day in increasing numbers. The police yesterday searched the lodgings of the Anarchist Constant Martin. The result is unknown, but a mass of correspondence between French and foreign Anarchists was seized. Telegrams from the provinces report frequent arrests of Anarchists for glorifying the assassination of President Carnot. An Italian has been incarcerated at Toulouse for loudly proclaiming in a café approval of Santo's deed. On searching him the police found a large number of letters, which will be translated. The Anarchist Santo Baldi, of whom the police have been in search for some time, was arrested yesterday at Caen, together with two other Anarchist workmen who were travelling with him. On his person was found a medal inscribed with the words, "Vivent Ravachol, Vaillant, et Henry." Baldi is an Austrian subject.

July 8.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day, M. Charles Dupuy presiding. The extraordinary meeting of Ministers was summoned for the purpose of completing the proposed measures against Anarchism which were under the consideration of the previous Cabinet. On the day following the assassination of President Carnot the Ministry was engaged in discussing measures which it was then thought would be sufficient, but it now remained to do was to definitely determine the form in which the text should be submitted to the Chambers. The object of the measure, so far as it is at present known, is to include in the jurisdiction of the Correctional Tribunal offences which the law of December 18, 1893, reserves for the consideration of a jury. These offences are incitement, through the press or in speeches, to theft, murder, robbery, and incendiarism to outrages by means of explosions, to crimes and offences imperilling the safety of the State, and also the defence of the crimes of murder, robbery, incendiarism, or theft, besides changing the jurisdiction. The measure also includes the expulsion from France of persons convicted of such offences being liable under it to restriction of domicile, and to banishment, optional in certain cases, but compulsory in others. The publication of the portraits of Anarchists is also forbidden, infringement of this section being punishable by heavy penalties. This is the measure the text of which is expected to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. It will be deposited in the bureau of the Chamber to-morrow, and after it is read from the tribune the Government will ask that the Bureau be summoned to meet on Tuesday, in opposition to the Committee which will report on the bill. The Government will insist on both Chambers coming to a decision on the measure before the close of the session.

LYONS, July 7.—Caserio Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, is becoming very depressed. His indifferent manner has changed to one of uneasiness, while he rarely speaks to anyone. The examining magistrate has remarked this change, and, fearing that the prisoner may commit suicide, has ordered that he shall be closely watched.

MARSEILLES, July 7.—The police this morning searched the lodgings of twenty-one Anarchists in this city, and arrested a Frenchman and two Italians.

CAEN, July 7.—Besides the Austrian Anarchist Santo Baldi, who was arrested yesterday, the police have captured three Italian Anarchists, named Bonacci, Fogaldi, and Maraccaudo, who came from Genoa to attend to her Majesty. Madame Calvé, Madame Sigrid Arnoldson, M. Plançon, and M. Alvarez were presented to the Queen in the Grand Corridor. The Queen, accompanied by the Czarewitch and the Royal Family, went to Frogmore this morning. The Marquis of Lorne has left in the Queen.

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LABOUR AND WAGES.

THE MINERS' WAGES QUESTION.

According to the *Daily Chronicle*, the negotiations between the coalowners and the owners of the Scotch factory nature, and have proceeded in the direction of fixing a minimum wage. It says that a reduction of from 10 per cent. upwards was made from an early date, on the understanding that for a first period, say for two years, no further reduction should be asked for. The amount mentioned in the country papers lately—10 per cent. off the amount above the 1888 standard—will probably be somewhere near the mark, leaving the minimum wage fixed at somewhere about 30 per cent. above the standard. At the same time the miners' representatives would bind themselves not to ask for any advance before the lapse of eighteen months. The coalowners, the *Chronicle* graciously adds, have shown themselves "in a most conciliatory frame of mind."

THE SCOTCH COAL STRIKE.—A Falkirk telegram says: Every miner in East Stirlingshire is now idle, and coals have gone up 5s. per ton. Owing to the stoppage of pumping operations there is great scarcity of water for domestic purposes.

THE IRONMOULDERS' STRIKE.—Owing to the difficulty experienced by the shipbuilding firms at Sunderland in obtaining castings, in consequence of the ironmoulders' strike (which has now lasted sixteen weeks), a number of yards have been brought to a standstill, while Messrs. Doxford, from the same cause, on Saturday suspended work on the vessel they had launched on July 4, 1,600 men are now out of employment. The dispute, however, extends over the entire Tees-side district.

THE ALIENS BILL.—Among the Parliamentary papers issued on Saturday was the Aliens Bill, brought in by Lord Salisbury. It is of eight clauses only, and gives powers to the Board of Trade inspectors to send back any immigrant who may be considered undesirable. Exceptions are made in favour of persons of distinguished literary or scientific eminence, or who have taken up their residence in this country. Idiots, insane persons, those suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, paupers, and persons unable, when called on to charge, are to be dealt with by the inspectors under this Act.

A CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.—At Cardiff, on Saturday, judgment was given in the Board of Trade enquiry respecting the abandonment of the s.s. Helvetia off Flinterre. In the enquiry had occupied the Court five days, and the Stipendiary, in his judgment, severely commented on the manner in which the vessel had been managed. The Court suspended the certificate of the master, Captain Jones, for six months, and expressed the opinion that serious blame attached to Mr. Varley, the managing owner, whom they ordered to contribute £500 towards the cost of the enquiry. All the documents were ordered to be sent to the Board of Trade solicitor for use in the event of further proceedings.

MR. HARCOURT'S RETIREMENT.—Referring to the rumours which have been current during the week with regard to Sir William Harcourt's retirements from office, and the appointment of his successor to the Leadership of the House of Commons, the *Globe* says: All that can be said here upon this subject is, that up to the present moment the colleagues of the Chancellor of the Exchequer know no more than members of the general public to say final determination on his part to retire. There is no doubt that the rumours of the Chancellor's retirement have been materially helped to Sir William Harcourt himself, and they have, undoubtedly, gone far beyond the point for which there was any foundation in fact. Sir William has become much given to the habit of thinking aloud, and is too apt to drop impulsive sentences without stopping to ascertain exactly what is in the hearing of someone without wit enough to appreciate the difference between the chance expression of a passing mood and a settled resolution. All Liberals hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will remain at his post for a long time to come; and, for the present, at all events, the question of his successor may be dismissed from consideration.

Punch has a picture—Lodging, clean, cheap, and comfortable, may always be found at the Model Lodging House, opposite the General Hospital, in Summer Lane, B.M.—A right penny.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

12 PERSONS KILLED: 33 INJURED.

A Reuter's telegram says a serious railway accident occurred on Saturday morning at nine o'clock between Bilbao and Lezama. A train ran off the line, and twelve of the passengers were killed on the spot, and sixteen others were injured. The engine and five of the carriages were completely wrecked. All the passengers were peasants from Lezama and the neighbourhood. The work of rescue was rapidly organised, and the injured were removed to the hospital here. The bodies of the victims were afterwards claimed by their friends. On the two wagons which followed the engine were loaded a large number of fishermen, who were on their way to the sea-coast. All the fishermen were killed or injured.

A terrible accident occurred on the London and North-Western Railway, near Winsford, on Friday evening. The passenger train from Manchester to Bridgewater, which plies between Over and Wharton and Hartford, was running from the former place, and at the junction of the branch with the main line, about a mile from Winsford, was overtaken by the express from Euston, a through train. Both trains were entirely disabled and the line blocked. Some of the carriages were more smashed. Fortunately, there were few passengers, but the driver, more or less badly shaken. Mrs. Hill, of Middleton, Lancashire, sustained injury to the spine, and was attended by a surgeon in a cottage, where she remains. Mrs. Leicester, Darnton, Northwich, was seriously injured about the head, and was conveyed home at midnight. Members of local ambulance corps promptly rendered aid to the injured, and a special train conveyed from Crewe cleared the line of wreckage during the night, and the ordinary traffic was resumed.

WIFE MURDER IN LONDON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION.

At Worship Street Police Court, on Saturday, Richard Clements (56), of 116, Virginia Road, Bethnal Green, was charged before Mr. Hicks Coreen with the murder of his wife.—Inspector John Pitman said that at half-past eight that morning he was called to the prisoner's house, and saw the body of a woman lying on the floor in the kitchen.

Half a dozen stabs had been inflicted on the body. Police-constable Fakes handed him the knife with which the deed was done. Subsequently, at the Commercial Street Police Station, where the prisoner was detained, and told that he would be charged with the wilful murder of his wife, he said, "We have both been watching each other the whole of the night. Is she gone? I stabbed her as nigh under the heart as could be. She lifted her hand and kissed me, and said, 'Do it, Dick.' I did it, and I took it." When shown the knife he said, "That is the same knife. She took it from me a few days ago and said, 'That will be wanted.'"—Mr. Corser (to the prisoner): Do you wish to ask any question?—The Prisoner: As regards the statement, there is nothing true in it. I never was convicted until the last time I gave myself up.—Mr. Corser remanded the accused until Friday next.

THE SOUTHEND TRAGEDY.

CAPTURE OF READ.

James Cushnan Read, for whom the police have been in search nearly a fortnight in connection with the murder of Florrie Dennis, who was found shot through the head in a brook at Prittlewell, near Southend, on June 25, was arrested on Saturday. The prisoner, who was captured by Sergeant Marchis, was conveyed to Southend. He had a carowork look, and was recognised by a crowd which had collected together on hearing of the arrest, and which followed the cab to the police-station. Read was hooted by the people, and the news of the arrest caused a good deal of excitement. Read will be charged with wilful murder on Monday at the police-court sitting at Mitchan occasionally for some months, running down from London generally on Saturday night, but sometimes earlier in the week. In answer to an advertisement last January Read became tenant of a cottage, and he and a young woman, whom he described as his wife, and a young baby, entered into possession. The woman, who is known by the name of Florrie, was a daughter of Benson. On the day of the murder, Sunday, June 24, Read was not in Mitcham, but he came home on the following night, saying he had been detained at Canterbury. On the following day he went to Croydon, and there purchased a knife, and it was noticed by a man that he was wearing when arrested. From that time until Saturday he had been out almost every day in Mitcham village. In the course of the inquiry Miss Kempton, the young daughter of the young woman known as Mrs. Benson, said she was the daughter of a retired printer at Cambridge, and met Read under the name of Mr. Ashington about three or two years ago. Becoming enamoured of him, she took him home to her parents' house, but her father, who is eighty years of age, took a dislike to him from the first. By death's permission she left home and went with him to Bishop Stortford, where they remained until the child was born. Read, she said, was very much pleased with the child, and shortly afterwards they removed to Mitcham. The unfortunate woman was astonished on learning that Read was a married man. Read, said that

not looking foolish, and whoever is equal to it would always be a welcome guest at such gatherings, whether in Summer or Winter. Practical jokes are a mistake, since they generally give as much pain as pleasure. But a little harmless buffoonery is often acceptable to a society a trifle weary, perhaps, sometimes, of its own conventionality.

There are other kinds of country house visiting in which the energies of hosts and hostesses are not taxed to the same extent. To busy men who still remain in London the run down from Saturday to Monday is a very agreeable interruption of their weekly labours. On Saturday evening there are, perhaps, two or three friends to dinner, a sociable chat over politics or sport in the smoking-room, and an early adjournment to bed. In the morning you go to the little old grey church and listen to an old, yellow sermon, delivered to a congregation who have, unhappily, discarded their knee-caps and corduroys, but are otherwise but little changed since the time when the sermon was a novelty. After church comes that rather trying meal, luncheon, and then a walk through the cornfields, a look at the prize bull, a visit to the kennels, and, perhaps, a call at the keeper's lodge to hear the latest news about the birds. After a well-spent Sabbath of this description one generally feels in good spirits at dinner, and goes back to town the next morning sensibly refreshed. Pleasant meetings, too, can be arranged about this time of the year between old college friends, one who has taken a living, say, and one who still vegetates in chambers. Many clergymen are away from home at this season of the year, when the school holidays have begun; but those who still remain at their posts are able to offer a very pleasant hospitality to their London visitor, and a talk over old times, of the Dons, and the Proctors, and the Schools, and the boats—and nowadays we must throw in "the cinder-path," and all kinds of athletics—soon disposes of the Saturday and Sunday evening, and freshens up both parties for the toils of the ensuing week. Partridge shooting, with large drives and eight or ten guns, does not begin, generally speaking, till a week or two later. But where the old-fashioned system still lingers very agreeable little circles will assemble at the beginning of next month. Three or four men who shoot, and are usually divided between two beats; one or two, perhaps, who do not, an artist, a philosopher, or a Bishop, but who enliven the dinner table not a little; perhaps half a dozen ladies, young and old, who all have something to say for themselves, and are either clever or pretty, or both; an evening divided between gossip, whist, or chess; a long smoke, and a late breakfast—all these go to make up a typical country-house party in the beginning of September; though, perhaps, the ideal may not very often be fully realised. We may change the characters about as much as we please. For the artist we may have an actor; for the Bishop an Ambassador; for the philosopher a poet. And last, but not least, we may have the comfortable cosy party without any such personages at all, consisting only of the host and hostess, with the boy home from school and the daughter who is just "out." In the morning there will be but two shooters; and the chances are you will have some of the most enjoyable days of the whole season.

M. ZOLA, we are inclined to think, must be greatly gratified by an incident which, according to our Paris Correspondent, is exercising the gossips of the Boulevards just now. Certain of the French papers of late have treated the author of "Lourdes" with something short of the respectful homage which he might hold to be his due. A comic journal the other day published a picture in which was shown the result of injudiciously reading his latest masterpiece. Station-master, guards, and porters are hurrying to the assistance of an unfortunate railway traveller who has been looking into the book, and is prostrate from its effects. But any irritation M. ZOLA may feel at satire of this kind will be soothed, no doubt, by the fact that "Lourdes" has provoked an answer from the Vatican. Three weeks ago the Vicar General of Aix published a counterblast against the novel. The miracle *which has drawn* thousands of pilgrims to the shrine was, Monseigneur RICARD maintained, not only credible, but absolutely true; and he denounced the scepticism of M. ZOLA with no little heat. That, however, was only what the novelist had to expect. What he could not foresee was that the respectability of "*La Vraie Bernadette de Lourdes*" would be vouched for by Rome itself. This further compliment is now forthcoming. The Vicar General has received a letter from Cardinal RAMPOLLA, written with the approval of the POPE, in which he is congratulated on his vindication of the miracle, to which, it is evident from this, his Holiness gives his official sanction. The letter has been made public, and M. ZOLA, of course, has been visited by the usual interviewers, eager to learn what he thinks of it all. He affects, it is said scarcely he said, to be greatly surprised that LEO XIII. should thus openly pronounce in favour of the Lourdes miracle. He intimates that he had hoped his Holiness was no more credulous than himself; but he does not despair of making the POPE "listen to reason." As we already know, the leading idea in "Lourdes" is to be continued in M. ZOLA'S next book, and will be followed by a second volume in the trilogy, to be entitled "Rome." In order to collect materials, the high priest of Realism means to pay a visit to the Holy City, and will ask to be received by the PONTIFF, with a view, no doubt, to arguing the point. It is a curious situation, and it would be still more remarkable should the novelist obtain his wish. A controversy conducted in person between a writer of very modern fiction and the Head of the Roman Catholic Church, as to the authenticity of a latter-day miracle, might surely be classed among the most amazing episodes of a century which has not been barren of strange events. An imaginary conversation between Pope LEO XIII. and M. ZOLA is a subject which would have inspired WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR; and, in anticipation, the interviews reported by the *Gaulois* and the *Journal* appear somewhat tame. The author of "Lourdes," indeed, may be reserving himself for a more sensational opportunity. As a matter of fact, he did not say very much that seems particularly worthy of notice; yet one of his remarks was characteristic of the man and the writer. Referring to the novel which has given rise to all this commotion, he observed: "I said what I believed to be the truth; I have not troubled my mind about anything else." Here spoke the realist. It is because M. ZOLA is so terribly anxious to speak what he conceives to be the truth, and because he leaves so many other details unconsidered, that his writings are often exceedingly unpleasant. The bare truth, as it appears to an intelligence like M. ZOLA'S, is exactly what a great many of us would prefer to avoid. What he claims as a merit is in truth the head and front of his offending. On the delicate issues raised by his latest exercise of that painful faculty, we have no desire to express an opinion. M. ZOLA and the Roman Catholic clergy may be left to fight out the sacred themselves.

A Treasury Minute was laid on the table last night with reference to the salaries of the Scotch Law Officers. In future the Lord Advocate is to receive five thousand pounds a year, and the Solicitor General for Scotland two thousand pounds. The Lord Advocate is not to take private practice while Parliament is sitting; but no such restriction is imposed on the Solicitor General.

There are about a dozen candidates for the chairmanship of the Scotch Fishery Board; but it is believed that the office has been offered to Mr. Angus Sutherland, M.P.

Sir Walter Foster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, will remain within reach of Whitehall to be available in the event of further precautions against cholera becoming necessary.

A telegram from Cape Town says that Mr. Cecil Rhodes will shortly leave for Kimberley, where he is expected to remain a short time. He will subsequently proceed to Matabeleland.

The House of Lords will not meet to-day. The House of Commons will assemble at noon for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 23.

It is reported from Chemulpo that during a disturbance between the townspeople and some Japanese soldiery in Seoul, Oishi Massanai, the Japanese Minister to Corea, was killed by his own countrymen. No details of the affair have come to hand.

6.30 P.M.

It is semi-officially announced here, for the information of the trading community, that the Japanese Government has agreed not to regard rice as contraband of war.

In consequence of the irritation and suspicion aroused among the Chinese officials by the wearing of Chinese costume by the Japanese remaining here under foreign protection, the United States Consul has ordered all Japanese within his jurisdiction to wear their customary clothing. He has also expressed the opinion that most of the Japanese now here would best consult their own interests and safety by returning to Japan without needless delay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

*YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 20.

The Hon. P. Le Poer Trench, the new British Minister, arrived here to-day. His Excellency met with a hearty reception from the British residents.

(*Delayed in transmission.)

HONOLULU, AUGUST 12.

As a result of the war in the East, a fight has occurred in Hawaii between Chinese and Japanese labourers, and further outbreaks on the plantations are feared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, THURSDAY NIGHT.

According to intelligence from Cronstadt, the Russian Government have resolved considerably to strengthen their Fleet in the Pacific Ocean. Nine war vessels, some of recent construction, are to be despatched as expeditiously as is practicable from the Baltic to Eastern Asiatic waters. This Squadron includes the first-class armoured cruiser Manjgeudd, which recently made a short trial trip with Admiral Tchihatscheff on board, the gunboats Kremyashtshii and Grosyashii, the clippers Baian and Vityasi, as well as four torpedo-boats. Preparations on board these ships are being pushed on so that their departure is looked for not later than Monday next. They would already have left Cronstadt, had it not been for a delay in provisioning and coaling occasioned by a want of dock labourers, and this circumstance is itself due to the reduction in wages brought about by the deceased harbour commander, Rear Admiral Razvozoff, whose murder was reported only a few days ago.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The conjecture that manœuvring with the Chinese war ships is very difficult, owing to the scarcity of coals, is repeated in a letter to the *Post*, which appears to be inspired from Japanese sources. The organ in question professes to know that, in contradiction to the theory of the celebrated authority, Professor Baron Richtofen, China must be very poor in coal, and dependant for the greater part of its supply on Japan. The letter concludes as follows:—

"If we calculate the consumption of each of the fifteen Chinese Naval Squadrons at two hundred and fifty tons, we shall find that the coals imported from Japan must have been completely used up after twenty-seven days, and that China is now left to her own resources."

I may add that China's own resources in respect to coal are much larger than those of Japan.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Government has received no information confirming the statement that the Maritime Court at Shanghai has pronounced in favour of the Japanese in the Kow Shing case, nor is it credited in official circles. The matter is now before the Court at Shanghai, but the action which the Government may consider it necessary to adopt in the affair will be independent of the decision of the Shanghai Court.

No news has yet come to hand from independent sources confirmatory of the alleged defeat at the end of last week of the Japanese troops near Seoul. The telegrams from Shanghai reporting the Chinese victories are stated to have originated in the Chinese newspapers at Shanghai.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT.

A morning journal published yesterday the announcement that Sir Charles Dilke would, during the English Parliamentary Recess, come to France to inspect the French eastern frontier. This journal added that as Sir Charles had no intention of publishing the information he would obtain, the French Government would give him authorisation to go everywhere. Knowing how particularly severe the French military authorities are in excluding every one, even influential Frenchmen, from the forts, it is not astonishing that the announcement should have awakened considerable incredulity. However, to settle the point, the *Gil Blas* thought right to send a reporter to the War Minister. In the absence of the Minister he was received by a high official, who said:—

"How can it be admitted that such an authorisation should be given to a foreigner when even French officers in uniform are not allowed to enter the forts in the east of France if they do not form part of the garrison? The forts are not open to everybody. Perhaps Sir Charles Dilke, who has already published some very interesting works on that part of our frontier, has the intention of applying for that authorisation through diplomatic channels. But, though the Minister is absent at the present moment, I do not fear to affirm that he will pitilessly refuse it. Moreover, we have as yet received no communication on the matter."

Being asked whether permissions of that sort had already been granted, the War Office official replied, "In no case. Last year a Deputy applied for permission to visit a fort situated in the Alps. But, notwithstanding all the steps he took, he could not obtain it." Being reminded that foreigners had sometimes been allowed to penetrate into the arsenals, the official acknowledged it was true, but added that when any such person was admitted he was shown only such things as were open secrets.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, THURSDAY NIGHT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garnett, one of the English holders of a large amount of Debentures negotiated by the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company, has moved for the appointment of new Receivers. She alleges that the present Receivers are disposing of the assets collusively, to the Company's advantage, but to the prejudice of its creditors, in order to promote a reorganisation of the Company.

The market has vigorously resumed an upward course. Government Fives advanced to-day, consequent upon the increased strength of the Treasury, gold being received both in larger amounts and in larger proportion.

The gossip about a veto of the Tariff Bill is nearly at an end. Whether the President will sign it is still doubted; but the Tariff is regarded practically as an accomplished fact.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 23.

A fresh error in punctuation discovered in the text of the Tariff Bill prevents imported anthracite coal from being unloaded. In spite of the urgent entreaties addressed to him, President Cleveland adheres to his decision not to sign the Tariff Bill, but to allow the measure to become law on the expiration of ten days after its presentation to him. This period terminates on Monday next.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, has decided that wool in bond must be exported and re-imported in order to avoid the payment of duties.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Conklin to-day issued a lengthy statement in regard to the action brought by Mrs. Garnett. The petition, Mr. Conklin asserts, is misleading and unjust. "It is evident," he says, "that the primary purpose of the application is to retard reorganisation, in order that a small band of English obstructionists may make personal gain."

THE BEIRA RAILWAY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 23.

The Beira Railway has been opened for traffic as far as the seventy-fifth mile-post, and trains are being run daily. Nearly ninety miles of rail have now been laid, and the line will be opened for traffic as far as Chimois in October. In two months Fort Salisbury will be within five days' journey of Beira.

M. ZOLA AND LOURDES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The letter recently written by Cardinal Rampolla, in the name of the Pope, warmly congratulating Mgr. Ricard, Vicar General of Aix, for the book he has just published to refute the statements made by M. Zola in his new novel entitled "Lourdes," is creating considerable sensation here. Up to now the Pope had not pronounced clearly as to whether the "miracles" of Lourdes were to be regarded as supernatural. But his high commendation of Mgr. Ricard's defence of the shrine would seem to imply that Leo XIII. made a belief in the miracles a Catholic dogma.

M. Zola has naturally been interviewed on subject. He told the reporter of the *Gaulois* that his impression on reading Cardinal Rampolla's letter was one of surprise. He added: —"That letter will not induce me to change my plan, and my next book will be entitled 'Rome.' To write it I shall make a rather prolonged stay in the Eternal City. I shall not only seek during that visit to enlighten myself by conversing with members of the high Roman clergy, but I shall solicit an audience of the Pope. Shall I obtain it? I really cannot say, but what I know is, that I shall demand it, with an ardent desire to be enlightened concerning all the questions of a religious character upon which I shall have to treat in my new book."

To the reporter of the *Journal*, M. Zola was more explicit. He said:—"In the first instance, it is necessary to go back to the origin of the incident. In reply to my book, Mgr. Ricard, about three weeks ago, published a volume entitled '*La Vraie Bernadette de Lourdes.*' The author pretended to state the truth regarding facts which, according to him, I had distorted. I have nothing to reply to that book. Mgr. Ricard believes in Bernadette's visions. I do not; and that is all about it. It is impossible to discuss a conviction and to bring proofs to bear on this matter. It is a question of faith, and nothing else. I am sincere. Doubtless Mgr. Ricard is also sincere, and I will not do him the injustice to suppose for a single instant that in publishing his work he had any other aim in view than that of truth, or any other interest than the defence of religion, which, in his opinion, is menaced. With regard to Cardinal Rampolla's letter, it was natural the Pope should send his thanks to a Prelate who had addressed his book to him. I confess, however, that letter caused me some surprise. Till now Leo XIII., more liberal-minded than his predecessor, had maintained an attitude of rather considerable reserve concerning the Lourdes miracles. A few words which are said to have been spoken by him, and have been repeated to me, would, if they were the exact expression of the Pope's sentiments, denote not only very great tolerance but also some scepticism:—'It would be very necessary to verify those miracles scientifically.' The Pope did not constrain the faithful to believe in them. According to the Holy See a person might remain a good Catholic and not admit the veracity of Bernadette's visions. In a word, Lourdes was not a dogma. Moreover, I must admit that Leo XIII., accepting the inheritance of Pius IX., had a kind and sympathetic regard for the thousands of pilgrims who go annually to Lourdes. There was, perhaps, in that fact, besides the religious considerations, a question of pure interest. Indeed, Lourdes is for the Holy See a source of annual revenue. A large portion of the alms given by the pilgrims goes to Rome. But now to-day it seems that Leo XIII. binds himself by that letter written by Cardinal Rampolla. He affirms that I have contemptuously trodden truth under foot. Those are his own words. Therefore it is no longer permitted to discuss Lourdes, and to doubt of its miracles. At the present moment that now attitude of the Holy See is important. The Pope seems to say that a Catholic must believe. Be it so; but we were not forewarned of that. However that may be, my work is sincere. I said what I believed to be the truth. I have not to trouble my mind about anything else."

A Correspondent of the same journal has interviewed Mgr. Ricard. That Prelate did not say much, but what he said was to the point. "I consider Cardinal Rampolla's letter as very important, considering that M. Emile Zola had affirmed that the question of Lourdes was still in suspense in the mind of Leo XIII., and that it had received no solution at the Vatican. The letter replies categorically to that declaration, and from that point of view, above all, it has an importance which will escape no one."

SERIOUS RIOT IN THE CAUCASUS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 22.

A serious riot, which, but for the prompt intervention of the military authorities, must inevitably have led to most deplorable consequences, has occurred in the Cossack village of Borgustan, in the Province of Kuban, Caucasus.

The *Terek Gazette* gives a full account of the disorders, which were caused by the discontent of the people with the precautions ordered by the Sanitary Commission to prevent the spread of various cattle diseases prevalent in the district. The inhabitants refused to obey these measures, threatened the members of the Commission with violence, and even went so far as to attack the house inhabited by the veterinary surgeons. News of the threatening state of affairs was sent to General Kakhanoff, Governor of the Province, who at once set out for Borgustan, and called upon the Cossacks to remain orderly and conform to the sanitary measures prescribed. A noisy crowd assembled in the open space before the village church, and the General's exhortations were rendered futile by the Cossack women, who shouted to their husbands and brothers to persevere in the revolt and disregard the words of the General. The women were forced back by the troops, but pressed forward again and again, and finally prevailed upon all the men in the crowd to pay no attention to General Kakhanoff. The attitude of the Cossacks became more menacing, and nine of the principal leaders were arrested by the soldiers. This only served to increase the excitement, and the General deemed it prudent to release the prisoners and withdraw from the square with his officers and the judicial authorities, declaring, however, that he would shortly return with sufficient troops to restore order and cause the law to be respected.

With this object he despatched a regiment of Dragoons to the village from Piatigorsk. The Cossacks tried to gain over the troops to their side, going out to meet them with crosses and sacred banners, and offering them bread and salt, which, however, were refused by the commanding officer. General Kakhanoff stationed the regiment in front of the church, and again endeavoured to convince the inhabitants of the necessity for carrying out the sanitary measures against cattle disease. His remarks were of no avail, and even when he threatened that the instigators of the riot would be knouted, the Cossacks flatly refused to submit, and declared that they would continue to support their leaders, and were prepared to share their punishment. Near the Town Hall the General was surrounded by a large and threatening band of rioters, and as the Infantry force was not sufficiently strong to disperse them, orders were given to a squadron of Cavalry to charge the mob, taking care, however, only to use the flats of their swords. The Cossacks were scattered right and left; twenty-four of them were wounded, and their injuries were attended to on the spot. Over thirty of the more prominent rioters were arrested, and General Kakhanoff for the third time urged the Cossacks to yield to the authorities. Recognising the futility of continuing the struggle any longer, the people declared that they would submit to the law. Order was thus restored, and the sanitary precautions are now respected in the district.

A judicial inquiry into the disorders has been opened at Piatigorsk, where the inciters of the riot have been imprisoned. They do not endeavour to conceal their guilt, and admit that they threatened vengeance on those of the inhabitants who should pay regard to the steps ordered by the sanitary officials.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 22.

The Commission under the presidency of the Minister of Finance appointed to examine into the proposals for the re-arrangement of the Spirit Duties, made by the Council of the Public Debt, on the initiative of Mr. Vincent Caillard, has already held two sittings, and it is expected will conclude its labours within two or three weeks. The proposals appear to be financially very favourable both to the Public Debt Administration and to the Government, and to afford encouragement to the wine-growers of Turkey.

THE ANARCHISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT.

According to the *Presse*, the *Petite République Française* is to be prosecuted in virtue of the new law against Anarchist propaganda. Last Wednesday that journal published an article, signed by M. Albert Goulle, which concluded with the prediction that the people would know how to rid themselves sooner or later of embarrassing personalities, as they had done in 1830, 1848, and 1871.

The *Courrier du Soir* has received a telegram from Berlin which says there is no longer any doubt about the existence of a veritable Association of Anarchists, obeying strict regulations. Every member has, it says, to give a subscription to a central fund, which serves to pay for the printing and distribution of Anarchist periodicals and pamphlets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, following the example of the *National Zeitung*, proposes that the Anarchists shall be banished to a desert island, where the climate is not murderous, but where the soil must be productive, the Revolutionaries sent thither being condemned to hard labour. This Anarchists' Land, however, must be uninhabited, in order that the future inhabitants may not be tempted to resort to the old States' system of exploitation, which they combat in Europe.

The Liberal papers speak of the proposal as absolutely absurd, and maintain that the present laws are quite sufficient for combating Anarchist excesses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Spanish Government is keeping a sharp look out—not only on the movements of native Anarchists, but upon the numerous foreign Anarchists resident in this country, and who frequently enter Spain as fugitives, mostly from France. Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Valencia, and Saragossa are the towns most carefully watched, and in the manufacturing districts of Catalonia a special force of detectives has been organised for watching Anarchists. The Civil Governor of Barcelona, Señor Larroca, and Judge Domenech, who directed all the proceedings against the Anarchists after the famous outrages of last year, have organised the whole network of precaution. Up to the present, the measures adopted by these officials have been crowned with success, as they have captured nearly all the ringleaders of the Spanish Anarchists and have given the French and Italian Governments valuable information concerning the Anarchists, and have tracked, arrested, and handed over to them many dangerous agitators. Very active surveillance is also exercised by the police in the neighbourhood of the Summer residence of the Queen at St. Sebastian. All suspicious strangers are immediately arrested, and arrivals have been closely watched since July by a picked body of detectives from Madrid and Barcelona.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RAVENNA, AUGUST 23.

The police, supported by the military, last night made searches at the clubs and residences of Anarchists at Villa Santo, Sessano, Campiano, and Borgo, in this and adjoining districts. In addition to many important documents, several flags, weapons, and a quantity of ammunition were seized, while five Anarchists were arrested.

THE CAMEROONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, THURSDAY NIGHT.

A Hamburg paper prints a private letter from the Cameroons dated July 9, according to which an insurrection against the Governor has broken out among the Soudanese soldiers of the Protective force. Official reports which arrived here yesterday state that, in defiance of all prohibitions, the Soudanese on the coast cannot withstand the temptation of alcoholic liquors, and have committed several outrages under their influence. The consequent annoyance of the natives has induced the Governor to send the most incorrigible drunkards and rowdies home, and to distribute most of the rest among the inland stations, where it is easy to prevent their getting such liquors.

It has also come out that the Soudanese are accustomed to a dry climate, and cannot stand the moist climate of the Cameroons, but are constantly suffering from fever. The Governor has, therefore, already supplemented the force by West African soldiers, especially Sierra Leone men.

SUICIDE OF BARON MUNDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, THURSDAY NIGHT.

An unfortunate occurrence, which took place to-day, has filled all classes of the community in Vienna with sorrow and regret. The well-known doctor, Baron Mundy, committed suicide by shooting himself at five o'clock this afternoon, near the Sofienbrücke, in the Vienna Prater. The cause of the rash act was his long continued suffering from an incurable malady. The deceased, a talented and much respected man, was in his seventy-first year. His name will be always indissolubly associated with his charitable labours, and especially with that great foundation which lay so near his heart, and which owes its existence to his endeavours, the Vienna *Freiwillige Rettungs-Gesellschaft*, or Volunteer Street Ambulance Society. His labours in the field, and his labours to improve the Military Ambulance, made him a fitting founder of the Vienna Ambulance Service.

THE IVORY COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The *Temps* publishes information from the Ivory Coast, saying that Samory's men are marching towards Kong. The Government has determined to take measures to protect the *Hinterland* of the French colony against the invaders. With that object in view, half the troops which Colonel Monteil was leading towards the Upper Ubangbi are to be brought back to Grand Bassam, where an expeditionary column is to be formed and placed under the command of Colonel Monteil. It is hoped in this way Samory's forces may be hemmed in between the French Possessions of Kong and their establishments of the Upper Niger, which would hasten the solution of the Soudan problem.

THE CHOLERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The cholera report to-day from Galicia shows the percentage of deaths to be still excessively high. Out of 158 fresh cases in that province yesterday, there were 73 deaths, while in Bukovina, with 17 new attacks, there were nine deaths.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMSTERDAM, AUGUST 23.

Two cases of cholera are reported from Ratendrecht, near Rotterdam, and two suspected deaths occurred at Schalkwyk.

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 23.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia, which has arrived here from Hawaii, brings the following intelligence, dated Honolulu, the 12th inst.:—

It was announced on the 6th that the Philadelphia was to leave for San Francisco. At about the same time the captain of her Majesty's cruiser Champion stated that he was on the point of leaving for a fortnight's cruise ostensibly with the object of examining the route of the proposed Pacific cable. On the following day the British residents petitioned the Champion to remain, professing a fear of trouble if they were left without armed protection. The captain agreed to remain, whereupon Admiral Walker announced that the Philadelphia would also stay. This action was much commented upon. The Royalists declared their belief that had the Philadelphia left there would have been an uprising against the Government. Men high in the Government Councils, however, declare that the authorities were anxious for the Philadelphia to leave, as it would have given them a chance to show the Royalists that the Government had no need of outside protection. Their wishes were, however, gratified yesterday, when the mails brought positive orders for the Philadelphia to proceed to Mare Island at once.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Emperor William, with the Empress, took a long ride this morning near Potsdam. His Majesty subsequently received Chancellor Caprivi, the Minister of War, the Chief of the Military Cabinet, and Prince Christian of Denmark, who, with his suite, was invited to luncheon.

Anton von Werner's new picture, to which I referred yesterday, is to represent the moment when the Emperor stepped up to Field Marshal Count Moltke to congratulate him on his ninetieth birthday.

The Vice Chief of the Turkish General Staff, Baron Von Der Goltz Pacha, has received six weeks' furlough for Germany, and will bring seventeen Turkish officers with him to this country. They contemplate entering the Prussian Army, in order to perfect themselves in their profession.

The Emperor has invited Baron Goltz to the Manœuvres of the First and Seventeenth Army Corps in Prussia proper, at which his Majesty will be present. I avail myself of this opportunity of pointing out once more that the continued rumours of the restriction or countermanding of the Emperor's Manœuvres, owing to the danger of cholera, are entirely unfounded. All the necessary orders were issued last week, and the invitations to the Emperor's guests, as in former years, were sent at about the same time.

A Committee, consisting of many leading politicians, men of science and letters, artists, &c., including Dr. Bennigsen, Professor Becker, Gustav Freytag, Professor Lorenz, who assisted the last Duke Ernest of Coburg-Gotha in preparing his memoirs for the press, Dr. Miquel, Dr. von Simson, ex-President of the Supreme Court of the Empire, and Dr. Tempeltey, President of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha's Cabinet, have published an appeal in the German papers calling upon all German patriots and admirers of the late Duke to contribute to a fund for the erection of a monument of him at Coburg. The appeal refers not only to the late Duke's labours in helping to found the new German Empire, but also to his public services as a patron of science and free inquiry.

Professor Schaper's bust of Professor Curtius, which is to be erected in the Museum at Olympia on that savant's eightieth birthday, the 2d proximo, is already on its way to Greece.

A Social Democratic Club in Munich is preparing to celebrate the memory of Lassalle on Sunday next, on which occasion Herr Bebel will be the chief speaker. Lassalle died on the 31st of August, 1864.

SERVIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, AUGUST 23.

The Servian Minister here, in an interview with a representative of the *Matin*, denied the report that the young King of Servia intended to abdicate in favour of his father.

VIENNA, AUGUST 23.

The *Neue Freie Presse* learns from Belgrade that the Representatives of Servia abroad have been advised by a Circular Note, despatched to them by the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the recent reports concerning an alleged Ministerial crisis in Servia are entirely devoid of foundation, and that, moreover, the authority of M. Nicolaievitch's Cabinet, which enjoys the entire confidence of the Crown, remains unimpaired.

JABEZ BALFOUR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BUENOS AYRES, AUGUST 22.

It is improbable that the decision of the Argentine Supreme Court upon the appeal of Mr. Jabez Balfour against his extradition will be given before October.

AUGUST 23.

Senhor Antonio Bermejo, an influential Deputy, has been engaged for the defence of Mr. Jabez Balfour in his appeal to the Supreme Court against the order for his extradition delivered by the Federal Judge at Salta.

Much importance is attached here to the selection of Senhor Bermejo for the task.

THE PLAGUE IN HONG-KONG.

The following telegram from Sir William Robinson, Governor of Hong-Kong, to Lord Ripon, was received at the Colonial Office yesterday:—"Total mortality, 2556."

THE BRITISH IN WEST AFRICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 23.

The mail steamer Bonny, of the British and African Line, brings intelligence from Benin, dated July 6th, of the complete subjection of the Chief Nana, who, as recently reported, had caused much interference to trade and considerable alarm amongst the natives. The Chief sent out his war canoes and intercepted the transport of native produce from the interior to the port. Mr. R. D. Moor, Acting Commissioner, summoned him to a "palaver," but the Chief failed to present himself, offering an excuse which was not accepted. Thereupon, Mr. Moor sent an ultimatum requiring his attendance within four-teen days, and intimating that if he failed to appear Nana would be regarded as an enemy of the Queen. Mr. Moor was backed by the presence of a force of troops from Old Calabar. On the fourteenth day Nana presented himself with a retinue at the British headquarters, and in consequence of Mr. Moor's decided attitude, an amicable settlement was arrived at, Nana agreeing to withdraw his canoes and to interfere no further on the river. This district is part of the Niger Coast Protectorate, which is administered by Sir Claud Macdonald, and the settlement of the matter in question is regarded as very satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of his system.

From Salipond, on the Gold Coast, news dated the 29th July is brought of the presence in Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti, of a French force, presumably from the French settlement at New Guinea, and at the invitation of the King of Ashanti. The news caused some uneasiness, the more so as it was rumoured that the French, on their way to Coomassie, had annexed several places.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN SWITZERLAND.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GRINDELWALD, AUGUST 23.

An interesting experiment was carried out to-day in connection with the literary and scientific section of the Grindelwald Conference. Mr. Carus Wilson, of Oxford University Extension lectures, accompanied a large party of members of the Conference to the Mer de Glace, above Grindelwald, six thousand feet above the sea, and delivered a lecture on glaciers, mountains, and moraines *in situ*. The splendid glaciers, descending between the Wetterhorn and the Schreckhorn on the one side and the Viescherhorn and the Schreckhorn on the other, furnished an excellent object-lesson for the lecturer's remarks.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Surgeon Major JOHN FREDERICK M'CREA. The deceased officer was born 21st April, 1854, at Fort George, Madras, where his father, the late Captain H. T. M'Crea, 43d Light Infantry, was stationed at the time. His mother was Elizabeth Dobree, daughter of the late John Carey, of Castle Carey, Guernsey. Surgeon Major M'Crea was educated at Elizabeth College and Guy's Hospital. Shortly after obtaining his medical degrees he volunteered for the Zulu War (1879), and was appointed Civil Surgeon to her Majesty's Forces at the Cape. In the following year he took part in the Basuto War as Surgeon of the Cape Mounted Yeomanry, in which campaign he won the Victoria Cross, of which official recognition and description of his bravery was given in the *London Gazette* of June 28, 1881.

General GIACOMO DURANDO, Grand *Collier* of the Order of the Annunciade, ex-President of the Senate, and one of the most eminent of the band of modern Italian patriots, though a conspirator before 1848, has just died at Rome at the age of 87. He was born at Mondovi, in Piedmont, in 1807, and had his first experiences in active warfare at the siege of Antwerp. After that he fought in Spain and Portugal, and returned to Piedmont in 1848. He subsequently took part in all the battles that were fought for the independence of Italy. He was greatly esteemed as a counsellor by Victor Emmanuel, whom he largely helped to persuade to join the Western Allies in the Crimean War in 1856. General Durando was also trusted by his Sovereign with several diplomatic missions of importance. His funeral will be marked by great pomp and ceremony, and the expense will be borne by the State.

Mr. TUCKER, the police superintendent who was murdered near Pegu by dacoits, was the son of Mr. W. Thorold Tucker, of 12, Sheffield Terrace, Barwarry-road, Torquay, and brother of Commissioner Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army. The deceased had been in India thirteen years, and returned to his duties early this year. He leaves a wife and two children, one of whom, aged five, is staying with her grandfather at Torquay.

The death has been reported of Major General R. C. ROMER, Royal Artillery, who joined the Army in 1838, became Lieutenant Colonel in 1859, and Major General in 1877. The gallant officer died at Whitley, Reading, on Tuesday, aged 73.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID, THURSDAY NIGHT.

The Spanish Government has informed the European Powers that it is disposed to act in concert with the other Governments if the disturbances now fast spreading in the interior of Morocco made some intervention necessary for the protection of the lives and property of the European residents and the Consulates, especially on the coasts of that Empire. The Madrid Government proposes to keep its vessels of war at Mazagan, Tangier, Ceuta, and Melilla, to be prepared to act with France and Italy, who are disposed to send vessels to the waters of Morocco.

The presence of British men-of-war would be advisable, considering that two-thirds of the foreign trade of Morocco is in our hands.

The Spanish Generals at Ceuta and Melilla report that the Arab tribes around those Spanish stations are friendly towards the Spaniards, but very insubordinate to Prince Araafa and the delegates of the new Emperor.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TANGIER, AUGUST 23.

Reports have been lately circulated here that the Sultan was dead. There is, however, no truth in the rumours, which probably arose from the fact that he lately had an attack of chicken-pox, attended with fever. The illness lasted only three days, and the Sultan is now convalescent.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, AUGUST 23.

The Pope has recently sent a letter to M. Turquet, formerly Under Secretary of State, in which he maintains and emphasises his policy of adhesion to the Republican Government of France.

THE CONTEST AT LEICESTER.

Mr. Rolleston, the local Unionist candidate, issued his address last evening. He says he comes before the electors in protest against the injustice of the misplaced attention which is being given to Home Rule. While commercial stagnation spreads wider and wider, and the amount of enforced idleness among workmen increases year by year, he submits that the interests of industry throughout the Empire would be better served by a closer attention to the maintenance of that commercial progress which created employment, rather than by attacks upon the Constitution under which this country had experienced unexampled prosperity. He hopes that the industrial classes, who have so great a stake in the issue, will not be turned aside by showy but shallow political cries.

The Secretary of the Leicester Typographical Society has issued a statement to the electors, in which he says: "From information I have received from the General Secretary of the Typographical Association, I learn that Mr. Hazell's printing office in London is worked on Trade Union principles, as stated by him, but the large works at Aylesbury 'are a nest of women, girls, boys, and so-called men,' and that 'the female portion are on piece work at all sorts of rates.' The Typographical Association has tried several times to improve matters; and quite recently one organiser (Mr. H. Skinner) was there, and came away with no good result. We cannot ascertain how far Mr. Hazell is responsible for this, but a Trade Union town like Leicester must not be represented by a man connected with such a firm. It is an insult to Mr. Broadhurst, if his sympathies are still with Labour, to ask him to sit with such a colleague."

All three Parties held meetings last night, the Liberals holding two and the Unionists two. The disagreement in the Liberal Party and the ill-feeling caused by the tactics to prevent the nomination of the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hart) are still exciting much controversy. The supporters of the Unionist, Liberal, and Labour Parties are carrying on their preparations for the election. The writ was received yesterday, and was handed to the Mayor at a quarter to eleven a.m. The Mayor fixed the nomination for Monday, and the polling for Wednesday, the 29th inst. This leaves the parties very little time in which to complete their arrangements, and, as a consequence, there was greatly increased activity yesterday. Mr. Rolleston was actively engaged all day, and his Committee-rooms are now open all over the town, and a staff of clerks engaged. The Liberal Party are also opening a large

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Category: News

NEW ZEALAND AND HAWAII.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUCKLAND, SEPT. 4.

The Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, has written to Lord Rosebery asking him to co-operate with the New Zealand Government in protesting against the annexation of Neckar Island by Hawaii.

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METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

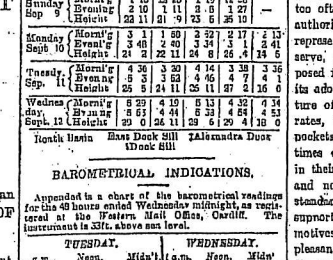
SOUTH WALES TIDE TABLE.

		Cardiff.	Swansea. †	Newport. †	Milford.	Portheawl.
Thurs day, Sept. 6	Morning	10 55	10 11	10 55	10 9	—
	Evening	11 15	10 21	11 15	10 39	—
	Height	29 1	25 10	29 7	29 4	
Friday Aug. 7	Morning	11 35	10 44	11 38	10 53	—
	Evening	—	11 13	—	11 20	—
	Height	25 0	24 6	26 6	27 3	
Saturday, Sept. 8	Morn'ng	12 1	11 44	12 6	11 55	—
	Evening	12 35	—	12 39	—	—
	Height	23 7	22 3	24 1	25 0	
Sunday Sep 9	Morning	1 16	12 26	1 19	12 36	—
	Evening	2 10	1 11	2 6	1 27	—
	Height	22 11	21 9	23 6	25 10	
Monday Sept. 10	Morn'g	3 1	1 50	3 22	2 17	2 13
	Even'g	3 48	2 40	3 34	3 1	3 41
	Height	21 2	22 11	24 8	25 4	24 6
Tuesday, Sept. 11	Morn'g	4 36	3 30	4 14	3 38	3 36
	Evening	5 3	3 52	4 45	4 7	4 1
	Height	25 5	24 11	25 11	27 2	26 0
Wednesday, Sept. 12	Morn'g	5 29	4 19	5 13	4 32	4 34
	Evening	5 53	4 44	5 38	4 54	4 51
	Height	29 0	26 11	29 6	29 4	28 0

North Basin, East Dock Sill, Alexandra Dock Sill

BAROMETRICAL INDICATIONS.

Appended is a chart of the barometrical readings for the 48 hours ended Wednesday midnight, as recorded at the Western Mail Office, Cardiff. The instrument is 33ft. above sea level.



WEATHER FORECAST.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST. Northerly breezes, light, with fair, cool weather.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER. Variable winds; morning fair; afternoon thunderstorm.

The forecast of the weather throughout the West of England and South Wales for to-day (Thursday) is as follows:—*North-easterly breezes, light; fine.*

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Date.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Rainfall.
Thursday	60	55	57·5	0·00
Friday	61	55	58·0	0·00
Saturday	61	56	58·5	0·00
Sunday	62	53	57·5	0·00
Monday	63	54	57·0	0·00
Tuesday	63	49	56·5	0·00
Wednesday	60	47	53·5	0·00

†The Temperature represents extreme readings of the thermometer for 24 hours ended 9 a.m., taken in the shade at Cwrt-y-Vil, Penarth.

The Rainfall registered at Cwrt-y-Vil, Penarth, for the 24 hours ended 9 a.m.

OTTER HUNTING.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Friday, Sept. 7, Amroth Castle —10 a.m.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

Thursday, Sept. 6.—Chants; hymn, 219.
Friday, Sept. 7.—Chants; hymn, 291.
Saturday, Sept. 8.—Chants; hymn, 242.
Chants and Hymns by the Holiday Choir.

Western Mail.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

An instance has just occurred at Swansea of the kind of thing which must be always a matter of deep regret to true philanthropists. The collapse of a fund intended to benefit the employes of a large concern like the Swansea Harbour Trust must be a very serious thing. If brought about by financial difficulties it would, of course, be unavoidable, but in this case it appears to have been caused entirely by internal dissensions of a paltry character. Under the circumstances, the Trust have nothing to do but divide the money between the men, with interest up to date; but the fact that a surplus of five to six thousand pounds remains over and above all demands, and that none of the men will participate in it, is sufficient comment on the foolishness of the men's proceeding. In many cases the money will now, doubtless, be squandered. The working men of this country, compared with those of the Continent, are generally declared to be very improvident, and this latest instance from Swansea will by no means tend to remove the stigma.

Three more convictions were added yesterday to the credit of Cardiff shebeeners, by which some thirty pounds were added to the borough treasury. It only adds another proof to the hundreds we have already had that the legislation to which the shebeener owes his origin, and which still supports and encourages his notorious trade by penalising the opening of public-houses on Sunday, was one of the greatest blunders ever perpetrated in the shape of temperance reform. It is difficult to foresee what the end of such a stupid Act may be. Apparently, it produces no beneficial effect whatever on the shebeeners themselves, for we find that the same persons are convicted over and over again. Only yesterday one of the three convicted had been fined on two previous occasions. It is much to be regretted that such a blot should be allowed to remain on the fair name and fame of Cardiff, but as long as Sunday Closing will remain among us it must be followed by shebeening as the substance is followed by its shadow.

The Cardiff Chief-constable's annual report is an excellent testimonial to the good conduct and behaviour of the licensed victuallers of the borough during the past twelve months. In the borough there are 185 double-licensed houses, 91 beerhouses for "on" consumption, and thirteen beerhouses for "off" consumption. In addition to these there are 49 holding grocers' licences. In his report the Chief-constable tells us:—"For breaches of the licensing laws proceedings have been taken against the following licence-holders:—Alehouse keepers, eight, of whom one was convicted; beerhouse keepers, nine, of whom four were convicted. For selling beer without a licence 190 persons were proceeded against; 61 males and 91 females were convicted, and the remainder were discharged." In a town like Cardiff such a record speaks most highly of the good behaviour of those who hold public-house licences, and the strictest teetotaler can hardly find fault with it. It is a record, moreover, that will bear favourable comparison with any town in England or Wales. Our teetotal friends, nevertheless, keep reminding us that Cardiff is a drunken town, and that the number of convictions for drunkenness increases annually. We do not doubt the correctness of the statement, but would remind our teetotal friends that the drunkenness of which they speak can hardly be laid at the doors of the licensed victuallers or those who dispose of beer or liquor in any legal way. Briefly stated, the secret of the whole position lies in the fact that no less than 190 persons were proceeded against for selling beer without a licence. It is time the justices thought of this and bore it in mind on the licensing day. It is only fair that the blame should be laid at the doors of the right people. The licensed victuallers have enough to do to bear their own sins without being further burdened with the less excusable ones of the shebeener.

CRIMES OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

If the information which reaches us is correct, the authorities responsible for the sanitary condition of Bridgend, Coychurch, and Pencoed ought to be indicted for culpable negligence. This is a serious thing to say of any public body, but a more serious thing is that a public body should deserve it. We are afraid that the public bodies in question have no excuse to urge in extenuation of the uncompromising condemnation which they so richly deserve at the hands of the public. At the same time, a certain amount of blame rests upon the shoulders of the people of the districts in question for tolerating so long a state of things that might have been changed had they not lacked the courage to say what they wanted, to compel their parochial representatives to carry out their behests, or to get others less indifferent to their public duties. It seems to us that only too often the members of some of our local authorities make it their business to misrepresent the people they are supposed to serve, and to obstruct every scheme proposed for the improvement of a locality, if its adoption is likely to entail the expenditure of a single sixpence, in the shape of rates, that might otherwise remain in the pockets of these public-spirited men. Sometimes other reasons guide these gentlemen in their policy of obstruction or negligence, and not infrequently we are afraid their standard of duty has nothing better to support it than gross ignorance or petty motives of narrow expediency. It must be pleasant for them to remember that such diseases as typhoid fever are preventible, that it is the business of sanitary authorities to neglect nothing that can tend to prevent such diseases, and that when they fail to do their duty in this respect they make themselves morally responsible for every death that follows. They may shrug their shoulders or try to shut out from their view this painful aspect of their responsibilities, but the pretence can deceive no one but themselves, and then only if they are utterly stupid or devoid of conscience. It seems to us an extraordinary thing that public men may be justly spoken of in this way in the nineteenth century. We have, however, ample warrant for what we say in the facts disclosed to us, and we might very well allow them to speak for themselves. No places ought to be more charming and healthful than our pretty villages; but some of them are sadly deceptive, and too often a mournful procession, such as our representative saw a few days ago at Coychurch, winds its way from the cottage door to the chur

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

M. Félix Faure will not be definitively installed at the Élysée until the middle of next week. He has not yet appointed either his civil or military household. Meanwhile, therefore, the officials appointed by M. Casimir-Perier continue to fulfil their functions. The new President has begun to show himself as much as possible to the public. Thus he accepted an invitation yesterday to the annual ball given by the St. Cyr Military School. He went thither accompanied by his unmarried daughter, the Minister of War, and members of the present military household at the Élysée. He was received with every mark, not only of respect, but of warm sympathy. On leaving the ball he presented 1,000f. to the St. Cyr Association.

An evening paper has collected the epithets already heaped on the new President, mostly by Radical and Socialist, but a few of them by Royalist, organs. The list defies translation, and I append it in the original, simply mentioning that the last four nicknames are due to the fact that his son-in-law is Administrator of the Congo Free State :—Réactionnaire ; élu des Mouarchistes, des Ralliés, et des Clericaux ; prisonnier de la Réaction ; coadjuteur de Léon XIII. ; créature du Vatican ; Maréchal des logis du Prince Victor ou du jeune d'Orléans ; suspect ; élu de la gamelle ; subalterne ; pauvre sire figurant la doublure de Dupuy ; ce pauvre Félix ; mannequin ; mannequin saugrenu ; hurluberlu surprenant ; pantin ; soliveau grotesque ; piètre instrument ; ridicule bonhomme ; dindon orgueilleux ; petit mercanti ; mercanti du Congo ; Président du Congo ; Faure le Congolais.

A man who should invent a *jeu de ministères* on the plan of the *jeu des petits chevaux* or the *jeu de l'oie* would certainly make a very pretty fortune in a country where that game comes round almost regularly. During the Ministerial crises it would furnish a very agreeable pastime for *salons*, and, indeed, might perhaps furnish some useful suggestions to those who are called upon to form Cabinets. Unfortunately, this toy cannot be had, and in *salons* and political centres, instead of following the well-regulated indications of such a machine, people are reduced to giving a string of names one after another, the result sometimes being a veritable Ministerial *olla podrida*. Since this morning, for instance, the Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet, M. Poincaré, has had, one after another, nearly all the possible portfolios of a Cabinet attributed to him. But the fact remains that M. Bourgeois, after taking the advice of the heads of the various Republican groups, has informed the President that he accepts the task of forming a Cabinet.

Of course, from that moment M. Bourgeois has the choice of his colleagues and of his programme. I mention the fact because there seems to be a curious mistake as to this matter. People seem to think that the President of the Republic has to be consulted both as to the choice of Ministers and as to the programme, quite forgetting that the President's *rôle* consists in discovering by a scrutiny of Parliamentary divisions the person who has the most chance of finding a majority in the Chamber. When this is done it is for the future head of the Cabinet to select his colleagues according to his own views, to arrange his programme, and to appear with it before Parliament. It is not the President of the Republic who has a programme ; it is the Ministers. It is not, therefore, his duty to choose the persons who are to carry out that programme at their own risk and peril. So long as they are supported by the majority the President has no right to dismiss them, and when, like Marshal Commerce of Havre. In reply to the congratulations of the mayor, he remarked that he could never find more faithful friends than those at Havre. Replying to M. Latham, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, he said that he should never forget that he was a Havre man and could always find there loyal hands and devoted hearts. The mayor of Brest has also offered his congratulations.

M. Casimir-Perier will leave the Élysée tomorrow for his house in the Rue Nitot. There is a rumour that before the end of the month he may visit the South of France, but nothing is definitely known as to his plans.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

In a leading article dealing with the relations between Germany and France the *Vossische Zeitung* says :—

"The German nation has no call to sit in judgment upon France. We wish to live with our neighbours on the other side of the Vosges in undisturbed peace and, if possible, in sincere friendship. We cherish no distrust of M. Félix Faure. A great, educated, and chivalrous nation which seeks to put into practice the principles of freedom will receive the heartiest wishes for its prosperity from those who were once compelled to oppose it in sanguinary strife. Germany does not court the friendship of France, but does not, on the other hand, despise it. Germany hopes that the day will come when France will have got over the events of 1870, and when every one will perceive that it is more important to secure international peace and to promote international intercourse and prosperity than to win back the lost provinces at the price of the happiness of many thousands of families. After Waterloo France was at peace for many years. Is it not possible for the French to outlive Sedan, as they outlived Waterloo? The task laid upon France is to show the world that in a land of immemorial Monarchical traditions a great Republican nation can rule, that freedom and order can dwell together. M. Félix Faure is apparently the man to appreciate this duty with sober judgment. Those statesmen have not always brought blessings to their nation who were filled with the spirit of enterprise. If M. Félix Faure, true to his past, aims at treading the path which leads to the promotion of freedom and of peace, the relations between Germany and France under his government will certainly not be less cordial than they have hitherto been under his predecessors."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* concludes from the crisis that Germany must always be prepared for the outbreak of serious disturbances in France, not only because the desire for revenge is not extinguished, but also because French Socialism contains the germs of an equally serious danger. The Bismarckian organ, however, looks upon the issue of the crisis as comparatively favourable, though it cannot, it thinks, be considered as anything but a provisional arrangement, and therefore Germany must be still on her guard. "A calm and watchful reserve," it goes on to say, "based upon a state of readiness to take up at any time the struggle against France, should it be forced upon us, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, the best policy for Germany. By this means we shall be most successful in restraining our western neighbours from attempting to master their internal difficulties by aggression against us."—*Our Correspondent.*

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

The population returns for 1893, which, with the usual tardiness of French statistics, were not issued until yesterday, show an excess of births over deaths of 7,146, whereas in the three previous years the deaths exceeded the births by 38,446, 10,505, and 20,041 respectively. In 1889, however, the births exceeded the deaths by 85,646, and from 1881 to 1888 the excess was from 108,229 to 44,772. The births increased in 1893 from 855,000 to 874,000, but are still below the numbers of the period from 1881 to 1889, in which, moreover, there was a steady decline from 933,000 to 880,000. The deaths in 1893 were

through a revolution and would be incapable of carrying out the proposed expedition. This impression, however, he added, would last only a few days, and when they saw the French plans beginning to be carried out they would perceive what was the real state of things.

One of the river gunboats constructed for Madagascar was launched at St. Denis yesterday. Three others are on the stocks, and one is to be completed by March 15.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

MARSEILLES, JAN. 20.

According to mail despatches brought by the Pei-ho, the lives of the foreigners who have remained at Antananarivo on the faith of promises of protection made by Rainilairivony, the Hova Prime Minister, are declared to be no longer secure, and large numbers are returning to Tamatave. The Hovas are constructing a telegraph line to Vatomandry, in order to secure the direct transmission of their telegrams to London without the risk of their being intercepted by the French.

The Hova Queen, who ordinarily appears in public only on State occasions, now leaves the Palace every day, and has herself conveyed through Tamatave in a palanquin in order to exhort the people to defend themselves against the French.—*Reuter.*

THE ITALIANS IN AFRICA.

MASSOWAH, JAN. 19.

In his flight from Senafa on the 16th inst., Ras Margascia left in his camp a number of ensigns and a quantity of war material. This is regarded as a proof that many influential chiefs were with him. In the tent of Ras Mangascia some important letters were discovered, and around it were a number of corpses. As he fled southwards Ras Mangascia passed Adigrat on the 17th, and on the same day the native chiefs and warriors of the district came to the Italian camp with offers to pursue him.

General Baratieri, leaving a detachment at Senafa, is returning with the rest of his troops.

All is quiet at Kassala.

JANUARY 20.

General Baratieri has arrived at Saganeiti, and will leave to-day for Asmara with the bulk of his force.

All continues quiet on the Atbara.—*Reuter.*

ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 20.

A proclamation closing the Session of Parliament will be issued to-morrow, and will be followed pretty certainly at no great interval of time by one announcing a dissolution. This step is in accordance with general public opinion. The present Chamber has never enjoyed the confidence of the nation, and a dissolution will be hailed with satisfaction.

With reference to an announcement made by the Havas Agency, quoted in *The Times* of January 16, to the effect that the German and Austrian Ambassadors in Rome had received orders to calm down the too bellicose ardour of the Italian Premier, I have the best assurance for saying that the statements are false. It is understood that they will form the subject of observations by the representatives of Germany and Austria-Hungary in Paris.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

The German Emperor received yesterday in audience the President and Vice-President of both Houses of the Prussian Diet. In his conversation with the representatives of the Upper House, his Majesty referred to the approaching convocation of the State Council and to the distress amongst agriculturists, which, he said, must be relieved. With the two officials of the Lower House his Majesty conversed on the recent events in France.

It seems probable that only the economic section of the State Council will be convoked, and that it will be reinforced by the appointment of new members. Prince Bismarck still retains, it is believed, his character as a member of the Council, and, though it is quite possible that he will receive an invitation to take part in the proceedings, it would be premature to assume

previously, on Friday night, submitted its main features for the approval of his party at a conference called for the purpose. The new Ministerial programme agrees in all points with what was to be expected. Baron Banffy informed the members of the Liberal party that they must not see in him and his colleagues the representatives of any new system or policy. They would continue the work of the last Government, and it would be their duty to carry out what their predecessors, with the assistance of the party, had contemplated achieving. As a matter of fact their task was identical with that of the late Government. They took up their stand resolutely and unconditionally upon the Constitution of 1867. Their main object would be the development of the Hungarian national State by consolidating its national character. In doing so they would, however, give due consideration to such legitimate demands of their fellow-countrymen who did not speak the Hungarian language as might be put forward in virtue of the law of nationalities of 1868. Furthermore, the new Cabinet would devote its attention to questions of national economy, finance, and facilities for communication, while keeping in view the necessity of balancing the Budget. Baron Banffy concluded his statement by a graceful recognition of the King's adherence to constitutional methods in solving the difficulties that had arisen in agreement with the Liberal party.

Baron Banffy's statement puts an end to all illusions which might have been entertained by the opponents of the late Government as to the possibility of his making concessions either to Count Szapary and the dissentient Liberals or to Count Apponyi and his followers in the so-called National group. The fusion of parties is not mentioned in Baron Banffy's programme, which implies that he and his colleagues are not more disposed than was the previous Cabinet to make any sacrifice of principle in order to enlist a limited number of untrustworthy supporters. Baron Banffy's programme coincides in every respect with that of his predecessor, so that in reality the principal consequence of the recent Ministerial crisis has been to emphasize and give fresh consistence to the whole Liberal policy. It is not surprising that in such circumstances both Count Apponyi and Count Szapary should at yesterday's sitting of the Reichstag have announced their intention to observe the same attitude towards the new Ministry as they had done towards the old one, which, of course, was fully anticipated when Baron Banffy took office.

But far more important than either of these declarations was the remarkable address of the leader of the Extreme Left, M. Justh, who likewise announced the intention of his party to oppose the new Government. According to his very instructive statement, they will do so on the ground that the new Cabinet, like the old one, takes its stand upon the Constitution of 1867. The whole of M. Justh's speech constituted a severe indictment of the late Ministry, setting entirely at nought the rumours originating from the party of reaction in Vienna to the effect that the late Cabinet was in league with the Kossuthites. Indeed, M. Justh reproached the Wekerle Ministry with having taken no part in Louis Kossuth's funeral, whereas Count Apponyi, who is now considered a pillar of the Throne, had mourned with them and the nation over the grave of the great Magyar patriot. M. Justh also represented the refusal of the Liberal party to include the fusion scheme in their programme as a political crime of the first magnitude. No more conclusive evidence could be forthcoming that the whole story as to the existence of any sort of understanding between the late Government and Louis Kossuth's followers was invented for party purposes than the clear and explicit statement made yesterday by the leader of the Independent party himself. To complete the discomfiture of the Clerical party M. Szilagyi, the retiring Minister of Justice and the principal promoter of the ecclesiastico-political reforms, is now almost certain to be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. He was present at the conference of the Liberal party on Friday, and never, perhaps, was that brilliant orator more eloquent, though he did not open his lips. He remained silent in the midst of his party, con-

bad impression in diplomatic circles, as unfavourable conclusions are drawn from it as to the state of affairs in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, for it is argued that if there were nothing to conceal the reports of impartial observers on the spot should be welcome. The policy of the Porte in this respect is interpreted as a fresh indication that the result of the Commission of Inquiry will be negative.—*Reuter.*

GREECE.

ATHENS, JAN. 20.

This afternoon's demonstration against the increase of taxation proved a decided failure. The Government had forbidden any crowd to assemble within the city, but had indicated as a place for mass meetings the Field of Mars, a large drill-ground near the cavalry barracks. This action of the Government and an unusually large display of troops in the streets and squares of the centre of the city so discouraged those interested in the projected demonstration that only a relatively small crowd assembled on the Field of Mars. Here they found not only squadrons of cavalry drawn up, but also a small counter-demonstration, composed chiefly of Government *employés*. At this juncture the Crown Prince, mounted on horseback and attended by two aides-de-camp, suddenly appeared. He was at once surrounded by the crowd, whom he counselled to act with prudence, advising them to send their petitions to the King by a deputation.

Soon afterwards the crowd broke up quietly and returned citywards, followed at a distance by the cavalry. In the city police and troops held all the principal thoroughfares. M. Tricoupi's house was strongly guarded by police and by friends. I saw no movement in that direction. In front of the Palace a few mounted gendarmes kept the crowd back. The King and Queen stood in full view at an open window on the ground floor, watching the proceedings. The crowd, unlike the turbulent mob which assembled last Thursday, was very quiet and orderly throughout. It is said that the real demonstration will take place to-morrow, when the Chamber will be sitting. The authorities say they will make short work of it. The unexpected appearance of the Crown Prince is much discussed. To-night the streets are perfectly quiet and well-nigh deserted.

At a mass meeting held at Pyrgos on Friday a committee was elected to negotiate for the reduction of debts contracted by farmers to usurious moneylenders.

The reports circulated abroad from Sofia that 2,000 Greeks at Stanimaka, in Eastern Roumelia, attempted to storm the Bulgarian monastery of Batchkovo have created great indignation here. It is well known that the monastery has always belonged to the Œcumenical See of Constantinople, and only during the past 12 months have the Bulgarian clergy tried to get possession of it. Recently they succeeded in doing this after long resistance.—*Our Correspondent.*

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

The German Bondholders' Committee intends to summon once more an assembly of the German creditors of Greece in order to report on the answer of the Greek Government to the note presented by the representatives of the Powers concerned in Athens. The committee will also request the creditors to empower them to approach the Foreign Office again on the subject. It is stated that the German Government considers the attitude of Greece as equivalent to a complete rejection of the demands made upon her.—*Our Correspondent.*

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 20.

Yesterday was held the first meeting of the new Council of Agriculture established under the lately formed Ministry of Agriculture and State Domains. About 40 invited representatives of agricultural interests in various parts of Russia attended and listened to a speech by the Minister, M. Yermoloff, who referred to the severe agricultural crisis at present existing, and gave a sketch of the work expected from the Council, which is to meet twice a week and pass resolutions, to be submitted, together with the Minister's reports thereon, to the Council of State.

attempt to interfere with the powers of the original side of the High Court or to transfer any portion of its jurisdiction to subordinate tribunals. The resolutions urge that the High Court should be strengthened to enable it to keep abreast of its business, and any exceptional treatment of the High Court of Madras as compared with those of other Presidencies is deprecated.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, JAN. 19.

The House of Assembly, sitting with closed doors, to-day passed a resolution requesting the Governor to telegraph to the Imperial Government urging that the Royal assent should be given at once to the Bill removing the disabilities of the members unseated for corrupt practices as they were required to conduct public affairs in the present crisis.

The resolution was forced through in the one sitting, and the Opposition intend to make a strong protest, complaining that the Government gave no notice of its intentions.

The Legislature is to adjourn for a month from Monday next, in order to give time for the mature consideration of the measures to be adopted to meet the present crisis. It is expected that the final decision will be in favour of confederation with Canada.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank yesterday a report was read showing that the bank could pay 48 cents in the dollar if the assets were carefully realized.

There is no improvement in business, and large numbers of persons are seeking relief.—*Reuter.*

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 19.

The Treasury free gold balance is $71,300,000. Although rumours from Washington indicate that a bond issue is probable, it is not believed in official circles to be imminent, as the general condition of the Treasury is good, there being a currency balance of $77,000,000.

It is not expected that Congress will pass many more measures except Supply Bills. Among the Bills which are expected to fail is the Free Ship Bill, which the Senate will defeat if the House passes it.

Mr. William Randal Cremer, M.P., has presented President Cleveland with an address, signed by 354 members of Parliament, in favour of international arbitration for the settlement of disputes.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, after a four weeks' tour over the Southern and Central Pacific Railways in the interest of British holders of Central Pacific shares, has returned to Washington, where he will appear before the House Pacific Railroad Committee to oppose the pending Bill for the Government foreclosure of the Pacific railroads, on the ground that it would be unjust to the foreign shareholders.

The Brooklyn municipal authorities being unable to prevent acts of violence in the Brooklyn street car strike, which for several days past has been completely paralyzing all traffic, troops have been called out, and are guarding the threatened points and preserving order. There are 3,000 troops under arms, and one regiment is on duty. Mr. Morton, Governor of New York, has come from Albany to New York City in order more closely to watch the progress of the strike.

JANUARY 20.

In spite of the protection afforded by the troops, the Brooklyn street railroad companies have been unable to move their cars, except in a desultory fashion. The strikers are in full possession, and there has been much rioting. Several persons have been wounded in bayonet charges made by the soldiers to disperse the mobs. The railroad officials are unable to get men to move the cars, as there is a strong feeling of sympathy with the strikers.

The Hicks Copyright Bill, against which Mr. William Agnew has written to *The Times*, has no chance of passing through the House. Protests have been filed against it by the American Copyright League of Authors and Publishers, the American Artists' Society, the Fine Arts Society, the New York Etching Club and others.

MacMahon, he takes that step he acts unconstitutionally and makes a sort of *coup d'État*. Here, however, people easily fancy that both programme and persons must suit the President of the Republic, forgetting that that would imply a personal policy and destroy the fiction of irresponsibility. In the present case M. Félix Faure, the candidate of the Moderates, having concluded that the only man in the Chamber likely to obtain a majority there is M. Bourgeois, simply sent for him and intrusted to him the formation of the new Cabinet.

But M. Bourgeois believes in Republican "concentration"—which is simply a euphemism for Radicalism. It would not be natural if the Moderates were not indignant, for it was they who elected M. Faure; yet his first choice falls upon a Radical—a gracious and smiling one, indeed, but still a Radical. A little more and they would accuse him of treason; but at most they can accuse him of blundering. If he is mistaken, if M. Bourgeois has not the expected majority, then he will be upset for some one else more Moderate or more Radical, according as the division list may indicate. If the President has blundered it will be shown by a speedy overthrow of the Cabinet. But if M. Faure, while believing that M. Bourgeois could command a majority, had sent for a more Moderate man, he would have thrown down a foolish challenge, and instead of serving the Moderate cause he would have jeopardized it. He would have imitated M. Casimir-Perier in persisting to send for Moderates. He therefore summoned M. Bourgeois, who has seen M. Poincaré. The latter, however, being opposed to the income-tax, which M. Bourgeois approves, has declared his inability to retain the portfolio of Finance, but he is ready to accept another post in order not to thwart a Bourgeois Cabinet. Thereupon people have attributed one portfolio after another to him, but he appears likely to become again Minister of Education, as in the Freycinet and Loubet Cabinets. M. Cavaignac is expected to be Minister of Finance, with the income-tax as his programme.

The Cabinet—which, however, by to-morrow may be made over again—would thus be composed as follows:—M. Bourgeois, Minister of the Interior; M. Hanotaux, Foreign Affairs; General Mercier, War; M. Poincaré, Education; M. Doumer, Public Works; M. Demôle, Justice; M. Cavaignac, Finance; M. Peytral, Commerce; M. Terrier, Agriculture; M. Lockroy, Marine; and M. Delcassé, Colonies. This Cabinet will probably satisfy no one entirely, but it is a Cabinet of "concentration," and these Cabinets are supported because it is impossible to agree to overturn them.

France is thus beginning again to turn in this unending circle, in which one Cabinet is succeeded by another which changes policy without changing persons. This Cabinet will propose an income-tax, an amnesty, the separation of Church and State, and other Radical reforms which will startle the Moderates, but such a programme can be realized only after the Budget is passed. The Cabinet is not likely to be overturned during that discussion—but it is perhaps somewhat premature to prophesy as to its lease of life. What may be affirmed is that M. Félix Faure will not, like M. Casimir-Perier, say that he does not wish to govern with this or that person, nor will he even, like M. Carnot, elude the consequences of a division by taking, so to speak, outsiders. No; I believe that he will conform to the votes of Parliament, which is the only way of governing correctly and constitutionally.

The President is likely to be twitted with a speech delivered by him at Havre on November 4, 1893, in which he condemned mixed or "concentration" Cabinets as unsatisfactory alike to Moderates and Radicals, but it is obvious that in his new position he must study, not what is best, but what is practicable. This is what he said:—"If the majority of the Chamber is Radical the Ministry will be Radical and will carry out a Radical policy. We Liberals shall be in opposition; we shall fight for our ideas and doctrines, and the country will judge between us. But if, on the other hand, the majority is Liberal, it is entitled and bound to demand a Liberal Cabinet."

This afternoon the President received deputations from the Municipality and Chamber of

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001,000, a lower figure than those of the three previous years, but higher than those of the period from 1881 to 1889. Marriages in 1893 numbered 287,000, whereas they were 290,000 in 1892, 285,000 in 1891, and 269,000 in 1890. Divorces, which numbered 5,772 in 1892, were 6,184 in 1893. More than a quarter of these were in Paris. Illegitimate births numbered 76,000, the highest number on record, being 5·6 per cent. of the aggregate births. They were fewest in Brittany, Languedoc, Gascony, and the mountainous regions, and most numerous in the north and north-west and in the large towns.

The naturalization returns for 1893 have also been issued. They show a continued decline, the effects of the law of 1889 diminishing from year to year. The number of naturalizations applied for and granted in 1893 was 4,212. Of these new citizens 1,518 came from Alsace-Lorraine, 1,431 were Belgians, 1,273 Italians, 388 Germans, 224 Swiss, 223 Spaniards, 175 Luxemburgers, 86 Austrians, and 84 Russians. Reckoning naturalizations, declarations, and reinstatements, 9,047 adults became French citizens in the year, besides 3,001 minors definitely French and 3,193 minors who will have the option of declining French nationality.

The Post Office Savings Banks in 1894 received deposits to the amount of 391,000,000f. The withdrawals amounted to 323,000,000f., and 6,000,000f. were invested in Rentes. The depositors at the end of the year numbered 2,286,484.

The Bank of France from February 1 will allow persons to keep running accounts without interest and without any of the formalities which have hitherto been necessary.

The *Débats*, reviewing the achievements of the South African Company, says:—"These results are almost incredible. We ardently hope that when the Madagascar expedition is over France may find such a man as Mr. Rhodes to utilize the island, the climate and resources of which are, it is said, not inferior to those of the immense regions of Central Africa opened up by Mr. Rhodes to civilization and to the productive activity of his countrymen."

General Galliffet, who will be 64 on Wednesday, will then, under the regulations as to age, pass into the Reserve. He has served 47 years, has gone through 13 campaigns, has been once seriously wounded, and has been four times "cited," as it is called, or extolled in general orders for acts of bravery. Gambetta, it may be remembered, was fiercely attacked for appointing to one of the higher military posts a general who was a marquis, who had been a favourite at Court under the Empire, and who—worst offence of all—had put down the Paris Commune.

Ex-Captain Dreyfus has been roughly handled on the way to his temporary confinement in the Isle of Ré. His arrival at La Rochelle became quickly noised abroad, and crowds hung about both the prison and the station all day long. Towards 6 30 last night, when it became necessary to transfer the prisoner from one place to another, the police were unable to protect him against the violence of the crowd, and he received a number of blows, people striking him with their fists and canes and crying, "A l'eau! À mort le traître!" He was finally dragged off to an omnibus, but even there he was in danger, for the windows were broken by stones. At last he found himself on the steamer bound for the Isle of Ré, where he arrived about 9 30.

The torpedo-boat Zouave, which when on a trial trip some time ago was found defective and had been taken into dock for repairs, went out again on Friday for a second trial, but a connecting rod broke, and she was taken back to the arsenal. If M. Lockroy becomes Minister of Marine, he will perhaps have the satisfaction of answering questions as to how this and similar accidents occur. His talents as a catechist of other Ministers ought now to serve him in good stead.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

M. Le Myre de Vilers arrived at Marseilles to-day from Madagascar. When he learned from the *Temps* correspondent the events which have recently occurred in France he expressed a fear that M. Casimir-Perier's resignation would lead the Hovas to suppose that the country was going that he will accept it.

The latest move of the Agrarians has been to give notice of a motion in the Imperial Diet advocating higher duties on the wood imported from South America and elsewhere into Germany for tanning purposes. By this means they hope to see the professions of the Government put into practice in the case of the home trade in oak bark. They have, however, suddenly remembered that the fulfilment of this request would be a breach of the commercial treaties, and so they have determined to clothe their demands in the guise of an interpellation as to what measures the Government intends to adopt in order to protect the oak bark trade of Germany against the competition of foreign woods. The Government will not have much difficulty in answering this interpellation, as it is statistically proved that the importation of foreign woods has exercised no depressing influence on the price of German bark.

Considerable disquietude has been aroused by a leading article in the *North German Gazette*, which, referring to the anti-revolutionary measures, says:—"The Imperial Diet knows that it is a question of a fixed object which is to be, and will be, attained, and that if the Bills are rejected or rendered useless, the next question for the Government will simply be what other methods are to be adopted in order to reach the goal." These unmistakably threatening words have been circulated by the semi-official telegraphic agency, and have, therefore, attracted great attention. But, on the other hand, the claim of the *North German Gazette* to speak in the name of the Government rests now on very slender foundations, though its desire to pose as the mouthpiece of the official world has by no means diminished. Well-informed circles here do not consider the article as being of a semi-official character and, indeed, such threats would be entirely at variance with all that has become known as to the policy which Prince Hohenlohe intends to pursue towards Parliament. The *North German Gazette* has, however, succeeded in arousing apprehensions in the public mind, as it has done several times before in its ardent zeal to serve the Government, and an authoritative declaration as to the real character of the article is eminently desirable.

The Board of Works for the Imperial Diet has determined that the inscription to be placed over the chief portal of the new Reichstag building shall run, "To the German Empire," instead of, as was originally intended, "To the German people." It will be remembered that the omission of the latter inscription gave rise to the report that the Emperor had objected to the words, a report which his Majesty himself has since then contradicted. The discussion which led to the above-mentioned decision has been treated as strictly confidential, and therefore Germany will not learn what reasons induced the Board of Works to choose a new inscription which, whatever its advantages, does not express so much as the original one suggested by the chief architect. The Radical Press especially is greatly disgusted with this result. The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks, with bitter sarcasm, "Less than a quarter of a century after the heavy sacrifices which the German people made in joyful exaltation there is no courage left to do the nation justice. 'To the German Empire.' Heaven have pity upon us."

On Saturday still less than on the preceding days was the Bill for the amendment of the legal procedure able to rivet the attention of the Imperial Diet, and after a short sitting, at which perhaps 50 or 60 Deputies were present, it was referred to a committee of 28 members. In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, yesterday, the discussion turned on the supply of cloth for the army, the price of which, it was complained, was artificially raised by the formation of cloth rings. The representatives of the Government did not appear disinclined to throw open the contracts for cloth to free competition, and a resolution was accepted urging the military authorities to take steps to this end. An extra grant of more than 400,000 marks for cloth was refused.—*Our Correspondent.*

THE NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, JAN. 20.

At yesterday's sitting of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies the programme of the new Ministry was set forth by Baron Banffy. He had

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scious that his own policy had triumphed all along the line, and that, thanks in a great measure to himself, the opponents of the Liberal *régime* in Hungary had suffered a humiliating defeat from which they will not easily recover.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

The following intelligence has been received here from Constantinople regarding the Armenian Inquiry Commission:—

"In spite of the severity of the winter which has enveloped the whole of Anatolia with a thick covering of snow, the Armenian Inquiry Commission is courageously pursuing its task and allows itself to be deterred by no difficulties. On the 12th inst., after a halt of five days, the Turkish members of the Commission and the three European delegates, Mr. Shipley, Great Britain; M. Vilbert, France; and M. Prejevalsky, Russia, started for Mush, where they expected to arrive about the 17th or 18th.

The distance from Erzeroum is only 105 miles, but the country traversed is so mountainous as to be difficult at all times, and at this season of the year almost impracticable. On arriving at Mush the Commission will be almost on the scene of the worst of the alleged atrocities, as Sasun is only 11 miles distant, and even in Mush itself the members of the Commission will be able to interrogate a great number of persons who, without being able to speak of their own knowledge of the occurrences at Sasun, have heard of them, seen and conversed with eye-witnesses, and collected a mass of interesting details."—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, JAN. 19.

The following trustworthy advices have been received from Constantinople, bearing the date of yesterday evening:—

The new Armenian Patriarch, Mgr. Izmirlian, continues to display a most independent attitude towards the Imperial Government. Recently he had an audience of the Sultan to present his respects on his election to the Patriarchate. Instead of addressing his Majesty in the customary formal manner, expressing satisfaction at the benefits enjoyed by the Armenians under the beneficent sway of the Sultan, the Patriarch made the following speech to the Sovereign:—"Sire,—By the goodness of God and the choice of the Armenian nation, I have become Patriarch of the Armenians. Your Majesty has confirmed the election, and I beg to express my thanks for this confirmation, and for the audience which your Majesty has granted to me. Sire, according to my free conscience, I will fulfil the duties which devolve on me towards my Church and my nation. I pray that God may preserve you unshaken on the glorious throne of your ancestors."

The Sultan, who was surprised by the speech of the Patriarch and even interrupted him before he had finished, said to him curtly:—"I have heard enough about yourself. Try to be a loyal servant and tell your Armenians to remain quiet."

The Patriarch was afterwards detained by Munir Pasha, Secretary to the Sultan, who came to ask him for the text of his address. The Pasha, after receiving it, dismissed him abruptly, without observing any of the customary amenities.

Another instance of the firmness of the new Patriarch has occurred. When Mgr. Khrimian, the Armenian Catholicos of Etchmiadzin, arrived at his see, he sent to the Patriarchate at Constantinople a Bull, couched in very eloquent language, in which he conveyed his benediction to the Armenian nation. Mgr. Achikian, who was at that time Patriarch at Constantinople, showed the Bull to the Porte and asked permission to have it read in all the Armenian churches. The Porte refused steadfastly, and the Bull remained unread. Now, however, Mgr. Izmirlian has decided the question for himself. Declaring that as the matter concerned only the internal affairs of the Church there was no necessity to ask the authority of the Porte, the Patriarch issued directions on the subject, and yesterday, on the occasion of the double Armenian festival of Christmas and St. Stephen, the Bull was read, amid great applause, in all the churches.

The persistent refusal of the Porte to allow any foreign journalists to travel in Asia Minor, and in particular to go to Sasun, has produced a very

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spondent.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, JAN. 19.

Kuchan, which was destroyed by an earthquake 14 months ago and immediately rebuilt, was again destroyed on January 17. Many lives were lost, 100 women being crushed in one bath.

The extent of the damage and the loss of life are not yet known. Extremely cold weather prevails, causing terrible suffering.

At least four slight but distinct shocks of earthquake have been felt in Meshed during the last three days, but no damage has been done.—*Our Correspondent, by Indo-European Telegraph.*

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 20.

The Japanese bombarded Teng-chou, which lies north-west of the Shantung Promontory, yesterday.

Her Majesty's sloop Daphne and the United States warship Yorktown have left Chefoo to watch the proceedings.—*Our Correspondent.*

HAI-TCHENG, JAN. 17, MIDNIGHT.

The growing confidence of the Chinese was exemplified in the vicinity of Niuchuang yesterday, when two Chinese corps marched against the Japanese advanced lines. One of these corps advanced from Liao-Yang, whilst the other marched from the direction of the port of Niuchuang. They were estimated at from twelve to fourteen thousand men and carried one hundred banners. They had several field-pieces and Gatling guns with them. They came in sight of the Japanese lines before noon, and continued their advance until they were within two kilomètres of the Japanese lines of defence. Then they halted and a consultation was held amongst their staff. The Japanese kept perfectly quiet and lay under cover in the hope that the Chinese would come to close quarters. In this, however, they were disappointed, for the Chinese general, who is believed to have been General Sho, simply opened fire with his artillery and made no further attempt to advance.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Katsura ordered the Japanese to reply, and a concentrated fire was opened upon the Chinese ranks. The total Japanese force consisted of four battalions of infantry and a force of artillery with 12 guns. The artillery fire continued for one hour, when, seeing that the Chinese were being thrown into confusion by the shells, General Katsura ordered a charge upon the enemy's right wing. It proved to be entirely successful. Five guns which protected the enemy's right were captured at once, and the whole force immediately retreated. Another charge upon the centre scattered the Chinese. The majority fled to the north, whilst a portion retreated in the direction of Niuchuang. The Japanese pursued the retreating foe until sunset, charging the Chinese whenever they made a stand.

The Chinese losses are roughly estimated in the fight and in the retreat at 900. The Japanese losses in killed and wounded were less than 50.

General Nodzu has now arrived here, and will make a speedy visit to the Japanese advanced posts.—*Central News.*

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday.]

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

It is believed that a compromise is likely to be arrived at on the subject of the Cantonments Acts Amendment Bill. It will probably involve the abandonment of the clause which renders medical officers liable to a penalty in certain circumstances. The Bill is expected to come up for discussion next Thursday.

Mr. C. E. Buckland then obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the maintenance of records of rights and the recovery of the cost of cadastral surveys and settlements. This measure is likely to meet with considerable opposition.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has passed a series of resolutions protesting against any

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The chairman of the House Committee on Patents, which has charge of the Bill, considers that it will be abandoned.—*Our Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, JAN. 20.

The counsel for the Union Pacific First Mortgage bondholders yesterday appeared before Judge Sanborn at St. Louis and asked for an order of foreclosure, and that receivers should be appointed for the property in the interest of the First Mortgage bondholders.

The United States Government holds a second lien upon the Union Pacific property, and a foreclosure sale might wipe out the Government's claim, unless the property were bought by the Federal authorities. The foreclosure proceedings will doubtless be resisted.—*Reuter.*

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, JAN. 20.

El Pais, the Presidential organ, states that Dr. Saenz Peña will form a Cabinet to-morrow. *La Nacion*, *La Prensa*, and other newspapers publish articles to the effect that the only satisfactory solution of the present difficulty is to be found in the resignation of the President.—*Our Correspondent.*

THE POSTAL UNION.

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

On the occasion of the entry of Cape Colony into the Postal Union letters were exchanged between her Majesty's Postmaster-General and Dr. von Stephan, the Imperial Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs. The letter in which Mr. Arnold Morley announced to Dr. von Stephan that the negotiations with Cape Colony had been finished, and that the colony would enter the union on January 1, 1895, ends as follows:—"It will, I know, be a source of lively satisfaction to your Excellency, as it is to myself, that the virtual completion of the union will thus at length become an accomplished fact." Dr. von Stephan, writing on December 19 last, characterizes this announcement as a real Christmas message, and continues:—"The union which 20 years ago was entered into in order to facilitate the intellectual intercourse of the nations, to bring them nearer to each other and to help them to understand each other, in a word to promote peace upon earth, has now received the finishing touch." The Secretary of State concludes by expressing his hearty satisfaction at this event, and by thanking the British postal administration for its untiring support of the cause of the Postal Union.—*Our Correspondent.*

ROYALIST RISING IN HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 19.

Despatches from Honolulu, dated January 11, report that a rising of the partisans of the dethroned Queen of Hawaii against the existing Republican Government took place on the 6th inst.

On Sunday last, says the account, the Cabinet, the leading military officers, and the chiefs of the Citizen Guard were suddenly summoned to a consultation. After a few minutes' discussion Deputy-Marshal Brown, with a squad of police under Captain Parker, was despatched to Waikiki Beach, with orders to search the residence of Mr. Oertelmann, a prominent Royalist, for arms and ammunition. Before the posse reached their destination they were joined by Mr. Charles Carter, a member of the Legislature and one of the Annexation Commissioners to the United States, Mr. Alfred Carter, and Mr. J. Castle Brown.

The party entered the house of Mr. Oertelmann, and Mr. Brown began reading the search warrant. Before he had finished shots were heard at the rear of the house. Mr. Brown rushed out, warrant in hand, and, with a party of police, made for a shed at the back. At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives who had collected in the shed. Mr. Charles Carter and Lieutenant Holi fell to the ground wounded. The police then drove out the natives, who retreated into the bush, from which they kept up a desultory fire.

The police withdrew into the house, and soon afterwards Mr. Oertelmann and several others arrived on the scene. The rebels then began their attack, surrounding the house. A sortie was organized, under cover of which Messrs. Brown and Parker, mounted on swift horses, broke through the band of natives and rode off for assistance. The natives then advanced to storm the house, whereupon the officers told Mr. Oertelmann that they would blow his brains out the instant that the first native got inside. Under this threat, Mr. Oertelmann warned the natives of his danger and they drew off.

Meanwhile Messrs. Brown and Parker had reached a telephone station, and asked for immediate reinforce-

ANEXO 2 – TRATADO DE PORTUGAL COM O HAVAÍ

DOM LUIZ,

POR GRAÇA DE DEUS,

Rei de Portugal

e dos Algarves d'aquem e d'alem-mar

em Africa,

Senhor de Guiné e da Conquista,

Navegação e Commercio

da Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia

e da India etc.

Faço saber aos que a presente Carta de Confirmação e Ratificação virem, que aos cinco dias do mez de Maio de mil oitocentos oitenta e dois se concluiu e assignou em Lisboa, entre Mim e Sua Magestade o Rei das Ilhas Hawaianas, pelos respectivos Plenipotenciarios, munidos dos competentes Plenos Poderes, uma Convenção para regular provisoriamente as relações de amisade e de commercio que subsistem entre os respectivos Estados, e cujo teor é o seguinte.

His Majesty The King of Portugal and of the Algarves, and His Majesty The King of the Hawaïan Islands, equally desirous of binding and strengthening the relations of friendship and commerce which happily exist between their respective states, have resolved to conclude a Convention to regulate temporarily these relations, until a definite treaty can be made, and for this purpose have appointed their Plenipotentiaries,

Sua Magestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e Sua Magestade O Rei das Ilhas Hawaïanas igualmente animados do desejo de estreitar e consolidar as relações de amisade e de commercio que felizmente subsistem entre os seus respectivos Estados resolveram concluir uma Convenção para regular provisoriamente estas relações em quanto não fosse possivel celebrar um tratado definitivo, e para este fim nomearam por seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

Sua Magestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves o Snr.

namely:

His Majesty The King of Portugal and of the Algarves, Snr. Antonio de Serpa Pimentel, Counsellor of State, Peer of the Realm, Minister and Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs

And His Majesty The King of the Hawaïan Islands Mr. Henry A. P. Carter, Member of his Privy Council of State, Grand Officer of the Royal Order of Kalakana, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Antonio de Serpa Pimentel, Conselheiro d'Estado, Par do Reino, Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Extrangeiros;

E Sua Magestade o Rei das Ilhas Hawaianas o Snr. Henrique A. P. Carter, Membro do Seu Conselho de Estado Privado e Grande Official da Real Ordem de Kalakana, Seu Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario n'esta Côrte,

Os quaes, depois de terem communicado um ao outro os seus plenos poderes que acharam em bôa e devida forma,

at this Court.

Who after communicating each to the other their full powers, which they found in good and due form agreed to the following:—

Art. 1.

The consular agents, the subjects, the ships and products of the soil or of the industry of one of the two countries, will enjoy on the territory of the other the same exemptions, privileges and immunities which other consular agents, subjects, ships and products of the soil or of the industry

ajustaram os artigos seguintes:

Artº 1º

Os agentes consulares os subditos, os navios e os productos do solo ou da industria d'um dos dois paizes gozarão no territorio do outro das mesmas isenções, privilegios e immunidades de que gozarem os agentes consulares, os subditos, os navios e os productos do solo ou da industria da nação mais favorecida.

of the most favoured nation enjoy.

Art. 2.

It is therefore understood that the special advantages which Portugal may judge convenient to grant to Brazil cannot be claimed by the Hawaïan Islands in virtue of their right of a most favoured nation, and that in the same way the advantages which these Islands grant to the United States cannot be claimed by Portugal.

Art.º 2º.

Fica porem entendido que as vantagens especiaes que Portugal julgar conveniente conceder ao Brazil não poderão ser reclamadas pelas Ilhas Hawaïanas por virtude do seu direito ao tratamento da nação mais favorecida, e que do mesmo modo as vantagens que estas Ilhas concederem aos Estados Unidos não podem ser reclamadas por Portugal.

Art. 3.

The High contracting Parties equally desirous of conciliating individual liberty with regard to the contract for service with the regulations necessary to be adopted to regulate conveniently the emigration, agree that until a definite convention is made for this purpose the following conditions be observed:

1. That the two

Art.º 3.º

As Altas Partes Contractantes igualmente animadas do desejo de conciliar a liberdade individual no que respeita a locação de serviços com as providencias que é mister adoptar para regular convenientemente a emigração, concordaram que em quanto se não conclue uma convenção especial com este objecto se observassem as seguintes clausulas:

1.ª Que os dois Governos

Governments will render mutual help to oblige the captains of vessels which transport emigrants from one country to the other to observe the regulations in force in the country where the emigrants embark with regard to the space which every one ought to occupy the quantity and quality of food, medecine and all sanitary and hygienic conditions.

2. That in view of this the diplomatic

se prestarão mutuo auxilio para obrigar os capitães dos navios que transportarem emigrantes d'um para o outro paiz a observar os regulamentos em vigor no paiz onde os emigrantes embarcarem com respeito ao espaço que cada um d'elles deve occupar, á quantidade e qualidade dos alimentos, aos medicamentos e mais condições sanitarias e hygienicas. _____

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2ª - Que n'este intuito serão dadas aos

or consular agents of each of the two countries will be given all the facilities to inspect the vessels that arrive with emigrants from the ports of the other country, and see if the respective captains have complied with the regulations to which the preceding clause refers.

agentes diplomaticos ou consulares de cada um dos dois paizes todas as facilidades para inspeccionar os navios que chegarem com emigrantes aos portos do outro paiz e verificar se os respectivos capitães cumpriram as disposições regulamentares a que se refere a clausula antecedente.

3.— That to the same consular or diplomatic agents shall be equally given all the facilities that they may satisfy themselves wether the contracts for service

3ª— Que aos mesmos agentes diplomaticos ou consulares serão igualmente dadas todas as facilidades para que elles possam averiguar se os contractos de locação de serviços

of their countrymen have been fulfilled and to secure for them, in case of violation all the protection of the laws and of the local authorities.

dos seus nacionaes tem sido cumpridos e para lhes asegurar, no caso de infracção, toda a protecção das leis e das auctoridades locaes.

Art. 4

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Lisbon or in Honolulu as soon as possible.

Art.º 4.º

A presente convenção será ratificada e as ratificações serão trocadas em Lisboa ou no Honolulu com a maior brevidade possivel.

Art. 5

The present convention shall take effect sixty days after the ratifications are exchanged and will remain in force until

Art.º 5.º

A presente Convenção terá execução sessenta dias depois de trocadas as ratificações e ficará em vigôr até que uma das Altas Partes

one of the High Contracting Parties shall notify the other of its intentions to abrogate the treaty remaining in force one year after this notice counting from the date of the notification.

It is understood that in all respects when not depending on legislative authority the present Convention shall come into effect in the Hawaïan Kingdom as soon as approved by the Hawaïan Government, and

Contractantes notifique á outra a intenção de fazer cessar os seus effeitos, devendo ainda n'este caso vigorar por mais um anno a contar da data da notificação.

Fica, porem, entendido que na parte em que não depender de previa auctorisação legislativa a presente Convenção terá execução no Reino Hawaïano logo que seja approvada pelo Governo Hawaïano, e em Portugal logo que esta approvação seja notificada ao Governo

in Portugal as soon as such approval shall be notified to the Portuguese Government.

In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries hereby sign and place their respective seals.

Made in Lisbon in duplicate on the fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty two.

(L.S.) Henry A. P. Carter.

Portuguez.

Em testemunho do que os respectivos Plenipotenciarios a assignaram e lhe puzeram os seus sellos.

Feita em Lisboa em duplicado aos cinco de Maio de mil oitocentos oitenta e dois.

(L.S.) Antonio de Serpa Pimentel.

E sendo-Me presente a mesma Convenção, cujo teor fica acima

inserido, e bem visto, considerado e examinado por Mim tudo o que n'elle se contém, e tendo sido approvada pelas Côrtes Geraes, a Ratifico e Confirmo assim no todo, como em cada uma das suas clausulas e estipulações, e pela presente a Dou por firme e valida para haver de produzir o seu devido effeito, Prometto observal-a e cumprir-a invariavelmente, e Fazel-a cumprir e observar por qualquer modo que possa sêr.

Em testemunho e firmeza do sobredito Fiz passar a presente Carta por Mim assignada, passada com o Sello grande das Minhas Armas e referendada pelo Ministro e Secretario d'Estado abaixo assignado. Dada no Paço da Ajuda, em nove de Novembro de 1882.

El Rei

Antonio de Serpa Pimentel